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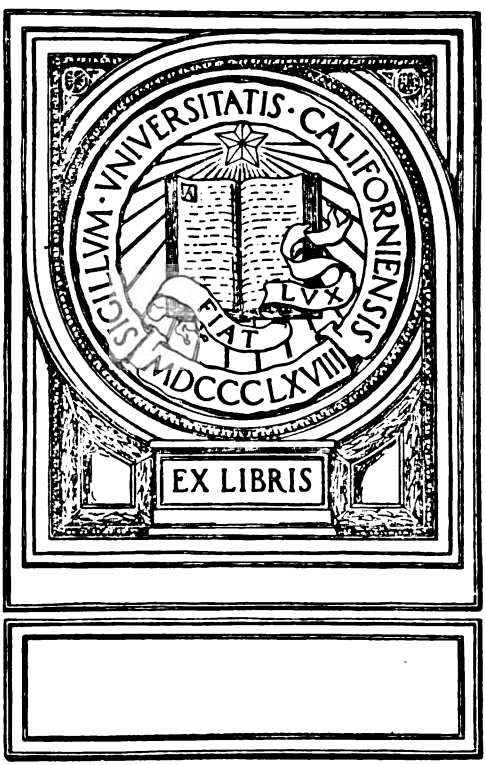
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Illinois, historical and statistical

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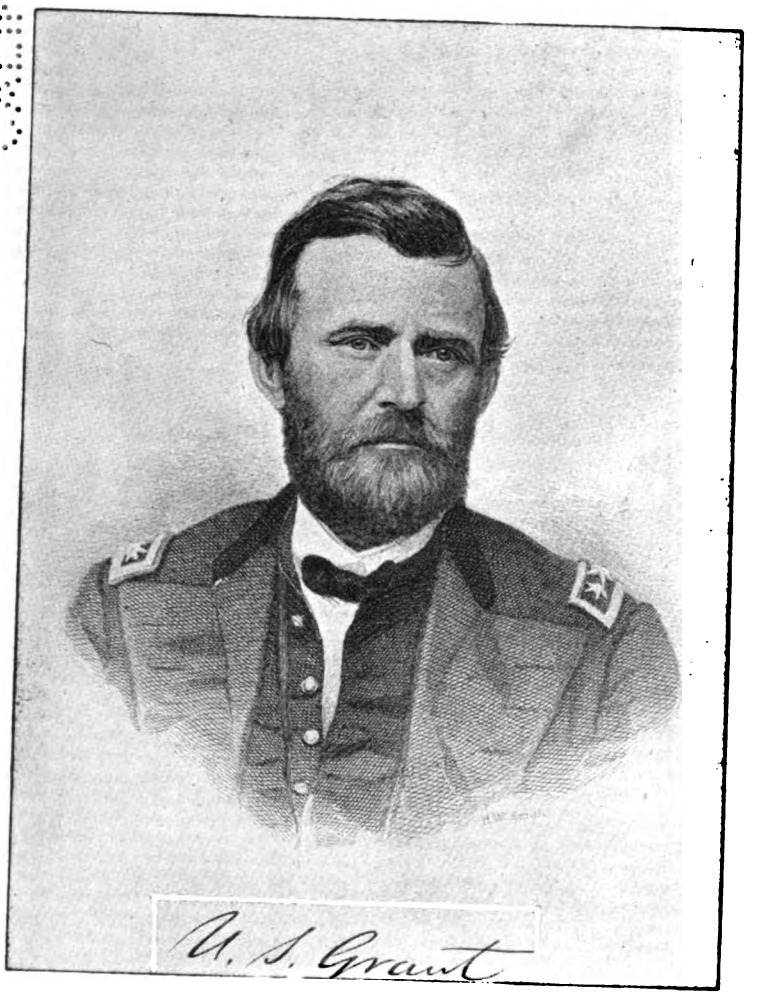
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ILLINOIS

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

COMPRISING THE ESSENTIAL FACTS
OF ITS
PLANTING AND GROWTH
AS A
PROVINCE, COUNTY, TERRITORY, AND STATE.

DERIVED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, INCLUDING ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS. TOGETHER WITH CAREFULLY PREPARED STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO POPULATION, FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION, INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS, INTERNAL GROWTH, POLITICAL AND MILITARY EVENTS; AND COMPLETE INDEX.

BY

JOHN MOSES,

EX-COUNTY JUDGE OF SCOTT COUNTY; PRIVATE SECRETARY OF GOV. YATES; MEMBER OF THE TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS; SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS, 1880-3; SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY; ETC., ETC.

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CHICAGO:
FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.
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ILLINOIS, HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL,

VOL. II.

PERIOD VI.—UNDER THE SECOND CONSTITUTION, 1848–1870.

CHAPTER XXXII

The Constitutional Convention of 1847, and its Work—Elections of 1848—Second Administration of Governor French—Sixteenth General Assembly—Election of Gen. Shields to the U.-S. Senate—Laws—Seventeenth General Assembly—Free-Banking Law—First Homestead-Exemption Law—Illinois-Central Railroad.

ILLINOIS, although in order of time the third State admitted into the Union from the Northwest Territory, was the first to revise and amend its organic law. Only six years had elapsed when it was proposed to call a constitutional convention, but the project then, 1824, was voted down in consequence of the slavery issue, as has been already explained. Not only was the first constitution found to be defective in many essential features when considered as an instrument designed for the government of a growing and transitional commonwealth, but it had also come to be regarded with disfavor by the politicians of both parties when viewed from a partisan standpoint. Democrats and whigs were alike anxious for its revision—the former that they might get rid of the obnoxious supreme-court judges; the latter that they might restrict the right of suffrage to citizens and make all county officers elective by the people.

After the defeat of the call in 1824, although the advocates of revision did not cease their efforts, they failed to secure the passage of a joint-resolution by the legislature submitting the question to the popular vote until the session of 1840–1, and it was again defeated at the election of 1842 by the narrow majority of 1039.

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The legislature of 1844–5, submitted another call to be voted upon in 1846, at which time the proposition carried by a vote of 58,339 to 23,013.

Delegates were elected on the third Monday in April (19th), and the convention, composed of 162 members, assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847. It was an unwieldy body in point of numbers, being larger than any of its successors, yet it contained its full proportion of the best talent which the State could furnish. Many of its members had already attained merited distinction in the service of the State. Among these may be mentioned the following: Archibald Williams, an able lawyer, who had been a valuable member of the legislature and was subsequently appointed a judge of the United-States district court in Kansas; Francis C. Sherman, who had also served as a law-maker and who afterward became a leading politician in and mayor of Chicago; Zadoc Casey, who had been six times chosen to congress; Walter B. Scates, who had formerly occupied a seat upon the bench of the supreme court of the State; Col. John Dement, an old ranger and for many years a member of the legislature and more than once appointed state treasurer; Cyrus Edwards, a distinguished member of the state senate and a leading whig from Madison County.

Morgan County sent an able delegation composed of Samuel D. Lockwood,* William Thomas,† Newton Cloud, and James Dunlap.

Sangamon County also sent a strong delegation, at the head of which was that eminent jurist, Stephen Trigg Logan. The others were Ninian W. Edwards—son of Gov. Ninian Edwards—an efficient legislator and public officer; James H. Matheny, then an able young lawyer and at present the popular judge of

* Judge Lockwood came to the State from New York with Wm. H. Brown in 1818, and for thirty years had occupied a prominent and influential position, having been on the supreme bench since 1824; and no man stood higher in respect of purity of character, sound judgment, and eminent ability. He retired to private life in 1849, and died at Batavia, Illinois, April 13, 1874.

† William Thomas came to Jacksonville, Illinois, from Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1826. His abilities were soon recognized by the people, who frequently returned him to the general assembly, where he proved an intelligent, safe, and reliable legislator. He still (August, 1889,) survives at the age of 86 years, an upright and honored citizen, who has accomplished much in his day and generation for the good of the State.

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his county to which position he has been four times elected; and John Dawson previously a member of four general assemblies.

Among other distinguished members may be mentioned: Thomas A. Marshall, Richard B. Servant, and John D. Whiteside. Of those who sat in that convention, the following members were afterward elected to congress; James W. Singleton, Jesse O. Norton, Stephen A. Hurlbut, James Knox, Abner C. Harding, Anthony Thornton, and Willis Allen — also to the bench, Thompson Campbell; and the following as circuit judges: Henry M. Wead, David M. Woodson, David Davis—later promoted to the bench of the U.-S. supreme court and still later chosen U.-S. senator, Wm. A. Minshall, Alexander M. Jenkins, Onslow Peters, and Chas. H. Constable. John M. Palmer of Macoupin County, was subsequently elected governor, and David L. Gregg, of Cook County, secretary of state. Among the delegates who afterward became prominent in state politics as members of the legislature were Wm. R. Archer and Wm. A. Grimshaw of Pike County, George W. Armstrong of LaSalle, Nathan M. Knapp of Scott, Linus E. Worcester of Greene, Samuel Snowden Hayes of White, Selden M. Church of Winnebago, and Henry E. Dummer of Cass County.

Although party lines were not strictly drawn in the selection of delegates, the democrats were careful to maintain in the convention the supremacy which they held in the State, electing 92 out of the 162 members. Newton Cloud was chosen president of the convention, Henry W. Moore, secretary, and John A. Wilson, sergeant-at-arms. It soon became apparent that the members intended to proceed deliberately and to make a thorough revision of the old constitution. The declaration of fundamental principles in the Bill of Rights was, however, copied almost verbatim from the old instrument — the only changes therein being those providing that the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power, that "no soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in manner prescribed by law;" and the addition of a section prohibiting dueling.

The tendency of popular thought and sentiment in this country has always been to curtail the powers of the legislative

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branch of the government, while enlarging those of the people. It is therefore not surprising that the most exciting and interesting discussions in the convention were those relative to the definition of governmental powers and the regulation of the elective franchise, these being, as it must be remembered, the prevailing issues between the two dominant parties.

The debates in many instances were somewhat heated and the speakers indulged in offensive personalities, notably in the discussion between Messrs. Thompson Campbell and O. C. Pratt of Jo Daviess County, which resulted in a mutual agreement between these gentlemen to submit the issue to the arbitrament of the sword or pistol on the field of honor near St. Louis. The intervention of the police prevented any effusion of blood, but only a miraculous interposition could have checked the effervesence of mutual spleen which found an outlet in a wordy but harmless correspondence.

In providing for the election by the people, of the judges of the supreme court, as well as of all the state officers, the convention went much farther than had been anticipated. This innovation upon the ancient and stereotyped methods of judicial appointments by the governor or legislatures of the respective states, was initiated by the State of Georgia in an amendment to her constitution in 1812, providing that the justices of the inferior courts should be elected for a term of four years by the people, the selection of the judges of the supreme court being still confided to the general assembly. The first constitution of Indiana, 1816, provided that the judges of the supreme court should be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate; the presidents of the circuit-courts to be chosen by the legislature, and the two associate circuit-judges elected by the people of the several counties. Georgia, in her second constitution adopted in 1832, was also the first state to take from the governor or general assembly the power of appointing supreme and circuit-court judges and give it to the people. The next state to adopt the new system was New York, followed by the then, new State of Iowa in 1846. Whether the change has been a wise one admits of arguments on both sides, and may be still considered a moot question. It has been followed, since 1848, in the revisions of twenty-seven states. Virginia,

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however, in her constitution of 1864, returned to the method of election by the legislature, as did Mississippi in 1868. The judges are still elected by the legislature in the states of Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Georgia—the latter having returned to the old system. In eight states the judges are appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the council or senate, as follows: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana — and supreme court judges only, in Mississippi and New Jersey.

Another tendency in those states which have adopted the popular elective system is, to extend the term of service of the judges, especially those of the court of last resort, which has been increased in New York from eight to fourteen years, in Pennsylvania from fifteen to twenty-one years, in Missouri from six to ten years, in California from ten to twelve, and in Maryland from ten to fifteen years.

The powers of the general assembly were further curtailed in the following particulars: that divorces should be granted only for such causes as might be specified by general law, and not by the legislature directly; that no extra compensation should be granted to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service had been rendered or the contract entered into; that no lotteries should be authorized for any purpose; that the charter of the state bank, or any other bank heretofore existing in the State should not be revived or extended. Moreover, remembering the financial embarassments into which the body politic had been plunged by adopting a hastily-conceived system of internal improvements—the State was prohibited from contracting any indebtedness exceeding fifty thousand dollars and even that amount only "to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue." Neither was the credit of the State "in any manner to be given to, nor in aid of, any individual association or corporation."

The features of an executive term of four years and the ineligibility of the governor to an immediate reëlection were preserved. The cumbrous appendage of the first constitution, called the Council of Revision, adopted from the State of New York, was abolished, and in lieu thereof the governor was vested with a qualified veto power.

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The advocates of a restricted right of suffrage, limiting its exercise to white male citizens, as contradistinguished from *inhabitants*, and thus disfranchising unnaturalized foreigners who enjoyed that privilege under the constitution of 1818, succeeded in engrafting upon the new instrument their favorite article. The laws of the different states have not been at all uniform on this subject—new commonwealths have generally extended the privilege to all inhabitants. Actual citizenship is required in the following states: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. In all the others citizenship or a declaration of intention to become a citizen is necessary. Kentucky is the only state requiring a residence of two years; twenty-six require one year; eight, six months; one, four months; and two, Michigan and Maine, three months.

The cry of economy and retrenchment in administering the state government, which had been heard for so many years, led the convention into the commission of its gravest error. This was in attempting practically to limit the sessions of the general assembly arbitrarily to forty-two days; the provision being that two dollars per day for the first forty-two days' attendance, and one dollar per day for each day's attendance thereafter, should be allowed to the members as a compensation for their services, "and no more." The time specified for a general session was entirely too short, and the amount allowed members was altogether too little. In fact, so distrustful was the convention of the legislature that the former body determined to fix all salaries of state-officers and judges in the constitution, and all of them at a parsimoniously low figure. Thus the governor was given $1500; the supreme-court judges, $1200; circuit-judges, $1000; state auditor, $1000; treasurer and secretary of state, $800 each. These would have been absurdly low rates to fix even by statute, which might have been amended in two years; but to place them in the fundamental law, to remain irrevocably fixed, was certainly either to invite its evasion or to stimulate a desire for an early change. As will be seen hereafter, it was a very ill-considered and costly attempt at economy and reform.

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Thus have been mentioned the principal changes made by the convention in the first constitution. It completed its work Aug. 31. The constitution was submitted to the popular vote at an election held March 6, 1848, and ratified by the following vote: for the constitution 59,887; against, 15,859. For Article XIV, prohibiting free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in the State, 49,060; against, 20,883. For Article XV, providing for a two-mill tax, 41,017; against, 30,586. The new constitution went into effect April 1, 1848.

Perhaps the most important work done by the convention was the adoption of Article XV—providing for a two-mill tax, the fund arising from which should be exclusively applied to the payment of state indebtedness, other than canal and school indebtedness.

The tendency in the public mind to honorably liquidate the vast debt created under the internal-improvement system, although there was still an active minority who favored repudiation in whole or in part, was thus fastened, and the question placed beyond the power of legislative tinkering.

A notable and interesting event relating to the *personnel* of the convention of 1847 was a reunion of its surviving members at Springfield on January 3, 1884. Thirty-one were still living of whom the following were present at the meeting: David Davis, John M. Palmer, Walter B. Scates, Augustus Adams, Wm. A. Grimshaw, Wm. R. Archer, Montgomery Blair, M. G. Dale, P. W. Deitz, Joseph T. Eccles, N. W. Edwards, Anthony Thornton, Samuel Lander, James H. Matheny, W. B. Powers, George W. Rives, Oaks Turner, James Tuttle, Edward M. West, Linus E. Worcester, Alvin R. Kenner, George W. Armstrong. The following were not present, Wm. Thomas, O. C. Pratt, E. O. Smith, John W. Mason, Alfred Lindley, the last three of whom were unaccounted for. Harman G. Reynolds, the assistant-secretary was also present as was the venerable Albert Hale, who officiated as chaplain.*

There were four general elections held in the state in 1848,

* It is perhaps not unimportant in this connection to note the farther fact relating to the *personnel* of the convention, namely, that of the members seventy-six were farmers, fifty-four lawyers, twelve physicians, nine merchants, four mechanics, three clerks, one a professor, one a miller, one a minister, and one an engineer.

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as follows: upon the question of the adoption of the constitution, as above stated; the election of state officers in August; the election of judges the first Monday in September (3); and the presidential election in November; but under the constitution of 1848, and ever since that year, all general, state, and presidential elections have been held at the same time, namely, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

As the power of the people had been extended to the election of all state and county officers, increased interest and importance was given to county and state conventions and to all general elections. Counties had now the selection of their own officers—that privilege having been extended heretofore only to the offices of sheriff, coroner, and county commissioners.

A democratic state convention to name "candidates for governor and other state officers" was called to meet at Springfield on April 24, which was duly convened and presided over by Col. John Moore. There was no controversy over the first officer to be nominated; the new constitution having cut short the term of Gov. French two years, he was the unanimous choice of his party for reëlection. Wm. McMurtry of Knox County was nominated for lieutenant-governor, the then incumbent, Joseph B. Wells having decided to run for congress in the Galena district, where he was opposed and beaten by Col. E. D. Baker. Horace S. Cooley of Adams County, was nominated for secretary of state; Thomas H. Campbell of Randolph, auditor of public accounts; and Milton Carpenter* of Hamilton, state treasurer—the three last-named candidates being the then incumbents of the offices for which they were renominated.

The whigs, feeling that it would prove a hopeless task to undertake the election of a state-ticket, decided not to call a convention. Gov. French received 67,453 votes, while scattering votes were polled for Pierre Menard, Dr. Charles Volney Dyer, and others, and for O. H. Browning, Henry H. Snow, and J. L. D. Morrison, for lieutenant-governor.

The democratic national convention was held at Baltimore, May 22, where Gen. Lewis Cass was nominated for president on the fourth ballot, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler for vice-president.

* Mr. Carpenter died soon after his election and was succeeded by John Moore, who was appointed by the governor to the position, August 14.

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The whig national convention—called the "slaughter-house convention," because of the defeat of so many great statesmen—met at Philadelphia, June 7. The admirers of Clay, Webster, and Gen. Winfield Scott had to give way to those of Gen. Zachary Taylor, who received the nomination for president on the fourth ballot, having steadily gained from the first when, he received 111 votes, to 97 for Clay, 43 for Scott, and 22 for Webster. Millard Fillmore of New York was nominated for vice-president, on the second ballot.

The whigs made a determined fight in the State for president and came very near being successful—the vote being for Cass 56,300, Taylor, 53,047—while Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the free democratic convention, who was nominated at Buffalo, August 9, with Charles Francis Adams for vice-president, received 15,774 votes. The whigs succeeded, however, in electing only one out of seven members of congress—Col. E. D. Baker, in the Galena district—the old whig district, the seventh, having been carried unexpectedly by Maj. Thomas L. Harris, against Judge Stephen T. Logan. At the election for judges of the supreme court in September, Lyman Trumbull was elected in the southern division, Samuel H. Treat in the central, and John Dean Caton in the northern—all democrats.

Although the constitution fixed the time of holding the general election, including that for members of the general assembly, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, it was provided by the schedule attached to that instrument that the first general election thereunder should be held at the old period in August. The whigs having no state ticket in the field succeeded in electing but few members of the legislature.

Under the new constitution the general assembly was composed of one hundred members—seventy-five in the house and twenty-five in the senate; and the time for the meeting of this body was fixed for the first Monday in January, biennially. It had been found under the old regime that but little business was transacted in the month of December, especially during the holidays, when most of the members returned to their homes.

The first Monday in January, 1849, upon which the sixteenth general assembly convened, fell upon New-Year's day. There was a marked absence of many old-time and familiar hangers-

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on. There were no judges to elect, nor state officers, nor prosecuting attorneys. The people had relieved the legislature from the discharge of this duty.

Zadoc Casey, who had been returned to the house after an absence of nearly a quarter of a century, was elected speaker, receiving forty-six votes to nineteen cast for Richard Yates. Mr. Casey had already had large experience as presiding officer of the senate, in which capacity as to voice, impartiality, grace, and dignity of bearing, he never had a superior in this State.

Nathaniel Niles was elected clerk, Harmon G. Reynolds and Andrew J. Galloway assistants, and Samuel Ewing doorkeeper. William Smith was chosen secretary of the senate, and I. G. Davidson sergeant-at-arms. On the roll of the senate were to be found the familiar names of Joseph Gillespie, Josiah Mc Roberts, John Todd Stuart—after an absence of four years in congress, Newton Cloud, Franklin Witt, Hugh L. Sutphin, Wm. Reddick, Joel A. Matteson, John Denny, David Markly, and Norman B. Judd. J. L. D. Morrison, Uri Manley, and Dempsey Odam had been transferred from a previous service in the house. Among the new members were John P. Richmond from Schuyler County, Hezekiah H. Gear, from Jo Daviess, and William B. Plato from Kane.

Richard Yates, who had remained out a term, again appears as one of the representatives from Morgan County. There were also in the house the familar names of Usher F. Linder, Thos. Carlin—serving out the unexpired term of John D. Fry, N. W. Edwards, Francis C. Sherman, Curtis Blakeman, Wm. Pickering, and Samuel S. Hayes. The following members, afterward conspicuous in congress and in state politics, appeared in this session for the first time: William Kellogg, Abner C. Harding, Edward Y. Rice, Cyrenius B. Denio, Ozias C. Skinner, Ebenezer Z. Ryan, Richard S. Thomas, John W. Smith, Dr. Philip Maxwell, George W. Rives, and Col. Charles F. Keener from Scott County.

One of the first things claiming the attention of the legislature after its organization, was to pass resolutions endorsing the Mexican War and eulogizing its heroes; the next in order was to ratify the choice of a democratic caucus in the election of a United-States senator. There had been three candidates, Judge

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Breese to succeed himself, Gen. James Shields, the battle-scarred hero of Cerro Gordo, and John A. McClernand, then a member of congress. The contest was exceedingly animated and close, Judge Breese having largely the advantage at the start, but as time wore on the general forged ahead and secured the prize upon the second ballot. He received seventy-one votes in the joint session on January 13, to twenty-six cast for Gen. W. F. Thornton, who had been nominated by the whigs.

Gen. Shields and his friends celebrated his triumph in a grand supper and ball, but as it afterward befell, his ambition "had overleaped itself," the refrain to his anthem of joy turning into a dolorous discord.

Upon arriving in Washington he found that a question had been raised in regard to his eligibility. Having been born in Ireland, he had come into the State when under age, and claimed that he became a citizen by the naturalization of his father; but a question as to the correctness of this position, having been raised, although he had been a voter and officeholder in the State for many years, he concluded to make his final declaration and take out his papers regularly under the clause permitting minors to do so who had resided three years in the State, previous to their arriving at full age. This was on Oct. 21, 1840, which at the time of his election left him eight months short of the nine years citizenship required by the constitution for eligibility to a seat in the United-States senate.

The general concluded at once that his opponent, Judge Breese, whom he was in a few days to succeed, was the originator of the objection to his eligibility, and thereupon wrote him an exceedingly hot, imprudent, and ill-advised private letter, in which among other foolish things he stated "that if I had been defeated by you on that ground [want of citizenship], I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success, and depend upon it, I would have kept that vow regardless of consequences." He concluded his angry effusion as follows: "if, however, you persist in your course of injustice toward me, and refuse this request, I here give you fair warning—let the consequences fall on your own head—I shall hold myself accountable both before God and man for the course I shall feel bound to pursue toward you."

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The sober, second thought of Gen. Shields told him he had been hasty and injudicious in penning such a letter, and he authorized two senators to call upon the judge and ask for its withdrawal. But to this the latter would not consent, and on Feb. 26, published the letter with his comments in the *National Intelligencer*. The general published a card in reply, in which he endeavored to explain that the warning which had been construed into a threat of assassination, merely meant an exposure of character.

He having failed to establish the fact of his naturalization while he was yet a minor, the committee of the senate to whom his credentials had been referred were not long in coming to a conclusion that he was ineligible to his seat, and their report to that effect was brought in. Thereupon Gen. Shields tendered his resignation, which, however was not accepted by the senate, but the resolution declaring him ineligible was adopted after a long debate without a division, March 15.

The legislature having adjourned, an interesting controversy arose in the public press in regard to the power of the governor to fill the vacancy. Gov. French decided not to make any appointment, but to call the legislature together again for the purpose of choosing a senator. That body was convened Oct. 22, by which time the disability of Gen. Shields had been removed through the lapse of time. The contest between the three candidates which had been sufficiently warm in the first instance was now renewed and soon became exceedingly bitter; the hostility to Shields being greatly aggravated by the publication of his intemperate letter to Judge Breese. The candidates were not far apart in the caucus, the first ballot giving Shields 28 votes, Breese 21, and McClernand 18. The general, however, succeeded on the twenty-first ballot, which stood, Shields 37, Breese 20, and McClernand 12. Of course his election by the general assembly followed in due time.

The prolonged and exciting discussion growing out of the new acquisitions of territory under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo began at this session, and the opponents of the extension of slavery succeeded in adopting a joint-resolution, by a vote of 14 to 11 in the senate and 38 to 34 in the house, instructing our senators in congress, and requesting our represen-

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tatives, to use all honorable means to procure the enactment of such laws by congress as should contain the express declaration "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territories, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The resolution was supported by all the whigs and a sufficient number of democrats in each house to carry it.

Another subject which occupied the attention of the legislature was the controversy between Gov. French and the authorities of St. Louis in regard to the construction of a dike from Bloody Island to the Illinois shore. The formation of sandbars in the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis threatened the diversion of the channel of the river to its left bank and the destruction of the harbor of that city. Congress had been invoked and had made an appropriation to improve and protect the harbor, and St. Louis determined in pursuance of the plans of the government, as was alleged, to construct a dike which would force the current of the river to the St. Louis side. The governor was induced to regard the work as an infringement upon the rights of the people of Illinois. The papers of the period were full of the controversy, and proceedings were held in the courts to enjoin the prosecution of the work. The matter being brought before the legislature and duly considered, the controversy was finally adjusted by the passage of a resolution, mutually satisfactory to the parties concerned, providing that the city of St. Louis should be authorized and empowered to complete the works then in progress upon condition that it should guarantee the construction of a safe and commodious highway over the dam or dike, the full right of way over which should be secured to the public, and that said city should provide for the St. Clair-County Ferry-Company a landing on Bloody Island free from all expense or damages. The work was completed by Feb. 1, 1851, as stipulated. And thus it happened, that the city of St. Louis constructed at its own expense, within the jurisdiction of Illinois, a costly work of internal improvement—primarily for the benefit of its own citizens but ultimately, as the result proved, greatly to the advantage of the people of this State, not only without the consent of the latter but in the very teeth of their active executive and legal

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opposition, for to this dike is due the growth of the thriving and important city of East St. Louis.

It was at this session of the legislature that the course was adopted in reference to internal improvements, which soon became known and defended under the name of "State policy." This was to refuse the granting of charters for the construction of railroads unless the contemplated line began and ended at some prominent town or city in the State. The question arose upon the presentation of a resolution of the Indiana legislature requesting that Illinois would incorporate a company for the building of a railroad, to be called the Ohio and Mississippi, which was to have its starting point on the Ohio River at Cincinnati and terminate on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis. A long and exciting contest grew out of the question of the adoption of such a policy, which was participated in not only by the people living along the route of the proposed railroad, but by the press and capitalists of this and other states as well. Meetings were held, at which the exclusive policy was denounced in strong terms, and the governor was requested to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting a general railroad-law, which had failed of passage at the regular session. Immense meetings were also held in the interest of "State policy"—the one at Hillsboro being attended by 12,000 people.

At the special session a general railroad-law was passed, but it contained so many defective and objectionable provisions as to render it practically inoperative. At the same time, the joint-committee on railroads made a formal report which was adopted by a vote of 43 to 27 in the house, and with but two dissenting votes in the senate, in which this peculiar doctrine was set forth, as follows: "that the prosperity of a state consists not only in the virtue and intelligence of a brave and energetic people, in the richness of her soil and natural resources, but also in the number and extent of her flourishing towns, cities, and villages." "That any internal improvement tending in its operations to impede the growth and prospects of cities, towns, and villages, within our our own borders, ought not to be encouraged." "That a railroad commencing at our eastern boundary and terminating opposite St. Louis and also uniting

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with continuous lines of railroad extending eastwardly through our sister states would be immensely advantageous to St. Louis, at the same time that it would impede the growth and prosperity of the cities, towns, and other localities on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River."

In the meantime, Judge Douglas and others of our public men with a clearer vision had urged upon the people a more liberal and comprehensive view, and showing that while preference should be given to our own towns and cities, without doing injury or injustice to others, the great interest of our State was agricultural, and that must not be sacrificed for the smaller interests of localities. So that when the legislature of 1851 convened, the friends of the project succeeded in passing the charter of the Ohio-and-Mississippi Railroad. Opposition still continued, however, to the proposed line from Terre Haute to St. Louis *via* Vandalia, and the advocates of a more liberal policy were not finally successful in securing the desired legislation until 1854.

The laws of general interest passed at the first session were as follows: to establish the Illinois Institution for the Blind; to regulate elections and provide for a return to the mode of voting by ballot; for the loan of money at such rate of interest, not exceeding ten per cent per annum, as the parties might agree upon; for the construction of plank-roads; for the establishment of telegraphs; to provide for township and county organization—being the first law enacted on the new departure in this direction.

The general assembly adjourned after sitting precisely the forty-two days prescribed by the constitution, and the members received the commendations of their constituents and the newspapers generally for the satisfactory work accomplished by them in so short a time. But it was not long before it was discovered that a much longer time might have been profitably spent in needed legislation; and the legislature was accordingly called to meet in special session, Oct. 23—the governor specifying no less than eleven different subjects requiring action, in addition to the election of a United-States senator. Its action has been already partly anticipated. In addition to the act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporations, others of general

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interest were passed as follows: an act to enable the auditor to prosecute claims in favor of the State; to establish the jurisdiction of the circuit court; and amendatory of the revenue laws. The extra session was a short one, lasting only from Oct. 22, to November 7.

The census of 1850 gave Illinois a population of 851,470, an increase of twenty-nine per cent over 1845, and of nearly eighty per cent over 1840. She had advanced, in point of numbers at least, from the fourteenth State to the eleventh. The Illinois-and-Michigan Canal, instead of being a tax upon her resources, had been completed and was earning a revenue of over $40,000 per annum, toward the discharge of the debt created for its construction. She had two lines of railroad, the old Northern-Cross, now called the Sangamon-and-Morgan, from Meredosia to Decatur; and the Galena-and-Chicago Union, from Chicago to Elgin. The revenue laws were producing a fund for the liquidation of the State debt, and for the first time in over twenty years, auditor's warrants were nearly at par, the ordinary revenue being sufficient to meet the current demands upon the treasury. The electric telegraph, with its miraculous speedy flashes of intelligence, began to affect the operations of business by the introduction of new methods, stimulating new enterprises, and greater efforts all over the country.

The only state officer elected in 1850 was John Moore, state treasurer, to fill a vacancy.

The seventeenth general assembly met on Jan. 6, 1851. John M. Palmer, Joseph Gillespie, John Wood, Peter Sweat, and Andrew J. Kuykendall were among the new members elected to the senate. In the house, Wesley Sloan, Orville Sexton, Zadoc Casey, Wm. Pickering, U. F. Linder, Richard G. Murphy, Wm. Thomas, Ninian W. Edwards, and Robert F. Barnett, were all the old members, or those who had previously served therein, returned. Among those serving for the first time were Isham N. Haynie, Sidney Breese, John E. Detrich, Wm. H. Snyder, Philip B. Fouke, Samuel A. Buckmaster, Charles D. Hodges, J. C. Winter, Nathan M. Knapp, James C. Conkling, Oliver L. Davis, Charles Emmerson, Anthony Thornton, Ozias M. Hatch, James W. Singleton, Joseph Sibley, John Hise, Jesse O. Norton, Aaron Shaw, and Thomas Dyer.

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The democrats had maintained their ascendancy in both houses, and Sidney Breese, having received the nomination in caucus over A. G. Caldwell, as a recognition of past services in the senate, to which he had failed to be renominated, was elected speaker; Isaac R. Diller was chosen clerk, Wm. A. J. Sparks, assistant-clerk, and Samuel B. Smith, doorkeeper — all by acclamation, the whigs not deeming it worth while to make any opposition. Wm. Smith was reëlected secretary of the senate and Edward A. Bedell, sergeant-at-arms.

The governor in his message referred to the short time allotted for the session and the large amount of legislative action demanded. He stated the amount of the State debt, which had been nearly all funded under the act of 1847, to be $16,627,509. No general assembly can be credited with a greater amount of important and far-reaching legislation than the seventeenth.

To begin with its political action; after no little debating, a series of resolutions was adopted early in the session approving the adjustment measures passed by congress on the slavery question and especially rescinding the one embodying the Wilmot proviso adopted at the last session. The principal acts passed were as follows: to exempt homesteads from sale on execution —the first law on this subject; to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating drinks—a prohibitory law for the sale of liquors in less quantity than one quart, for the entire State; remodeling and reënacting the township-organization act; to establish a general system of banking, which was in its main features a copy of the New York free-banking law, providing for a deposit with the auditor of United States or State, stocks as a security for their circulation under certain restrictions and limitations. Three bank commissioners were provided for with power to examine into the management of the banks, and required to render quarterly sworn statements regarding their condition to the auditor.

In accordance with the requirement of the constitution, this law was submitted for popular approval at the November election of 1851. It was adopted by a vote of 37,626 in favor of, to 31,405 against the law — not half the votes of the State, however, being polled.

Notwithstanding the fact that the democratic party had been opposed to banks, all the governors since 1834 having made

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that opposition a prominent feature in their messages, and although the democrats had control of the legislature by a preponderance of two to one, the measure was introduced by a democrat and received the support of a majority of democratic members. As many whigs, in proportion to their numbers, voted against it as democrats. The bill was returned by the governor with his objections, in which he very clearly set forth its weak points, as they were subsequently admitted to be after the law went into practical operation.

As a system of legitimate banking, it was without proper checks and requirements relating to location, capital, and redemption, but as a system for furnishing a safe circulating medium, it was well guarded and proved a success up to the time of the rebellion in 1861. Although frequently called upon to put up margins to make good the depreciated stocks deposited as a security for their circulation, they so uniformly responded that out of the one hundred and ten banks in operation at the close of the year 1860, but fourteen had gone out of existence either by voluntary withdrawal or forfeiture under the law. And of these the securities had been found ample to redeem their notes dollar for dollar in specie, with one exception, where there was a loss of only three per cent.

By Jan. 1, 1857, fifty banks had gone into operation, with a circulation of $6,480,873, and by 1860, there were one hundred and ten banks, with a circulation of $12,320,964, secured by stocks of the par value of $13,979,973.

The leading argument in favor of the ratification of this law by the people was the fact that the only currency in circulation was that from other states, whose value could not be so readily and certainly ascertained as that of banks which should be supervised and whose issues should be guarded by our State officers. And whatever the ultimate event, it must be conceded that these institutions furnished a currency which was no small factor in promoting facilities for trade during the unwonted period of prosperity upon which the people of the State now entered. The law was subsequently amended in important particulars, and curtailed of many of its objectionable features; and it may be stated in its defence that the present system of national banking —the best that financial skill has been as yet able to devise—

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is the outgrowth, with its defects eliminated, of this free, stock-banking system.*

The financial revulsion of 1857, which followed upon the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, while it exhibited the worthlessness of the greater portion of the Illinois institutions as banks of business, did not result in any material losses to the people on their circulation. Over $9,500,000 of the $14,000,000 of stocks deposited to secure their circulation in 1860 were those of southern states, principally Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia; and when the National crisis of 1861 came, they at once began to depreciate. Twenty-two banks were called upon in November, 1860, to make good their securities. The agitation of secessionists and apparent determination of several southern states to withdraw from the Union gave rise to a feeling of financial uncertainty with resulting disorders throughout the land. Only the bills of those banks which were based upon northern securities passed current, and these were rapidly withdrawn from circulation, while those less favorably secured passed from hand to hand with "a nervous precipitancy which showed the general distrust in their value." Those bills which were quoted bankable one day were thrown out the next, and no one could tell when he laid down at night whether or not he would have enough current money in the morning to pay for his breakfast. It was a trying time for bankers, especially those who held large deposits, the payment of which was variously compromised by a discount of ten to thirty per cent. By November, 1862, only twenty-two solvent banks were reported, while ninety-three had suspended or gone out of business. The banks in liquidation had paid on their circulation all the way from par to as little as forty-nine cents on the dollar, the average being about sixty, involving a loss of nearly $4,000,000. But

* It was found, however, that the circulation of the Illinois banks did not afford a sufficient volume of currency for business wants. To avoid inconvenient presentation of the bills for redemption, they were sent into, and so far as possible circulated in other states, while the bills of other states, for the same reason were brought here. The great variety of currency afloat in 1855–6 is shown in the amount received by a railroad conductor on the C., B. & Q. R. R. during one trip. The total sum was $203 which came from twenty-three different banks, of which Georgia furnished $115, New York $11, Iowa $5, Virginia $5, Tennessee $5, Indiana $5, Wisconsin $6, Ohio 10, Michigan $10, Connecticut $5, Maine $5, Illinois $21.—Andreas' "History of Chicago," I, 547.

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this was so generally distributed and was so amalgamated with current trading as not to work any particular hardship or retard the prosperity of the people.

To return to the legislature of 1851: It was not only responsible for the banking law having so important an influence upon the financial interests of the State, but on the other hand was entitled to credit for that act, pregnant with vastly more momentous results, the incorporation of the Illinois-Central Railroad Company. The facts and events which preceded and led up to this action form an exceedingly interesting chapter in the history of the State.

The building of the Illinois-Central Railroad was first suggested by William Smith Waite, an old and valued citizen of Bond County, and given to the public in a letter setting forth its importance and feasibility from Judge Sidney Breese to John York Sawyer in October, 1835, and there had been no time since the collapse of the internal-improvement scheme of 1837, of which it was a part, during which its construction had been entirely abandoned. In March, 1843, the Great-Western Railroad Company was incorporated, having for its object the building of the road as originally contemplated upon certain conditions specified in the charter: but the incorporators being unable to effect any satisfactory arrangement looking toward successful results, although some work was done and considerable money expended, the enterprise was abandoned and the law repealed in 1845. It was in response to a memorial from the Great-Western Company that the first bill in congress was introduced on the subject by Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, senator from Michigan. It granted to this company not only the right of way, but the right of preëmpting the public lands through which the proposed line was to pass. It was championed by Judge Breese, and passed the senate May 10, 1844. Having been sent to the house, the Illinois delegation, headed by Judge Douglas and Gen. Mc Clernand, refused to support it, on the ground that the grant of lands, in whatever shape made, should be conferred upon the State and not upon "an irresponsible private corporation."

At the next session of congress, Jndge Breese introduced a bill granting the right of preëmption to the State of Illinois

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instead of to the company; but it being the short session, the bill failed to pass.

On Jan. 15, 1846, Judge Breese, having in the meantime been appointed chairman of the committee on public lands, introduced a bill granting to the State certain alternate sections of public lands to aid in the construction, not only of the Illinois-Central but the Northern-Cross railroads, in favor of which he made an able and interesting report, but did not urge the adoption of the measure, owing, he said, to a lack of sympathy on the part of the Illinois house-members, with the exception of Hoge and Baker.

At the next session, 1847, Judges Breese and Douglas were in the senate together, when the former again introduced his preëmption bill, insisting that capitalists preferred that kind of cession rather than an absolute grant to the State. A conference between the senators failed to reconcile their views—one preferring the preëmption, the other, the donation plan. On Jan. 20, 1848, Judge Douglas, failing in his effort to persuade his colleague to make the proposed changes in his bill, introduced his own for a grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from Chicago to the Upper Mississippi, and from Cairo to Chicago. The latter bill passed the senate by a large majority, Judge Breese foregoing his own plan and yielding his support to his colleague's bill for the sake of harmony. It was, however, defeated in the house by two majority, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the Illinois members—Robert Smith, John A. McClernand, Orlando B. Ficklin, John Wentworth, Wm. A. Richardson, Thos. J. Turner, and Abraham Lincoln—to secure its passage.

At the next session—Dec. 20, 1848—Judge Douglas again introduced his measure, which had failed of passage in the house at the preceeding session; but the original bill having been reinstated on the calendar of that body, its passage was not urged in the senate. While the contest was going on in the house, Judge Breese again presented his preëmption scheme, to which Judge Douglas gave his reluctant consent, inasmuch as, he said, he was satisfied that in no event could it be carried through the house. It passed the senate without serious opposition, but when reported in the house it was so violently

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assailed by Samuel F. Vinton of Ohio, that the senate was induced to recall it and no farther action was taken in regard to it; this ended Judge Breese's connection with the subject as a member of congress.

In the meantime the promoters of and parties interested in the Great-Western Railroad Company were not passive observers of these several efforts to secure congressional action in favor of a grant of Illinois lands, and supposing that the bill which had passed the senate in 1848 would certainly succeed in the house, proceeded to invoke legislative action at home. On Feb. 9, 1849, the old charter was renewed and extended to the Cairo City and Canal Company. This was known as the Holbrook charter, and the object of the incorporators was to secure the benefit of whatever land-grant congress might make to the State. The act was passed on the very day on which the vote was taken upon the land-grant bill of Judge Douglas in the lower house of congress, its defeat not being anticipated. Senator Douglas visited Springfield soon after, and upon an examination of the manuscript of the law, it having not yet been printed, he discovered the fact that a clause had been surreptitiously inserted into the bill conveying to the company all the lands which should be granted to the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of railroads. Upon being interrogated by the senator, the governor, secretary of state, and members of the legislature all denied any knowledge of the clause in the act, and it has always remained a mystery how it came to be interpolated. Douglas denounced the act in unmeasured terms, and at the next session of congress, upon being urged by Holbrook to reintroduce his bill, threatened that unless his company released its charter he would offer a bill providing for an entirely different route, and make it a condition that the grant should not inure to the benefit of any railroad company then in existence.*

All rights under the Holbrook charter were duly released and surrendered to the State by the president of the company, Dec. 24, 1849; and subsequently, at the session of 1851, this release was accepted by law, and the former act of 1843 repealed.

To recur again to the action of congress: at the session of

* Judge Douglas' statement in "The Public Domain," 262.

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1849, the senate bill having failed in the house, as before stated, it was necessary to begin anew; and upon consultation between Senators Douglas and Shields and the Illinois members of the house, it was determined to disconnect the proposed grant from any cross-road, and to confine it to the Illinois Central. The bill as finally passed was introduced by Judge Douglas, Jan. 3, 1850. Having failed so often in the house, new and powerful opposition had been aroused against it in the senate—Senators Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote of Mississippi, and Wm. R. King and Jeremiah Clemens of Alabama, had become afflicted with constitutional scruples in regard to it and it was now necessary to meet this phase of objective effort. Knowing that work on the Mobile-and-Ohio Railroad had been stopped for want of means, Judge Douglas conceived the idea of including that enterprise with the Illinois Central. On the pretence of visiting his children's plantation, he proceeded to Mobile and secured an interview with the president and directors of that road and then submitted his proposition, which was gladly accepted. Douglas then informed them of the opposition of their senators, and that to secure the support of the latter it would be necessary to have them instructed by the legislatures of their states. Such action the parties interested thought they had sufficient influence to procure and entered heartily into the project. The instructions came by telegraph in due time, first from Alabama and then from Mississippi. The senators at first stormed and swore, but when letters and written instructions arrived, they came to the judge and asked his assistance; he consented to amend the bill as they desired, so as to include the Mobile-and-Ohio Railroad, and what might have become a formidable opposition having been thus changed into active support, the bill passed the senate and was sent to the house.

While there had always been more or less opposition to the passage of the bill in the senate, which required skilful management to overcome, it was in the house, where a majority had always been found against it, that the hardest work was required to secure success. The members from Illinois at this time were Wm. H. Bissell, John A. Mc Clernand, Timothy R. Young, John Wentworth, William A. Richardson, Edward D. Baker, and Thomas L. Harris, all of whom did more or less

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earnest and effectual work to secure the passage of the bill. Perhaps the most active of all these was John Wentworth. He, more than any other, foresaw and realized the great benefit the building of this proposed road would be to Illinois and especially to the young city of Chicago. He effected trades to secure votes and made combinations in its favor, many of which were only known to himself, but they were efficient and proved to be controlling. It was found that some of the holders of the canal-bonds were also holders of other state-bonds, and as they were mostly residents of the older states and members of the whig party whence came the chief opposition to the proposed grant, it occurred to Mr. Wentworth, as he claimed, that he could secure the influence of bond-holders in favor of the bill. The coöperation of the great Webster, then secretary of state, was sought and his valuable advice taken. The whigs wanted an increase of tariff duties and needed recruits to their numbers. They said to Wentworth, who was a democrat but not afraid of the tariff, "let us act in concert." He replied, "you know what we Illinois men want—lead off."

The following graphic account of the final passage of the bill in the house is given in the words of Judge Douglas:*

"When the bill stood at the head of the calendar, Mr. Harris moved to proceed to clear the speaker's table, which was carried. We had counted up and had fifteen majority for the bill, pledged to its support. We had gained votes by lending our support to many local measures. The house proceeded to clear the speaker's table, and the clerk announced 'a bill granting lands to the State of Illinois.' A motion was immediately made by the opposition which brought on a vote, and we found ourselves in a minority of one. I was standing in the lobby, paying eager attention, and would have given the world to be at Harris' side, but was too far off to get there in time. It was all in an instant, and the next moment a motion would have been made which would have brought on a decided vote and defeated the bill. Harris, quick as thought, pale, and white as a sheet, jumped to his feet and moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the slavery question. There were fifty members ready with speeches on this subject, and the

* "The Public Domain," 263; see statement attributed to him.

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motion was carried. Harris came to me in the lobby and asked me if he had made the right motion. I said, 'yes,' and asked him if he knew what was the effect of his motion. He replied that it placed the bill at the foot of the calendar. I asked him how long it would be before it came up again. He said not this session, that it was impossible, there being ninety-seven bills ahead of it. Why not then have suffered defeat? It turned out better that we did not. I then racked my brains for many nights to find a way to get at the bill, and at last it occurred to me that if the same course was pursued with other bills it would place them likewise in turn at the foot of the calendar, and thus bring the Illinois bill at the head again. But how to do this was the question. The same motions would each have to be made ninety-seven times, and while the first motion might be made by some of our friends, it would not do for us or any warm friend of the bill to make the second.

"I finally fixed on Mr. ——,* a political opponent but personal friend, who supported the bill without caring much whether it passed or not, as the one to make the second motion—to go into committee of the whole—as often as it was necessary. He agreed to it as a personal favor to me, provided ——, whom he hated, should have no credit in case of its success. Harris then in the house, sometimes twice in the same day, either made or caused to be made the first motion, when Mr. —— would immediately make the second. They failed to see the point, and the friends of other bills praised us and gave us credit for supporting them. Finally by this means the Illinois bill got to the head of the docket. Harris that morning made the first motion. We had counted noses and found, as we thought, that we had twenty-eight majority, all pledged. The clerk announced 'a bill granting lands to the State of Illinois.' The opposition again started, were taken completely by surprise; said there must be some mistake, as the bill had gone to the foot of the calendar. It was explained and the speaker declared it all right. The motion to go into committee of the whole by the opposition was negatived by one majority, and the bill passed by three majority." †

* George Ashmun of Massachusetts, as suggested by Mr. Wentworth.

† This is an error. The vote on the passage of the bill was 101 yeas to 75

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The bill, which had passed the senate May 2, and thus passed the house on Sept. 17, was entitled "An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile," became a law Sept. 20, 1850 This act ceded to the State of Illinois, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad "from the southern terminus of the Illinois-and-Michigan Canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, and another *via* the town of Galena, in said State, to Dubuque, Iowa, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches." The lands were to be disposed of only as the work progressed, and the road was to be completed in ten years, or the State must pay the proceeds of all sales to the United States and lose the unsold lands. The grant aggregated 2,595,000 acres, being at the rate of 3700 acres per mile of the proposed road.

Upon the opening of the session of 1851, Gov. French transmitted to the legislature the memorial of Robert Schuyler, George Griswold, Governeur Morris, Jonathan Sturges, Thomas W. Ludlow, and John F. A. Sandford of New-York City, and David A. Neal, Franklin Haven, and Robert Rantoul, jr., of Boston, proposing to form a company to build the road, on certain specified conditions, by July 4, 1854.

Several bills were introduced on the subject, embodying different plans, in both houses; but that which finally became the law for the construction of the road was introduced by James L. D. Morrison, senator from St. Clair County. It passed the senate Feb. 6, and the house four days later. The Illinois-Central Railroad Company was organized and accepted the terms of the law the same day. These were, in brief, that in consideration of the cession of the lands granted to the State the company would construct the proposed railroad, within a specified time, and pay to the State seven per cent of its gross annual earnings.

nays. Mr. Wentworth, in conversing with the author on this subject, did not in all respects agree with this account attributed to Judge Douglas, stating that it contained inaccuracies which the record failed to support.

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Roswell B Mason* of Bridgeport, Conn., was appointed chief engineer, and the first portion of the line, from Chicago to Kensington, then called Calumet, was placed under contract. The main line from Cairo to LaSalle, 300.99 miles, was completed June 8, 1855; the Galena branch, from LaSalle to Dunleith, 146.73 miles, Jan. 12, 1855; the Chicago branch, from Chicago to the junction with the main line, 249.78 miles, Sept. 26, 1856.

The road was laid out through the wildest and most sparsely populated portions of the State, where deer and other wild game roamed at will; over boundless prairies, where neither tree nor house were to be seen sometimes for twenty miles; and along the entire route of 705 miles it did not pass through a dozen towns of sufficient importance to be known on the map of the State.

While the grant was a munificent one in its direct advantage to the State, the indirect benefits resulting therefrom were no less marked and apparent. Of the lands donated, there have been sold 2,454,214 acres to 32,000 actual settlers, who at a low estimate must have added 200,000 persons to the population of the State. The sale of railroad lands stimulated also the sale of the alternate sections owned by the government, which for over twenty years had been on the market without a purchaser. The seven per cent of the gross annual earnings, which the State receives from the company, amounted in 1856 to $77,631, and for the next thirty years to $9,828,649, averaging $327,-621 each year; a sum nearly sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the State government.

It is an interesting fact to notice that Douglas and Shields in the senate, and McClernand and Baker in the house, who were in congress when the land-grant bill passed, and Lincoln and Robert Smith, who were active supporters of the measure at the previous session, were members of the celebrated tenth Illinois general assembly, at which was passed the great internal-improvement scheme, and for which they all voted. And thus it turned out that whatever blame might attach to them for errors of judgment and action on that occasion, was nobly atoned for by their subsequent efforts in securing the passage

* Mayor of Chicago, 1869–71, and still living there, (August, 1889,) an honored citizen.

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of this law. Already more money has been paid into the State treasury by the Illinois-Central Railroad than was taken out by the adoption of the old internal-improvement system, and that income will not only increase in the future but remain perpetual. For this, if for no other public service to his State, the memory of the great Douglas was justly entitled to preservation by the erection of that splendid monumental column, which, overlooking the blue waters of Lake Michigan, also overlooks for many miles that iron highway which was in no small degree the triumph of his genius and legislative skill.

A special session of the seventeenth general assembly was convened by proclamation of the governor on June 7, 1852. Twenty-one different subjects for legislative action were specified, the chief of which was the reapportionment of the State into districts for the election of the nine congressmen, to which it was now entitled. The law for this purpose was passed June 16. No political chicanery was necessary in arranging the districts, a democratic majority being unquestioned in all but possibly one or two. It is interesting to note, however, that for the first time the formation of the districts began at the north end of the State, running across from Lake County to Jo Daviess, and as indicating the shifting of population from the southern counties, that four congressmen were given to the northern part of the State, two to the central, and three to the southern; and that while seven or eight counties in the former contained a sufficient number of inhabitants for a congressman, from nine to eighteen were required in the latter.

Numerous acts to amend charters of rail and plank-roads, and of incorporation, were passed, but no law of any general interest, unless it was the act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands which had been granted to the State by congress in September, 1850. The legislature adjourned June 23.

Upon the expiration of his gubernatorial term, Gov. French was appointed by his successor one of the bank commissioners. Removing soon after to St. Clair County, he accepted the professorship of law in McKendree College. In 1862, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, in which was his last public service. He gave the people a faithful, business-like administration, and retired from the executive chair with their

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confidence and respect. He died at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.*

The condition of the State treasury at the close of Gov. French's term is shown by the following from the State treasurer's report:

ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE.

Dr.		Cr.	
Balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1850, including deaf-and-dumb fund,	$28,578.41	Revenue warrants canceled and deposited with auditor from Dec. 1, 1850, to Nov. 30, 1852,	$320,703.18
From collectors, Dec. 1, '50, to Nov. 30, '52, inclusive,	443,502.87	Education of deaf and dumb,	10,706.89
Miscellaneous items,	6,083.77	Old State-Bank paper and interest,	382.62
Total,	478,165.05	Balance,	146,372.36
Balance in treasury,	$146,372.36	Total,	$478,165.05

ON ACCOUNT OF THE STATE DEBT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1850,	$165,788.81	Canceled auditor's warrants from Dec. 1, 1850, to Nov. 30, 1852,	$395,467.96
Received from Dec. 1, 1850, to Nov. 30, '52, inclusive,	492,166.53	Balance,	262,487.38
Total,	657,955.34	Total,	$657,955.34
Balance of State-debt fund in the treasury,	$262,487.38		

* On the monument erected to his memory is inscribed the following rather unique and perhaps not too eulogistic tribute to his worth: "A man—true, kind, and noble; a citizen—just, generous, and honorable; a public officer—upright, philanthropic, energetic, and faithful; a husband and father—affectionate, wise, and good; a christian—humble, charitable, and trusting."

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

Administration of Gov. Matteson—Eighteenth General Assembly—Re-election of Senator Douglas—Laws—State and National Politics—New Parties—Nineteenth General Assembly—Election of Senator Trumbull—Prohibitory Liquor-Law—The Common-School Law.

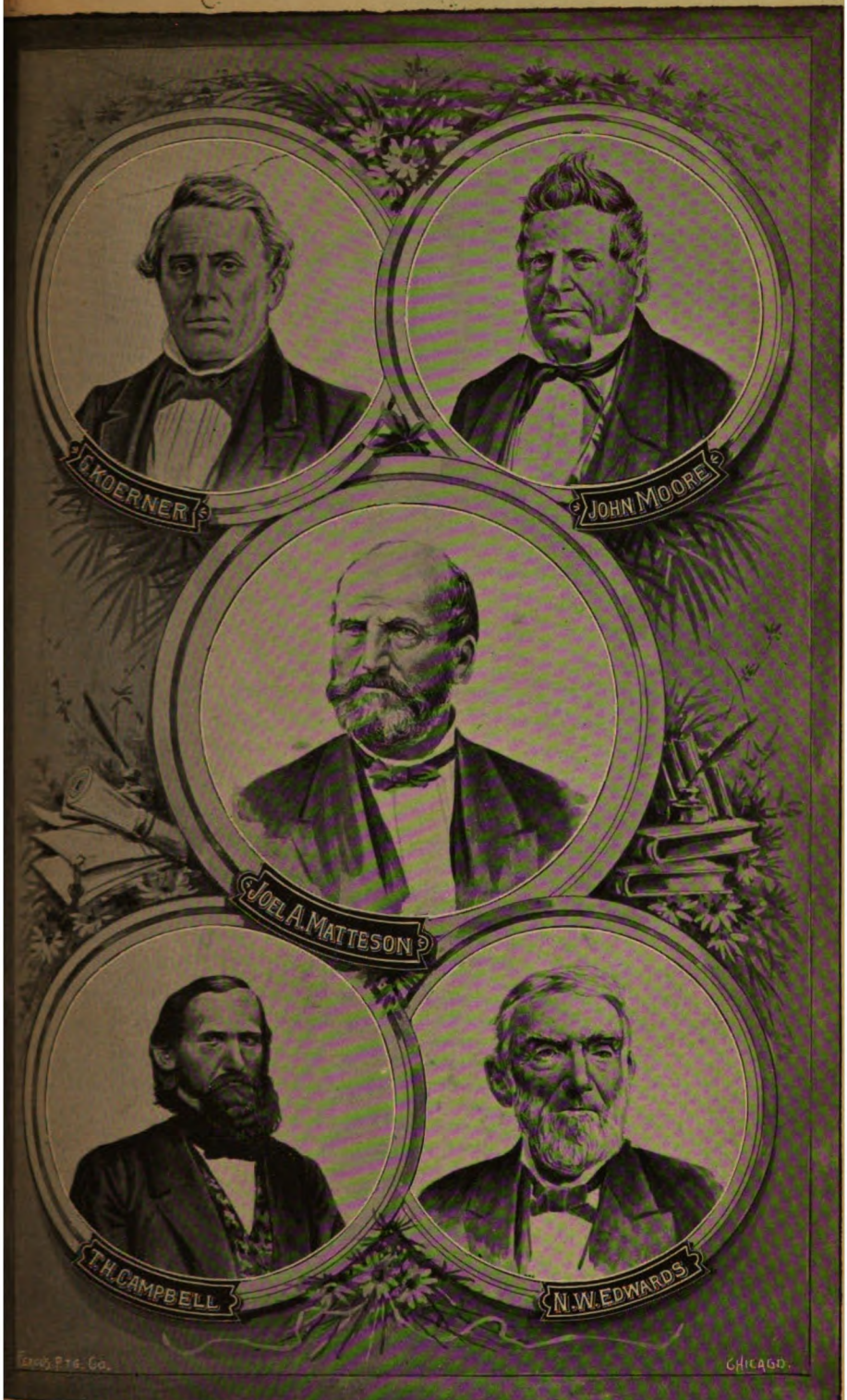
THE democratic convention for the nomination of State officers met at Springfield, April 20, 1852. Besides the delegates, there was in attendance a large number of spectators, and as a nomination was considered equivalent to an election, the candidates for the various offices to be voted for were numerous. Seven distinguished citizens signified their willingness to occupy the highest place on the ticket, and the votes of the delegates were distributed among them on the first ballot as follows: David L. Gregg of Cook County, then secretary of state,* 84 votes; Francis C. Sherman, also of Cook, 23; Joel A. Matteson of Will, 56; Col. John Dement, 53; Thomas L. Harris, 16; L. W. Ross, 7; Col. Daniel P. Bush, 6. Mr. Matteson, after a spirited contest, was successful on the eleventh ballot, securing 130 votes, to 67 for Gregg and 50 for Dement.

Gustavus Koerner of St. Clair County, was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the third ballot, receiving 132 votes to 113 cast for George T. Brown of Madison County. Alexander Starne of Pike County, was nominated for secretary of state on the seventh ballot; Thomas H. Campbell for auditor; and John Moore for treasurer—the last two for reëlection.

The whigs held their convention—which proved to be their last—July 7, having waited until after the holding of the national convention, which convened at Baltimore, June 16. There was not much enthusiasm manifested among the members, and their candidates were all nominated by acclamation; these were: for governor, Edwin B. Webb of White County; for lieutenant-governor, James L. D. Morrison of St. Clair; for secretary of state, Buckner S. Morris of Cook; for auditor,

* *Vice* Horace S. Cooley, who died April 2, 1850.

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Charles A. Betts of Stephenson; and for treasurer, Francis Arenz of Cass County.

The free-democrats, or, as they were generally called, abolitionists, inscribing upon their banner "Free soil; free speech; free labor; and free men," also nominated a ticket, with Dexter A. Knowlton of Stephenson County, for governor, and Philo Carpenter of Cook, for lieutenant-governor.

Both Webb and Morrison were well and favorably known in the State, having served with distinction in the legislature, but their party was unable to arouse any enthusiasm for the national ticket, headed by Gen. Winfield Scott, against Gen. Franklin Pierce, the democratic candidate, and the canvass on their part was conducted without vigor or hope. The result in the State was as follows: for Matteson, 80,645; Webb, 64,405; Knowlton, 8809; which was relatively nearly the same as the vote for the presidential candidates, Pierce and Scott, and John P. Hale, the free-soil candidate. The whigs elected four out of the nine congressmen.

Gov. Matteson was a native of New York, where he was born, in Jefferson County, August 8, 1808. He had been a resident of the State for twenty years, and had been engaged in farming, as a contractor on the canal, a dealer in real estate, and a manufacturer. He was essentially a business man, of a practical turn of mind, and of sound judgment. Although making no pretensions to state craft, and lacking that qualification deemed essential to its exercise in this country, the art of public speaking, he was taken up by his party on account of the executive ability he had displayed in private affairs, and sent to the State senate. His ten years' service in this position had earned for him the justly-deserved reputation of being an industrious and capable legislator, and through it he had become thoroughly advised of the resources, financial condition, and internal politics of the State. Among his friends his standing was high, as that of an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, of kindly, benevolent impulses; while his party and indeed the public generally regarded both his ability and character with respect. He was large in person, and of quiet and agreeable manners. He was not only the last democratic governor elected in the State, but the only one of either party who, at the time of his election, resided north of Bloomington.

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Lieut.-Gov. Koerner was born in Germany in 1809, and emigrated to this State in 1833. He received a university education, and was a lawyer of the first attainments. He had taken a decided part in politics as a democrat, and was elected to the legislature in 1842. In 1845, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court. Upon the re-formation of parties in 1855–6, he became a republican, and when the rebellion broke out took a pronounced stand on the side of the Union. He served for a short period on the staff of Gen. Fremont, and in 1862, was appointed minister to Spain, which position he resigned at the close of the war.

The eighteenth general assembly was convened January 3, 1853. But one whig, James M. Ruggles of Mason County, had been elected out of the thirteen new senators, and he with four "hold-overs" gave that party only five votes out of the twenty-five in the upper house. Only sixteen whigs had been elected to the house, and one "free-soiler," Henry W. Blodgett of Lake County; all the rest were democrats. The house was composed very largely of new members, only fourteen of those who had occupied seats in previous legislatures being returned to this. Among the old members elected were ex-Gov. John Reynolds, Wm. H. Snyder, Samuel A. Buckmaster, Charles D. Hodges, Richard N. Cullom, James W. Singleton, Joseph Sibley, Wesley Sloan, and C. B. Denio. In the list of new members appear the names of John A. Logan, Judge William Brown of Morgan, James N. Brown, Samuel W. Moulton.

The officers of the house, as designated by the democratic caucus, were elected by acclamation. These were: for speaker, John Reynolds; clerk, Isaac R. Diller; assistant, F. D. Preston; door-keeper, M. R. Owen; R. Eaton Goodell was chosen secretary of the senate, and Edward A. Bedell, sergeant-at-arms.

Ex-Gov. Reynolds thus achieved the distinction never before or since reached in this State by any other of its public men, of having been placed at the head of the executive, judicial, military, and finally of the legislative department of the State government, besides serving eight years in congress—an incomparable record of public service. Twenty-seven years had elapsed since he had first occupied a seat in the house, and on taking the chair he made a feeling allusion to his long and varied service, in a few well-chosen remarks.

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The general assembly met on January 3, and on the 5th, according to action taken on the 4th, met in joint session for the election of a United-States senator. Judge Douglas had been a strong candidate for the democratic nomination for president, and upon two ballots in the last national convention had received the highest number of votes for that position. So no time was to be lost, although there were a few grumbling objectors, in apprising Illinois' eminent senator of the people's continued confidence, by reëlecting him to his seat in the senate. The whigs cast their few votes for Joseph Gillespie.

Gov. French submitted his valedictory message on the 4th, and the inaugural of Gov. Matteson, read by the clerk of the house, was delivered on the 10th. It was devoted to the discussion of state questions. He recommended the adoption of a liberal policy in granting railroad charters, the adoption of the free-school system, and the erection of a penitentiary at Joliet. He also suggested the amendment of the State constitution in the particulars of extending the period of legislative sessions, and an increase of the compensation of public officers.

The principal questions which occupied the attention of the legislature related to the subject of temperance, the banking law, rival railroad routes, and conflicting claims of companies asking incorporation. Four hundred and sixty laws were enacted, the greater portion of which were classed as "private." Among the public acts were the following:

Prohibiting the issue or circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars; which, being against public opinion, was generally disregarded.

To prevent the immigration of free negroes into this State—the last lash of the pro-slavery whip over the people of Illinois.

Repealing the prohibitory quart law of the last session, and reënacting all laws for the granting of license for the sale of liquors.

Providing for the purchase of a lot, and the erection thereon of the executive mansion, appropriating therefor $15,000, and $3000 for furniture.

To incorporate the state agricultural society.

To apply any surplus funds in the treasury to the purchase of evidences of State indebtedness.

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Providing for the sale by the auditor of the remaining lands owned by the State, amounting to 128,954 acres.

The public debt reached its highest point January 1, 1853, from which time it began rapidly to diminish. The amount at that time according to the governor was as follows: principal debt and interest, $9,464,355; canal-debt and interest, $7,259,-822, total $16,724,177.

The State had now entered upon the most prosperous period of its development and progress, material, social, and political. There was not a cloud to dim the sky of its onward career. Its canal was in successful operation, railroads were extending and opening up new fields of settlement and improvement in every direction. Its revenue was rapidly increasing and the new banks were affording a sufficient and satisfactory currency for the increased demands of business. Three State institutions—the asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane, all of them at Jacksonville, had been successfully established; education was receiving renewed attention from the people; a teeming immigration was pouring in the better classes of citizens from other states and lands, who brought with them not only large means, but improved methods in husbandry, mechanics, and manufactures. New farms were opened, and flourishing villages and cities, with unwonted industries, sprang up as if by magic, where a few short years before were seen only the wolf, the deer, and the tall prairie-grass.

Nor was there a cloud to disturb the peaceful serenity of the political sky. The compromise measures of 1850 had passed through the fiery ordeal of universal discussion, and had met with vindication through the endorsement of the two leading parties of the country; and the defeat of the whigs in the late presidential election had been so overwhelming as to leave no ground for the ambitious hopes of their leaders. Not that the popular vote had been so strongly against them, because that indicated the existence of a powerful minority opposed to the democrats, but the loss of power in twenty-seven states out of thirty-one was as discouraging, as its tendency was demoralizing to the organization.

As on previous occasions, it was found that the legislature,

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restricted to a session of forty-two days, had adjourned without completing the business before it. The governor, therefore felt constrained to reconvene the general assembly on Feb. 9, 1854. Although laws sufficient to fill a volume of 259 pages were passed at the special session, they were mostly classed as "private" and related chiefly to incorporations. Only three acts of public interest were passed: the legislative apportionment law; providing for the election of a state superintendent of public instruction; and authorizing the construction of the "Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad."

The State steadily continued in its career of unprecedented material prosperity and general welfare; and by this time had approached the beginning of a new era in politics. The democratic party, which had been in the ascendancy for so many years, and had so lately secured its greatest victory, had received a sudden and violent check in the passage by congress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in May, 1854. This bill declared the Missouri Compromise of 1850 by which slavery was restricted on the north to the line of 36′ 30″, "inoperative and void," by reason of its alleged inconsistency with the Compromise measures of 1850, and established instead, the principle of popular sovereignty, that is, "that congress should not legislate slavery into any territory or state, or exclude it therefrom, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This proposition, originally introduced in the committee on territories by Senator Dixon of Kentucky, and accepted by Judge Douglas, who as chairman of the committee reported it, came upon the country "like a clap of thunder in a clear sky."

The precipitation of this issue was immediately fatal to all party organizations as then formed—the old lines being effaced or changed beyond recognition. The whig party existed thereafter only in name, and the democratic party, with greater cohesive strength, while still able to maintain its *esprit de corps*, unexpectedly found enrolled within its ranks many old and leading whigs, while with equal surprise they found they had parted company with many of their honored and trusted lead-

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ers. The free soilers received recruits in large numbers from both the old parties. There were hurryings to and fro, yet some hesitated wondering where, as patriots, duty called, and others as partisans, where it was their interest to go. The agitation consequent upon the disturbance of the political equilibrium manifested itself in the elections of 1854, and nowhere more strikingly than in Illinois.

Judge Douglas was not unaware of the effect which such a measure might be expected to produce upon the country. He clearly foresaw, indeed, that it would shake the faith of his party in the north in his leadership, and imperil its prospects of success. His personal friends were divided in opinion in regard to the best course to be pursued. President Pierce, however, backed by his cabinet, was strongly in favor of the proposed action, and it is stated that the celebrated amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise was drafted by himself.*

The senator thus found himself placed in this dilemma: he must either champion a measure which his judgment did not wholly approve, or surrender the leadership of his party. It was only after long hesitation that he decided to take the leap at this turning point in his political career; but having finally reached a conclusion, he espoused the cause of repeal and non-intervention with his usual dash and persistency.†

On his return to his home in Chicago he sought to allay the

* Hon. John Wentworth is the authority for this statement.

† The following letter to the author from Maj. George M. McConnel, formerly of Jacksonville, now residing in Chicago, gives an exceedingly interesting account of an interview between Judge Douglas and himself at this time. It even more than justifies the position taken in the text.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18, '89.

Hon. JOHN MOSES, *Dear Sir*:—On the evening of the day in January, 1854, when the famous protest by the Republican members of Congress against the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" appeared in the New York papers, Judge Douglas called to see Representative (afterward Senator) McDougall of California, and found only myself, then a youth acting as a sort of secretary for McDougall. Mr. Douglas had known me from my infancy, had been befriended by my father, and was quite on a familiar footing in our family for years; hence was under no restraint with me * * and talked of the Kansas matter freely and warmly. He said distinctly that he was not the author of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that he believed it to have come from a "higher source" but was interjected into the bill by Dixon of Kentucky, with the support of a majority of the committee, against his strenuous opposition. That he opposed it first because he was not willing to extend slavery, was

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feeling roused against him in a carefully prepared address defending his course. The meeting called for this purpose in front of North Market, was an immense one, comprising many of the best citizens. But such was the bitterness of feeling against him that he was allowed to speak only a few minutes at a time. A tumult of groans and hisses greeted his first remark; and this was continued with increased uproar, and obstructive demonstrations for over two hours. It was a howling mob determined that the judge should not be heard. No violence was offered, only that which proceeds from the throat and lungs, but it was effective, and after vainly trying for two hours to speak the crowd into order, the senator was compelled to give way, angry and discomfited.

It was indeed a critical period for the democratic party, so long in the ascendancy, but under the masterly leadership of the "Little Giant," such was its splendid discipline, that although impaired in numbers and efficiency by the defection of many of its leading men both to the Americans and free soilers, its organization was preserved intact.

The State fair was held at Springfield this year the first week in October, and the occasion was taken advantage of by all parties, to hold conventions and discuss before the large crowds assembled the issues of the day. Here, where Judge Douglas had always been popular, his friends rallied around him and

hostile to the institution "on general principles," though believing the slaveholder had political rights which the non-slaveholder could not legally question; and second because he feared the policy of repeal would be fatal to the party with whose fortunes he had identified himself all his political life. But he had been over-ruled and now found himself placed where he must choose either to champion a measure which, though offensive to himself, was approved by the majority of the party of which he was the acknowledged leader, or throw away that leadership and with it the entire fruit of all his public career. "If I do this" he said, "I lose all hope of being of any benefit to my country—to say nothing of sacrificing my personal ambitions—because no one leader is powerful enough to resist a stampede of his party, any more than one buffalo can resist a stampede of his herd." "It's a terrible position for me, my boy," he added, "but I'll do what seems to me best for all." He showed strong feeling, rising and walking excitedly about the room, speaking vehemently, and resenting both the merciless tyranny of his own party and the bad faith of his opponents who had asked for delay in introducing the bill ostensibly for further examination, but really, as it proved, to issue a pronunciamento which maligned him personally and impugned his motives in a way which he said some of the signers of the protest knew to be utterly false. * * G. M. McCONNEL.

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gave him a perfect ovation. He made, what was called his great speech, October 3. It had been announced that Judge Breese and John A. McClernand would be present to answer him, but they failed to arrive in time. Mr. Lincoln, while not in full sympathy with the methods of the ultra free soilers, was as earnestly opposed to the extension of slavery as any of them, and anticipating that no one of those advertised to meet the Magnus Apollo of the Kansas-Nebraska bill would be present, determined to be prepared to do so himself. He was therefore at the judge's meeting, and replied to him the following day, the judge in turn responding to Lincoln. Judges Breese and Trumbull spoke the next day and were answered by John Calhoun and J. W. Singleton. These were all exciting meetings and the enthusiasm of the friends of the respective speakers rose to fever heat.

What was called an anti-Nebraska republican convention was held at Springfield October 3. Twenty-six delegates only were present, but unfortunately for the success of the movement, it was called and managed by such extremists as Owen Lovejoy, Ichabod Codding, Erastus Wright, and others, who had been known not only as opposed to the extension of slavery, but as abolitionists. Mr. Lincoln fearing the effect of this convocation, was not present, nor did he participate in its proceedings, although his name was published as one of its appointees upon the State central committee.

When the nineteenth general assembly convened Jan. 1, 1855, there were found but seven new names in the senate, and only five old ones in the house—Presley Funkhouser, Samuel W. Moulton, Stephen T. Logan, John P. Richmond, and John E. McClun. Of the lately elected senators, eight of them, John H. Addams, Augustus Adams, George Gage, Waite Talcott, John D. Arnold, Joseph Gillespie, John M. Palmer, and Wm. D. Watson, were classed as anti-Nebraska men, and four, Wm. H. Carlin, son of the ex-governor, Jacob C. Davis, Andrew J. Kuykendall, and Hugh L. Sutphin, as democrats. James L. D. Morrison was elected as a whig and supposed to be anti-Nebraska, but after the organization he voted with the democrats.

Never before had it been so difficult to classify politically

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the members of the legislature. There were among them a few old whigs, who still adhered to the name, gloried in it, and were loath to surrender it; there were also straight democrats, anti-Nebraska democrats, knownothings, free soilers, and abolitionists. On the main question of the Kansas-Nebraska issue the senate stood fourteen democrats and eleven anti-Nebraska or inchoate republicans; while in the house there were thirty-four democrats and forty-one in the opposition.

Abraham Lincoln had been elected a member of the house, but upon ascertaining that a majority of that body would be opposed to the election of Gen. Shields, or any regularly nominated democrat, to the United-States senate, and that their choice would probably fall upon himself, he declined to receive his credentials. A special election was ordered and although the anti-Nebraska ticket had been successful at the general election in Sangamon County by 492 majority, and Mr. Lincoln had received 600 majority, through lack of attention and over-confidence, a democrat, Jonathan McDaniel, was elected in his place. Had not Lincoln, on the advice of friends and in accord with his own judgment, taken this course, he would probably have been elected senator—upon such slender threads hang the fate of empires.

Among the new members of the lower house were William J. Allen, Wm. R. Morrison, George T. Allen, Henry S. Baker, Chauncey L. Higbee, Lewis H. Waters, Amos C. Babcock, Henry C. Johns, Thomas J. Henderson, Robert Boal, G. D. A. Parks, Owen Lovejoy, Miles S. Henry, Thomas J. Turner, L. W. Lawrence.

Thomas J. Turner of Stephenson County, who had served one term in congress from his district, was elected speaker, receiving 39 votes to 26 cast for John P. Richmond; Edwin T. Bridges was elected clerk and H. S. Thomas, doorkeeper.

George T. Brown was elected secretary of the senate, Chas. H. Ray, enrolling and engrossing clerk, and William J. Heath, sergeant-at-arms.*

* List of the members of the nineteenth general assembly:

Senate:—*Augustus Adams, Kane; *John H. Addams, Stephenson; *John D. Arnold, Peoria; Silas L. Bryan, Marion; James M. Campbell, McDonough; William H. Carlin, Adams; *Burton C. Cook, LaSalle; Anderson P. Corder, Williamson; Jacob C. Davis, Hancock; John E. Detrich, Randolph; *George Gage, McHenry; *Joseph Gillespie, Madison; Benjamin Graham, Henry;

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The election of a United-States senator was the principal bone of contention, but that question was not reached for some time, although frequent attempts had been made in the house to fix a day therefor, the democratic majority in the senate refusing to concur. Jan. 31, was finally agreed upon, but both houses having adjourned over from Jan. 19 to 23, the prevalence of a remarkable snow-storm, which blockaded the roads, prevented the return of the absent members and the securing a quorum until Feb. 2. The election was then fixed for the 8th.

As had been anticipated, Mr. Lincoln was the choice of a large majority of the anti-Nebraska members for senator. He had been among the first, as well as one of the most able and fearless opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation to take the stump and sound the note of alarm. In October, at Springfield, he had met Senator Douglas in joint discussion and had followed him in Peoria and at other points.

Gen. Shields received the caucus nomination of the democrats without serious opposition. Ten ballots were had in the joint session before a result was reached. The first of these gave Lincoln 45 votes, Shields 41, Lyman Trumbull 5, Gustavus Koerner 2, and William B. Ogden, Joel A. Matteson, Wm. Kellogg, Cyrus Edwards, Orlando B. Ficklin, and

Gabriel R. Jernigan, Christian; *Norman B. Judd, Cook; Andrew J. Kuykendall, Johnson; Joseph Morton, Morgan; J. L. D. Morrison, St. Clair; Uri Osgood, Will; Mortimer O'Kean, Jasper; *John M. Palmer, Macoupin; *James M. Ruggles, Mason; Hugh L. Sutphin, Pike; *Waite Talcott, Winnebago; *William D. Watson, Coles. House:—*George T. Allen, Madison; William J. Allen, Williamson; *Amos C. Babcock, Fulton; *Henry S. Baker, Madison; Isaac R. Bennet, Morgan; *Robert Boal, Marshall; J. Bradford, Bond; *Samuel W. Brown, Knox; Horace A. Brown, Scott; William M. Cline, Fulton; *James Courtney, Vermilion; *Frederick S. Day, Grundy; Jonathan Dearborn, Brown; *W. Diggins, McHenry; *Mathias L. Dunlap, Cook; *Robert H. Foss, Cook; *George F. Foster, Cook; Presley Funkhouser, Effingham; George W. Gray, Massac; Hugh Gregg, Marion; *Henry Grove, Peoria; *Benjamin Hackney, Kane; Randolph Heath, Crawford; *Miles S. Henry, Whiteside; *Thomas J. Henderson, Stark; Chauncey L. Higbee, Pike; *Erastus O. Hills, DuPage; Benjamin P. Hinch, Gallatin; *John C. Holbrook, Randolph; George H. Holiday, Macoupin C. C. Hopkins, Edwards; P. E. Hosmer, Perry; *Henry C. Johns, Macon; *Albert Jones, Coles; William C. Kinney, St. Clair; *L. W. Lawrence, Boone; *William L. Lee, Rock Island; *Wallace A. Little, Jo Daviess; *Stephen T. Logan, Sangamon; *Owen Lovejoy, Bureau; *William Lyman, Winnebago; *John E. McClun, McLean; *Thomas R. McClure, Clark; Lafayette McCrillis, Jersey; Jonathan McDaniel, Sangamon; W. McLean, Edgar; Samuel H. Martin, White; S. D. Masters, Cass; William R. Morrison, Monroe; Samuel W. Moulton, Shelby; *Samuel C. Parks, Logan; *G. D. A. Parks, Will; *William Patton DeKalb; *Daniel J. Pinckney, Ogle; Finney D. Preston, Richland; J. M. Purseley, Greene; F. M. Rawlings, Alexander; *Henry Riblett, Tazewell; *William C. Rice, Henderson; *Thomas Richmond, Cook; Henry Richmond, Montgomery; John P. Richmond, Schuyler; Thomas M. Sams, Franklin; *Porter Sargent, Carroll; Eli Seehorn, Adams; *David Strawn, LaSalle; John Strunk, Kankakee; *Henry Sullivan, Adams; *Hulbut Swan, Lake; T. B. Tanner, Jefferson; Albert H. Trapp, St. Clair; *Thomas J. Turner, Stephenson; George Walker, Hancock; *Louis H. Waters, McDonough; *Alanson K. Wheeler, Kendall.*

* Anti-Nebraska.

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Wm. A. Denning, one each. Every member was present and voted except Randolph Heath of Crawford County, a democrat, who if present did not vote at any of the ballotings. That was the nearest Mr. Lincoln came to being elected. Had the five votes given to Trumbull been cast for him his success would have been assured, as Gillespie who voted for Edwards, and Babcock who voted for Kellogg, would have changed to Lincoln and made his total one more than the constitutional majority. But this was not to be. The five members who had agreed to stand by Judge Trumbull in every emergency as long as there was any possibility of his election, were Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Judd of the senate, and Allen and Baker of Madison County, of the house—all of them subsequently active and leading republicans.

In the six following ballots Lincoln fell off to 36 votes, Trumbull increased to 10, and Shields reached 42. The friends of Lincoln then endeavoured to adjourn the joint-session but failed. On the seventh ballot the democrats changed to Gov. Matteson giving him 44 votes. On the next ballot Lincoln fell off to 27 votes, Trumbull grew to 18, and Matteson had 46. The ninth ballot gave the governor 47, Trumbull 35, Lincoln 15, and Williams 1.

It now becoming apparent that the choice must fall upon either Trumbull or Matteson, Mr. Lincoln urged those who were inclined to adhere to his waning fortune, to vote for Trumbull; and this they did, excepting Waters, giving him on the next and last ballot just the required 51 votes, to 47 for Matteson, and one (Waters) for Williams.

Of the senators voting for Trumbull but three resided south of Springfield; and of the representatives only six; thus manifesting for the first time the increased growth and preponderating influence in politics of the northern portion of the State.

Lyman Trumbull, who thus carried off the honors in the first contest of that political revolution in Illinois out of which grew the republican party, was born in Colchester, Conn., October 12, 1813. His family was among the most eminent in New England, distinguished alike in public life, in literature and art. His grandfather, Benjamin, was a chaplain and a captain in the Revolutionary army; Gov. Jonathan Trumbull was the

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personal friend and trusted adviser of Gen. Washington, and in emergencies which called for the exercise of sound judgment and rare discretion, the latter was wont to say: "Let us consult Brother Jonathan." From this expression is said to have originated the popular national designation applied to the government and citizens of the United States.

Lyman was educated at Bacon Academy, and set out in life as a teacher. At the age of twenty he removed to Georgia, and had charge of the Greenville Academy. Here he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and decided to enter upon his career as a lawyer in Illinois. He had now been prominently before the people of the State for fifteen years; and while his ability and integrity were generally acknowledged, he had at first failed to command that popularity which his intellectual preëminence might have secured for him in communities longer established.

He was above the medium height, rather sparely built, and with his clear cut features, his prominent forehead, made yet more so by the constantly worn eye-glasses, had rather the appearance of a college professor than of an active, political leader. His manners were naturally reserved, his habits abstemious, and he lacked the geniality of temperament generally characteristic of, and looked for, in the public men of his day.

As a representative in the twelfth general assembly, his views on pending State issues were not in accord with those of a majority of his party; and finally, as secretary of state, led to the disruption of his official relations with Gov. Ford. These unpropitious circumstances, engendering as they did personal antagonisms, doubtless had their influence in retarding his political career, he having failed to secure the nomination for governor, as heretofore related, and being defeated in the race for congress in 1846. In 1848, however, he was elected one of judges of the supreme court, in which position he gained the reputation of being an able and upright jurist. This office he resigned in 1853, on account of failing health. He early took a decided stand against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and had been elected a member of congress in the Alton district, as an anti-Nebraska democrat at the last election. As a speaker he was logical rather than eloquent, arrang-

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ing his points with remarkable clearness, and illustrating them with a force and vigor at once entertaining and convincing.

This same legislature which inaugurated a radical change in practical politics, by electing to the United-States senate for the first time since 1841, a candidate who was not the nominee of a democratic caucus, also adopted several sweeping measures of political reform.

One of these was the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors—in effect the Maine law on this subject. It was however to be inoperative unless ratified by a vote of the people at an election called for that purpose in June, at which time it was defeated.

Another of these measures was the "act to establish and maintain a uniform system of common schools." Both of these laws will be again referred to and commented upon in subsequent chapters.

Other laws of general importance passed at this session were: to preserve the game in the State; to provide for taking the census; and requiring railroads to fence their tracks. Over six nundred special or local acts were passed, at the rate, toward the close of the session, of one hundred and fifty a day. A resolution for the call of a convention to amend the constitution was adopted and submitted to the people, and by them defeated.

During the administration of Gov. Matteson there was paid on the principal and interest of the State debt, the sum of $4,-564,840 leaving the amount outstanding on Jan. 1, 1857, $12,-834,144. The whole accruing interest for the previous six months was for the first time paid on Jan. 1, and a balance left in the treasury to the credit of the interest fund amounting to $65,000, besides over $150,000 of surplus revenue. The State treasury had never before been in such good condition; the receipts therein, on account of revenue for the past two years, having been $664,000, and the payments therefrom $530,985; and on account of the State debt, the receipts were $1,113,413, and the payments $908,820.

NOTE.—John Moore, democrat, was reëlected State treasurer by 2915 majority, but anti-Nebraska congressmen carried the State by nearly 18,000 majority.

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CHAPTER XXXIV.

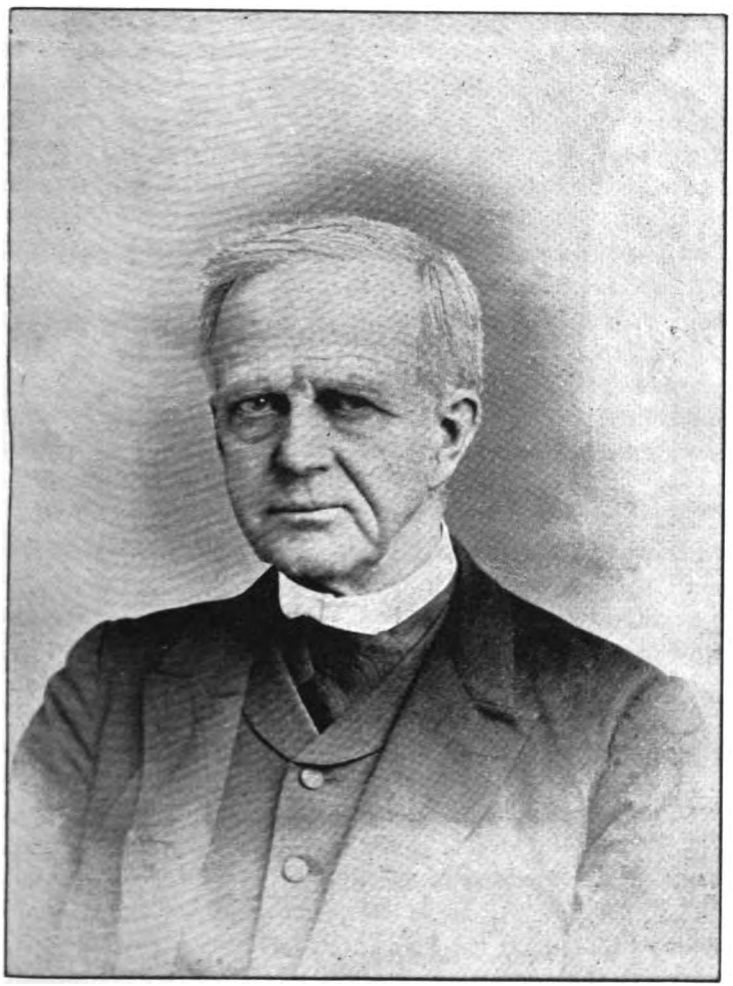
Formation of New Parties—The Bloomington Convention—Elections of 1856—Administration of Gov. Bissell—Twentieth General Assembly—Laws—The Campaign of 1858—Twenty-first General Assembly—Douglas again elected to the Senate—Laws—The Matteson Embezzlement—Death of Gov. Bissell—Succession of Lieut.-Gov. John Wood.

THE question of slavery in some of its aspects prior to the war of the rebellion had, either remotely or directly, entered into the formation and policy of all leading political parties in the country, and had always been the instigating cause of the most violent and threatening discussions in congress. It was so in 1820 and in 1832. In 1848, upon the nomination by the democrats of Gen. Cass for president, an influential faction of that party in New York, opposed to the extension of slavery, refused to support the nominee and called a convention at Utica, at which Martin VanBuren was nominated. This was followed by the calling of a national convention at Buffalo, to which seventeen states sent delegates, which ratified Van Buren's nomination. This ticket, nominated upon a platform which had for its distinctive principles "free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men," received a larger vote in New York than did the regular democratic nominees. The party strength being thus divided, the electoral vote of the state was secured by Gen. Taylor, whose election was thus assured.

The pacification measures of 1850 had so far impressed themselves upon the country as a satisfactory adjustment of slavery controversies that at the presidential election of 1852 the free-soil faction was unable to poll half the vote it had in 1848, and the democratic ticket, representing a reunited organization, was overwhelmingly successful.

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854 was the signal for the outbreak of a storm of agitation, which, as has

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Lyman Trumbull

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UNIV. OF ALBERTA

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been shown, obliterated all party-lines and disrupted all party-ties. The effect upon the whig party was disastrous in the extreme, and its efficient organization as a national party soon visibly melted away. The question arose, where were the active workers of the old party to go? Certainly not with the democrats, whom they had persistently fought for twenty years; not with the free soilers, whose pronounced views on the slavery question they were not ready to accept. Rather would they strike out in a new direction and adopt an entirely original platform, through which, by embracing a popular measure disconnected from the slavery question, they might draw support from dissatisfied democrats, reunite the whigs, and form a new party certain to achieve success. This new principle was found in the statement that "Americans must rule America"; and upon this declaration of their rule of faith the American party was formed. It was a secret organization and generally recognized as the know-nothing party. While it attracted large numbers in the free-states, it became the most popular and powerful in the slave-holding communities of the South, some of which it was able politically to control.

But in the meantime, the opposition in the free-states to the repeal of the Missouri compromise continued to increase in strength and aggressiveness. There was an intensity of feeling aroused against slavery never before exhibited. Public meetings were held all over the country, in which this antagonism found vent in denunciatory expression.

The same causes, at work in other Northern States as in Illinois, produced results equally disastrous to the democratic party.

At one of the earliest anti-Nebraska meetings, held at Ripon, Wisconsin, March 29, 1854, Maj. Alvin E. Bovay, a local politician of some prominence, first suggested the name of Republican as the proper one to be adopted by the new party, which it was proposed to form out of the hitherto conflicting elements thus brought together. He wrote to the *New-York Tribune* urging Mr. Greeley to recommend it. The first state convention to adopt the name was that of Michigan, at Jackson, July 6, 1854. Wisconsin followed July 13, and Vermont at her state convention the same day. It was adopted in

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Massachusetts at a mass meeting, July 20. In other states, as in Illinois, there was a hesitancy in the ranks of the anti-Nebraska party in regard to its adoption. In New York, eight different conventions were held in 1854, all of them opposed to the democracy, but not sufficiently in harmony with each other to agree upon a common name. In Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, although the name Republican was not adopted, a successful fusion ticket was nominated. In Illinois, the prejudice extended not only to the name but even to many of those who were identified with the new party as its leaders. To mention the name of Giddings, Chase, or Lovejoy to an old whig was like flaunting a red flag in the face of a mad bull.

For the purpose of reconciling apparent differences and amalgamating seemingly conflicting but really congenial elements in the election of 1856 in this State, it was decided, after careful consultation, that the initiatory movement should be made by the press. Accordingly a convention was called by the anti-Nebraska editors of the State to meet in Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856. The following answered to their names: Paul Selby of the *Jacksonville Journal;* Wm. J. Usrey, *Decatur Chronicle;* V. Y. Ralston, *Quincy Whig;* Charles H. Ray, *Chicago Tribune;* O. P. Wharton, *Rock Island Advertiser;* E. C. Dougherty, *Rockford Register;* Thomas J. Pickett, *Peoria Republican;* George Schneider, *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago; Charles Faxton, *Princeton Post;* A. U. Ford, *Lacon Gazette;* and B. F. Shaw, *Dixon Telegraph.*

Paul Selby was elected president, and Wm. J. Usrey, secretary. Upon the fundamental point of agreement—opposition to the Nebraska legislation—strong resolutions were adopted, while upon those of disagreement they were silent. They recommended the holding of a state convention at Bloomington, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers and appointing delegates to the national convention. A state central committee, composed of the following members, James C. Conkling, Springfield; Asahel Gridley, Bloomington; Burton C. Cook, Ottawa; Charles H. Ray and N. B. Judd of Chicago, was appointed to issue the call and make the necessary arrangements for the meeting.

Although not called as such—the name, indeed, being nowhere

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used in the proceedings—this convention, which was held at Bloomington, May 29, 1856, has ever since been designated as the first Illinois republican state convention. It was really a mass meeting as well as a representative body.

Thirty counties, principally in the southern portion of the State, sent no delegates; and many of those who were present from southern and central counties were self-appointed, with no constituency behind them. Other counties were represented not only by the regular delegates but also by large numbers of influential citizens, who were present to coöperate in the endorsement of the movement by voice and pen, and by giving it needed financial support.

It was a famous gathering and marked the commencement of a new era in the politics of the State. All those who subsequently became leaders of the republican party were there —whigs, democrats, know-nothings, and abolitionists. Those who had all their lives been opposing and fighting each other found themselves for the first time harmoniously sitting side by side, consulting and shouting their unanimous and enthusiastic accord. Among these were Lincoln, Palmer, Browning, Wentworth, Yates, Lovejoy, Oglesby, and Koerner. John M. Palmer was made president, and Richard Yates, Wm. Ross, John H. Bryant, David L. Phillips, James M. Ruggles, G. D. A. Parks, John Clark, Abner C. Harding, and J. H. Marshall, vice-presidents. The secretaries were Henry S. Baker of Madison County, Chas. L. Wilson of Cook, John Tillson of Adams, Washington Bushnell of LaSalle, and B. J. F. Hanna of Randolph.

The platform adopted embraced the following planks:

1. Opposition to the democratic administration. 2. That congress possessed the power to abolish slavery in the territories and should exercise that power to prevent the extension of slavery into territories heretofore free. 3. Opposition to the repeal of the Missouri compromise and in favor of making Kansas and Nebraska free-states. 4. In favor of the Union and the Constitution. 5. In favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the free constitution adopted by her people. 6. In favor of liberty of conscience as well as political freedom, proscribing no one on account of religious opinions or in consequence of place of birth.

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The nominees of the convention were as follows; Wm. H. Bissell for governor; Francis A. Hoffman, lieutenant-governor; Ozias M. Hatch, secretary of state; Jesse K. Dubois, auditor of public accounts; James Miller, treasurer; Wm. H. Powell, state superintendent of public instruction. It having been found that Mr. Hoffman, a native of Germany, was ineligible by reason of not having been a citizen fourteen years, as required by the constitution, John Wood of Adams County, was subsequently named for lieutenant-governor in his place.

The ticket nominated was a concession to the old whig and democratic elements of the convention, no advanced republican being placed upon it. It was not balloted for in the usual way, the first two names being nominated by acclamation and the others upon the recommendation of a committee of which Mr. Lincoln was chairman. The former members of the state central committee were continued.

It was a body in which ideas predominated to the exclusion of personal preferences, and the absorbing interest of the convention centered upon the discussion of the political pronunciamentos embraced in the platform. Eloquent speeches were made by all the prominent delegates, Palmer from a democratic stand-point, Browning from the outlook of an old whig, and Lovejoy from a pinnacle of vision to which others had not been able hitherto to climb. These were all able, earnest efforts, arousing wild enthusiasm; but it was left for Abraham Lincoln, in the final address, in what was beyond question the greatest forensic effort of his life, to stir the souls of that vast assemblage to their lowest depths. He it was who, by his comprehensive grasp of the momentous subjects which had engrossed the attention of the convention, reached the very fountain-head of thought and enforced conviction; while by his appeal to broader views of the humanitarian aspects of those vital issues he awakened such passionate outbursts of demonstration as never before were witnessed at a political meeting. The immense audience rose to its feet and stood upon chairs and benches, at times hushed and breathless, with tears filling the eye and moistening the cheek; and again, as that weird presence, with eyes lit up as with the divine fire of a seer, led them on and up to heights of mental vision to which they had never

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before attained, the pent up enthusiasm defied control and sought relief in waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and in wild cheers that could not be restrained.

And thus was born in this State, under auspicious skies, that party which in a few months was to take command of the ship of state at Springfield, and four years later at Washington, and continue at the helm of that mightier and grander craft for a quarter of a century, guiding the old ship through a bloody civil war of four years, resulting in the restoration of the Union sundered by rebellion, and the freeing and enfranchising of four millions of slaves.

In the meantime, the democrats had already placed their ticket in the field—their state convention having been held at Springfield, May 1, of which Thomas Dyer of Chicago was president. The candidates for governor were Wm. A. Richardson, Murray McConnel, John Moore, and John Dement. Moore was in the lead on the first and second ballots but Richardson drew the prize on the third. The remainder of the ticket was as follows: for lieutenant-governor, Richard Jones Hamilton of Chicago; secretary of state, Wm. H. Snyder of St. Clair; auditor, Samuel K. Casey of Franklin; treasurer, John Moore, the then incumbent; and J. H. St. Matthew of Tazewell, for superintendent of public instruction.

It was a strong ticket, ably led by Col. Richardson—who had represented his district eleven years in congress, since his earlier services in the legislature, and had been conspicuous in the national house of representatives as the right-hand man of Judge Douglas in promoting the Kansas-Nebraska legislation.

That portion of the American, or know-nothing organization which had not been absorbed by the republicans or democrats, met in state council at Springfield, May 6, with sadly depleted numbers. The nominees at first agreed upon refused to accept the empty honors, and after several attempts a ticket was finally made up as follows: Buckner S. Morris of Cook County, for governor; T. B. Hickman, lieutenant-governor; W. H. Young for secretary of state; Dr. ——— Barbor for auditor; James Miller—afterward nominated by the republicans—for treasurer; and E. Jenkins for superintendent of schools.

The first of the national conventions held this year was that

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of the Americans at Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1856, at which Millard Fillmore was nominated for president and Andrew J. Donelson for vice-president.

Judge Douglas was again a candidate for nomination at the democratic national convention, which was held at Cincinnati, June 2, but had to surrender to James Buchanan on the sixteenth ballot.

The republican national convention was held at Philadelphia, June 17, at which John C. Fremont was nominated for president and Wm. L. Dayton for vice-president; Abraham Lincoln receiving the next highest number of votes for the latter office.

The campaign of 1856 was one of the most exciting and hotly contested ever fought in this State. It was evident that as in the Nation so in the State, such was the progress made by the republicans, the only hope the democrats had of success was in the divisions of their opponents and in preventing their fusion. Their denunciations of abolitionists and "black republicans," as they termed their antagonists, were tremendous. In the southern and central portions of the State the supporters of Fremont were "few and far between." In the county of Franklin he received only five votes, in Hamilton nine, in Hardin four, in Johnson two, in Massac five, in Pope eleven, in Saline four, and in Williamson ten. These were cast by preachers, teachers, and eastern people, who were mostly non-combatants, and who, while they were fearless in argument, were not inclined to resort to the knife, bludgeon, or pistol, in defence of their principles, though frequently provoked to do so by the outrageous abuse and overbearing conduct of their opponents. But here and there were found those who had determined that they would not submit to this kind of bulldozing. One of these was John M. Palmer, between whom and Maj. Harris, then running for congress in his district, there had been considerable ill-feeling. The major had written a letter to be read at a democratic meeting at which Palmer was present. It was very abusive of the republicans, and the latter, rising, remarked that the author would not dare make such charges to the face of any honest man. Harris, hearing of this, gave out word that he would resent it

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at the first opportunity, which Palmer soon gave him by attending one of his meetings. The major in the course of his speech broke out in the most vituperative language against abolitionists, calling them disturbers of the peace, incendiaries, and falsifiers, and at length, turning to Palmer and pointing his finger at him, said, "I mean you, sir!" Palmer rising to his feet, instantly replied, "Well, sir, if you apply that language to me you are a dastardly liar!" And drawing a pistol, he started toward the speaker's stand. "Now, sir," he continued, "when you get through I propose to reply to you." The major had not anticipated this turn of affairs, but prudently kept his temper and finished his speech. No one interfering, Palmer then arose, and laying his weapon before him, cocked, proceeded to give the democratic party such a castigation as none of those present had ever heard before.

Fillmore was able to hold a sufficient number of know-nothing votes to give a plurality of 9159 and the electorial vote of the State to Buchanan, but the know-nothing state ticket did not do so well and the republicans were successful by a plurality of 4732 votes.*

Gov. Bissell came to this State from New York, and entered upon the practice of his profession as a physician in Monroe County.† The practice of medicine was not to his taste and he soon evinced a preference for public life. In 1840, he was elected to the legislature, where he was soon recognized as possessing in the highest degree the qualifications of an orator. Upon his return home, so great had been his success as an able and efficient public speaker that he determined to abandon medicine for the law; he was soon admitted to the bar and appointed prosecuting attorney. He at once took a front rank among the lawyers in his circuit, it being conceded almost a hopeless task to defend where he was prosecuting. His style of speaking was at once forcible and elegant, always succeeding in carrying his hearers with him. His distinguished

* The general result in the State was as follows: Buchanan electors 105,348; Fremont, 96,189; Fillmore, 37,444. Bissell 111,375; Richardson 106,643; Morris 19,088. Plurality for Hatch 9291; Dubois 3031; Powell 3215; majority for Miller (only two candidates) 2013. The republicans elected four congressmen and the democrats five.

† He was born in Yates County, New York, April 25, 1811.

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military services in the Mexican war as colonel of the Second Illinois Regiment, have already been adverted to. After his return from the war he was, in 1848, elected to congress and reëlected in 1850 and in 1852; where he took a leading part and became noted for his engaging manners, his attention to the business before the house, and his eloquence in debate.

Although a democrat, he was not favorably impressed with the blustering manners of and assumption of superiority by the southern members of his party. He had already discovered the signs of a desire to precipitate a conflict between the two sections; and while he supported the pending measures of adjustment (1850), he began to perceive that the South was inclined to ask for such farther concessions as it would not be possible to grant consistently with honor and justice.

He sat quietly in his seat and listened day after day without a word to the arraignment of the North by southern members, for its alleged outrages against the institutions of the South, until one day a member from Virginia—Jas. A. Seddon—in an attempt to exalt the bravery of southern troops over that of those from the North, set up the claim that it was the regiment from Mississippi which met and repulsed the enemy at the battle of Buena Vista at the most critical moment—after the northern troops had given way. The indignation of the gallant member from Illinois could be no longer restrained. Taking the speech of Brown of Mississippi, against the free-states for his text, he proceeded to defend the North against the charge of aggressions against the rights of the South in a masterly effort, bristling with telling points, which commanded the marked attention of the house. But when he came to repel the unjust claim of the gentleman from Virginia in regard to the conduct of our troops at Buena Vista, the silence and attention throughout the hall became profound and impressive. He gave forth no uncertain sound. "I affirm distinctly, sir," said Bissell, "that at the time the Second Indiana Regiment gave way, through an unfortunate order of their colonel, the Mississippi regiment for whom the claim is gratuitously set up, was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action, nor yet had it fired a gun or pulled a trigger. I affirm further, sir, that the troops which at that time met and resisted the enemy and thus,

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to use the gentleman's own language, 'snatched victory from the jaws of defeat' were the Second Kentucky, the Second Illinois, and a portion of the First Illinois regiments. It gives me no pleasure, sir, to be compelled to allude to this subject, nor can I see the necessity or propriety of its introduction in this debate. It having been introduced, however, I could not sit in silence and witness the infliction of such cruel injustice upon men, living and dead, whose well-earned fame I were a monster not to protect. The true, brave hearts of too many of them, alas, have already mingled with the soil of a foreign country; but their claims upon the justice of their countrymen can never cease, nor can my obligations to them be ever forgotten or disregarded. No, sir, the voice of Hardin, that voice which has so often been heard in this hall, as mine now is, though far more eloquently, the voice of Hardin, yea, and of McKee, and the accomplished Clay—each wrapped now in his bloody shroud—their voices would reproach me from the grave had I failed in this act of justice to them and to others who fought and fell by my side.

"You will suspect me, Mr. Chairman, of having warm feelings on this subject. Sir, I have; and have given them utterance as a matter of duty. In all this, however, I by no means detract from the gallant conduct of the Mississippi regiment. At other times and places on that bloody field they did all that their warmest admirers could desire. But, let me ask again, why was this subject introduced into this debate? Why does this gentleman say 'troops of the North' gave way, when he means only a single regiment? Why is all this, but for the purpose of disparaging the North for the benefit of the South? Why, but for furnishing materials for that ceaseless, never-ending theme of 'Southern chivalry?' "*

Neither the logic nor the manner of this speech, in its unflinching boldness, severity, and firmness, could be tolerated, and it was at once determined that the honor of the South required that Bissell must be silenced or disgraced. Jefferson Davis, then a senator from Mississippi, who commanded the regiment from that state at Buena Vista, was selected to bring the matter to an issue. Professing to be aggrieved and insulted

* "Cong. Globe," XXII, pt. 1, 228.

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at the manner in which Bissell had spoken of his regiment, he challenged him to mortal combat. While the bravery of Col. Bissell was unquestioned, it was supposed by many that his northern education and the unpopularity of the *duello* in his own State would compel him to decline a hostile meeting. But in this they had mistaken their man—Bissell promptly accepted the challenge and selected, as he had the right to do, as the weapon to be used, the army musket, to be loaded with a ball and three buckshot, the combatants to be stationed forty paces apart with liberty to advance to ten. The mortal issue of such a conflict for one or both of the parties had not been in the programme, and the question arose how to avoid such an inevitable catastrophe. President Taylor, the father-in-law of Mr. Davis, having been advised of the situation the evening before the contemplated meeting, provided for the arrest of the belligerents on the following morning, but the intervention of other friends in the meantime led to a satisfactory adjustment of the quarrel. All that was required of Col. Bissell was to say in relation to the conduct of the Mississippi regiment, "but I am willing to award to them the credit due to their gallant and distinguished services in that battle," which was nothing more than to repeat what he had already in effect stated in the speech which occasioned the warlike message.

Gov. Bissell at the time of his nomination and election was an invalid, his spine having been injured by a fall, and he was unable to walk without the use of crutches. Although his lower limbs were partially paralyzed, the powers of his mind were not affected. He made only one speech during the campaign, and that at his home in Belleville.

Although the republicans had succeeded in electing their state officers and there was shown to be a majority of over 20,000 votes against the democrats, the latter secured both branches of the legislature, although the majority was barely one in each, the senate standing thirteen to twelve, and the house thirty-eight democrats, thirty-one republicans, and six Americans. The seat of the democratic member from Peoria, Mr. Shallenberger, was contested by Calvin L. Eastman, who, although his claim was denied on a tie vote, was allowed the same pay as the sitting member.

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The following senators were reëlected: Messrs. Judd, Cook, O'Kean, and Bryan. L. E. Worcester of Greene, was returned in place of John M. Palmer, resigned. The other new members were: Thomas J. Henderson of Bureau, Wm. C. Goudy of Fulton, Joel S. Post of Macon, Samuel W. Fuller of Tazewell, Wm. H. Underwood of St. Clair, G. A. D. Parks of Will, Cyrus W. Vanderin of Sangamon, Samuel H. Martin of White, E. C. Coffey of Washington, and Hiram Rose of Henderson, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jacob C. Davis.

In the house, the only members returned who had served formerly in that body were: Messrs. Sloan, Boal, O. L. Davis, Dougherty, John A. Logan, W. R. Morrison, Pinckney, Denio, Lawrence, Preston, Moulton, Isaac N. Arnold, and Burke. Among the new members were E. C. Ingersoll, then a democrat from Gallatin County, Wm. B. Anderson, Wm. A. J. Sparks, Shelby M. Cullom, Wm. Lathrop, all of them afterward members of congress, Cyrus Epler, Franklin Blades, J. V. Eustace, all subsequently circuit-judges, Moses M. Bane, Jerome R. Gorin, Elmer Baldwin, and L. S. Church.

The proceedings while a temporary organization was being effected were characterized by disorder and violence. E. T. Bridges, clerk of the last house, claimed the right to call the roll, which was contested by the democrats. Mr. Dougherty was elected chairman and Capt. J. L. McConnel of Morgan, temporary clerk. Both clerks proceeded to call the roll at the same time and both received credentials. Mr. Ingersoll moved that Bridges be expelled from the house, which being declared carried, he was forcibly ejected from the hall by the sergeant-at-arms. Samuel Holmes of Quincy, was finally elected speaker, receiving thirty-six votes to twenty-eight for Arnold, four for Cullom, and two scattering. Charles Leib was chosen clerk and James M. Blades doorkeeper. Benjamin Bond was elected secretary of the senate and David J. Waggoner sergeant-at-arms.

The valedictory message of Gov. Matteson was a plainly written and clear statement of the progress and condition of the State at this time, and, containing no reference to politics, was well received by all parties.

Gov. Bissell was inaugurated at the executive mansion, Jan.

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12, and his address was read by Isaac R. Diller at the joint-meeting of the general assembly.

The animosities of the late campaign were carried into the legislature and kept alive in the house during the entire session. The governor's inaugural was a straightforward, well-written, and dignified state paper in which he referred to the administration of his predecessor in highly complimentary terms. He concurred in all of his recommendations and suggested no measures of his own. But although he had commented but briefly upon the Nebraska controversy, and in mild terms, it stirred the ire of the democrats at once. Upon the motion to print the address, a virulent attack was made upon him, John A. Logan taking the lead. The Davis duel was seized upon as a violation of the constitution, it being charged that the governor had committed perjury in taking the oath of office. Able replies to these attacks were made by Isaac N. Arnold, C. B. Denio, and others, in which it was shown that the offence charged was committed outside the limits of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the constitution of Illinois.

The principal contest, however, was over the apportionment bills, one from each party having been presented. That of the democrats was passed, but the controversy was ended only by a decision of the supreme court. It appears that when the measure was presented to the governor for his signature, it was accompanied by the appropriation bill. The former he intended to veto and the latter to approve, but by a mistake he signed and returned the apportionment bill instead of that for the appropriations. The democrats refusing to recall the bill, he managed in some way to obtain possession of it, when he erased his signature thereto and sent in his veto message. This the house refused to receive, and ordered the bill to be filed with the secretary of state. Against this action the republicans filed a protest which was, on motion, expunged from the journal. The question of the legality of the apportionment law having been taken to the supreme court upon a *mandamus* proceeding, that body decided, that during the ten days in which a bill is constructively under the control of the executive it has not the force

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of law, and that he had the right to return the bill to the house with his veto, notwithstanding it had once received his signature.

There were but few laws of general interest passed at this session, those to establish a Normal University, and to build an additional penitentiary being the most important.

The session adjourned on the morning of Feb. 19, the house with less than a quorum, most of the members having dispersed the previous night amid darkness, disorder, and confusion.

Although there were but two state officers to be voted for in 1858, it would devolve upon the legislature then chosen to elect a United-States senator in the place of Judge Douglas, a fact which imparted to the campaign of that year, unusual interest and importance. The Kansas-Nebraska controversy had by this time assumed an entirely new phase. At a convention held at Lecompton in October, 1857, the instrument historically known as the Lecompton constitution was adopted, which was subsequently endorsed by President Buchanan and his cabinet, and by the executive submitted to congress, February 2, 1858, with the recommendation that the territory of Kansas be admitted as a state under its provisions.

Judge Douglas promptly took ground against this constitution, declaring that its mode of submission to the people was a "mockery and insult," and that he would resist it to the last as being illegal, unfair, and in contravention of his doctrine of popular sovereignty.

The democratic state convention was held at Springfield, April 21, and placed Wm. B. Fondey in nomination for state treasurer and ex-Gov. A. C. French for state superintendent of public schools. The course of Judge Douglas in congress was warmly eulogized, and although his candidacy was not in terms endorsed, there was no question but that he was the choice of the convention to be his own successor.

At the same time and place, there was held what was denominated the convention of the national democratic party, which had been called by the supporters of the Buchanan administration. Only twenty-four counties were represented, and it

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adjourned to reconvene in June, at which time a state ticket was nominated with John Dougherty of Union County for state treasurer, and ex-Gov. John Reynolds for state superintendent of public schools.

The disagreement between Douglas and the administration of Buchanan, and its opposition to his reëlection proved a benefit to him rather than a disadvantage. While a number of former friends, holding federal offices, were arrayed against him, the masses of the democratic party were the more firmly bound to his fortunes by the disruption.

At the republican state convention, held at the capitol, June 16, in which nearly every county was represented, James Miller was renominated as the candidate for state treasurer, and Newton Bateman was selected, on the third ballot, for superintendent of public schools. But one man, who had justly earned the undisputed position of leader, was thought of for the highest place in view, and the convention, with entire unanimity, resolved that Abraham Lincoln was the first and only choice of the republicans for the United-States senate. Such an endorsement, though without precedent, was not unexpected, and yet the honor came at a time when it was considered as of doubtful value. The contest of Judge Douglas with the Buchanan administration, over the Lecompton constitution, had brought him largely into sympathy with the opponents of the extension of slavery. William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, had been dispatched East to feel the republican pulse. He found that many of the leaders, while speaking favorably of Lincoln thought that it would be "good politics" to permit the reëlection of Judge Douglas. Horace Greeley, in his *New-York Tribune*, which had a large circulation in Illinois, not only endorsed the judge's course but had said of him personally, "no public man in our day has earned a nobler fidelity and courage;" and that if Lincoln's election was to be secured by a coalition between republicans and "a little faction of postmasters, tide-waiters, and federal office-seekers, who for the sake of their dirty pudding, present and hoped for, pretend to approve the Lecompton fraud," it would be viewed with regret by the republicans of other states.

This attitude of the leading paper of his party and of such

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men as Seward and Banks, at the opening of the campaign, was to Lincoln like the withdrawal from the field on the eve of battle of a tried battalion, relied upon to obtain the victory. Its dampening and dispiriting effect upon him was plainly to be seen, while it was correspondingly helpful and encouraging to Judge Douglas.

Mr. Lincoln, with unfailing intuition, saw that former positions must be exchanged for those of a more radical and far-reaching character. That a line must be drawn, upon one side or the other of which every one must stand, leaving no place for a third party, nor for any one who regarded the question of slavery merely as one of property rights and who cared not whether it was voted down or voted up by the people, as his opponent had declared his own sentiment to be in a speech on the Lecompton constitution.

Mr. Lincoln, with the greatest care and his best thought, prepared the address afterward delivered to the republican convention, writing it in fragmentary parts on scraps of paper carried in his hat and afterward revised and copied at length.*

Although so widely copied and commented upon, the following extract from the address is here given:

"'A house divided against itself can not stand.' I believe this government can not endure permanently half-slave and half-free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, North as well as South."

Before delivering this speech, Lincoln submitted it to the judgment of his friends, not one of whom approved of it, except his law-partner. Indeed, the general opinion was strongly averse to the sentiment as expressed in the foregoing extract. With his usual self-reliance he arose and remarked: "Friends, the time has come when these sentiments should be uttered; and if it is decreed that I shall go down because of this

* Herndon's "Lincoln," II, 397.

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speech, then let me go down linked to the truth—let me die in the advocacy of what is just and right."*

The selection of Lincoln by the republicans as their standard-bearer in this campaign was due no less to a desire to confer upon him what was regarded as a deserved promotion, than to the fact of his supposed willingness and ability to meet his distinguished competitor on the stump. If he was not able to cope successfully with the great senator, it would be useless for any other man to make the attempt. And as Douglas had never shown any backwardness to meet any foeman in debate, it was generally concluded that the great issue between the two parties—of opposition to slavery extension on the one side and the advocates of the principle of non-intervention on the other—was to be publicly fought out by them in the arena of joint debate. It was to be an intellectual combat, in which giants were the principals and the entire Nation spectators.

Such political discussions had been introduced in this State when it was admitted into the Union and had always been favorably regarded by the people. Unless a candidate at all accustomed to public speaking—and few others were selected, was able and willing to meet his opponent on the stump, his prospect of success was slim. The custom had been brought from Kentucky and was regarded as a necessity of the times. There were no daily and but few weekly newspapers in those pioneer days, and in no other way could the people be so well informed and placed in possession of reliable current political information as this. In order that no candidate should have an opportunity of misleading his constituents and of making misstatements, it was insisted that both sides should be fairly heard at the same time.

As the election day drew nigh, field days were appointed, at which the candidates appeared, took the stand, and set forth their claims "by word of mouth." During the holding of the circuit-courts, the lawyers, nearly all of whom were politicians and good speakers, would deliver speeches on alternate nights. In this way Douglas had met Stuart, Browning, and Woodson, all of whom had been his competitors for congress, and also his present opponent.

* Herndon's "Lincoln," II, 400.

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Now although the reason for these joint discussions had mainly passed away through the multiplication of newspapers, both daily and weekly, and of magazines, and through the establishment of public libraries, there yet remained a feeling among the people that perhaps after all the best way of arriving at the merits of a political controversy was to hear the arguments of able leaders delivered in the presence of each other.

When Judge Douglas came home to Chicago in July, Lincoln, knowing that he would signalize his return by making a well-prepared opening speech, decided to hear him and take the measure of his opponent under the partially changed aspect of the issue. The judge's reception by his followers was exceedingly gratifying, even enthusiastic. He spoke from the balcony of the Tremont House to an immense audience, taking for his text the opening sentence of Lincoln's speech at the late republican convention. The judge spoke for two hours and was loudly cheered throughout. Lincoln replied from the same place, where a still larger crowd gathered, on the following night. His appearance on the stand was greeted with a storm of applause which was repeated at every telling point. One of these occurred in the beginning of his speech. Judge Douglas had said, referring to the alleged alliance existing between the republicans and the federal office-holders, that he would deal with the unholy alliance as the Russians had with the allies in the Crimean war, not stopping to inquire when they fired a broadside, whether they hit an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Turk. Mr. Lincoln happily retorted, and, while denying that there was any such alliance as that charged, continued, "but if he will have it so, and that we stand in the attitude of the English, French, and Turks, he occupying the position of the Russians, I beg he will indulge us while we barely suggest to him that the allies took Sebastopol."

The senator left Chicago, July 16, for Springfield on a train decorated with flags and banners, and was received at the principal stations by large crowds amid the booming of cannon and the blare of martial music. He spoke at Bloomington, and addressed a large mass-meeting at Springfield on the 17th. Mr. Lincoln, who had been on the same train, replied to him again

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at Springfield. By this time although either party had been waiting for the other to make the advance, it became apparent that a face to face contest must be substituted for this method of shooting at long range. Accordingly, on July 24, Mr. Lincoln issued his challenge, and an arrangement for joint discussions at seven different points in the State was finally concluded July 31.

This discussion was regarded with national interest, and the fate of parties, as well as that of the principals engaged, if not of the Union itself, hung upon the result.

In point of education and previous experience in debate, Douglas undoubtedly had the advantage. He had now been in congress fifteen years, and had frequently met in the intellectual arena Seward, Chase, Trumbull, Hale, and Fessenden, leading republicans, and latterly Jefferson Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Green, Mason, and Hunter, of his own party, on the Lecompton issue. For a controversy he was always prepared, and to be involved in one was ever to him to be in his native element. No man was better furnished with the weapons of debate or exhibited more skill in their use than he. As a popular speaker, in the art of managing a mixed audience and in carrying off the honors of the hour, in his ability to bridge over or avoid hard places in an argument, and to make the most of his adversary's weak points, he was the superior of Mr. Lincoln or any of his compeers in the senate.

Lincoln had been known as a public speaker since 1838, having been three times a presidential elector, in which capacity he canvassed the State for Harrison, Clay, and Fremont. Neither was he without experience as a debater, a kind of contest which he believed in and enjoyed. He had already measured swords with his great rival, and each had thus received a taste of the other's metal. He was a born logician, and sought to reach the point of demonstration in speaking on leading public questions; but his controlling advantage in the present contest consisted in the fact of the sincerity of his belief and the earnestness and fearlessness with which he sought to enforce his convictions, that free labor was preferable to slave labor, and that slavery in itself was inherently wrong; at once appealing to the economic instincts and reaching the moral sense of the people.

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The contrast between the great champions physically was no less striking than that politically and intellectually. Lincoln was tall and lank and lean, while Douglas was short, round, and robust. The voice of Lincoln was sharp and thin, though of large compass, while that of his opponent was sonorous and full. Lincoln possessed an inexhaustible stock of anecdotes which he told admirably by way of illustration, but although humorous, did not possess that readiness of sparkling repartee which enabled Douglas to make pointed and happy turns of thought against an opponent. The senator was always forcible, self-asserting, and plausible, while Lincoln, though generally confining himself to the closest reasoning, rose at times to impassioned bursts of the highest eloquence.

The questions for discussion all related to slavery, and grew out of the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the substitution therefor by the democrats, in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, of the doctrine of non-intervention by congress with slavery in the territories, and leaving the people thereof "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." To this the republicans were opposed, taking the ground that it was the duty of congress to prohibit the extension of slavery into putative states. On the main question, the respective positions of the contestants, as stated by themselves at Alton, were as follows:

Mr. Lincoln said:—"He [Douglas] contends that whatever community wants slaves has a right to have them. So they have if it is not a wrong. But if it is a wrong, he can not say people have a right to do wrong. He says that upon the score of equality, slaves should be allowed to go in a new territory like other property. This is strictly logical if there is no difference between it and other property. If it and other property are equal, his argument is entirely logical. But if you insist that one is wrong and the other right, there is no use to institute a comparison between right and wrong. You may turn over everything in the democratic policy from beginning to end, whether in the shape it takes on the statute book, in the shape it takes in the Dred Scott decision, in the shape it takes in conversation, or the shape it takes in short maxim-like argu-

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ments—it everywhere carefully excludes the idea that there is anything wrong in it. That is the real issue. That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it developes itself. It is the same spirit that says, 'You work and toil and earn bread, and I'll eat it.' No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king, who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle."

To which Judge Douglas replied:—"He [Lincoln] says that he looks forward to a time when slavery shall be abolished everywhere. I look forward to a time when each state shall be allowed to do as it pleases. If it chooses to keep slavery forever, it is not my business, but its own; if it chooses to abolish slavery, it is its own business—not mine. I care more for the great principle of self-government, the right of the people to rule, than I do for all the negroes in Christendom. I would not endanger the perpetuity of this Union, I would not blot out the great inalienable rights of the white man for all the negroes that ever existed."

The supreme court, in the celebrated Dred Scott case, had decided that slaves being property their owners had the right to take them to the territories the same as any other property and hold them as such; that congress transcended its power in the passage of the Missouri compromise, prohibiting slavery north of 36″ 30′, and that "if congress itself could not do this, if it is beyond the powers conferred by the federal government, it must be admitted that it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them." Douglas had endorsed this decision—Lincoln opposed it.

Under this opinion slavery already existed in Kansas, notwithstanding the expressed will of the people, and when the

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judge was asked to reconcile his doctrine of popular sovereignty in its practical workings with the decision, he was forced to take the position that slavery required protection by the adoption of police regulations, and that it could not exist if these were withheld by unfriendly legislation; thus practically conceding that it was in the power of territorial legislation to accomplish indirectly what the court had declared it had not the right to attempt directly. Of course the weak points on both sides were thoroughly exposed and ventilated.

As had been anticipated by Lincoln's friends, when they heard his speech on "the house divided against itself," it was boldly attacked and dissected by his watchful antagonist in his first speech at Chicago, and formed the objective point of his subsequent efforts. He charged that Lincoln had committed himself to the position that there must be a uniformity of institutions of the several states, which would lead to consolidation and despotism, and with great force and vehemence insisted that according to Lincoln, the formation by our fathers of the Union out of states that were partly free and partly slave was in violation of the law of God, and as they could not thus exist, the proposition committed his opponent to the duty of going into the slave states and making them free.

These objections were pointed out to Lincoln when the speech was delivered, and it was insisted by his friends that to utter such a sentiment was to commit a political blunder. But it must be remembered that Judge Douglas had been a prominent candidate for the presidency, and that if he could hold his party together, every indication pointed toward his nomination and elevation to the executive chair in 1860. Keeping this fact in view, Lincoln uniformly answered, "Well, perhaps it was a mistake so far as the present canvass is concerned, but in my opinion it will develop in the course of its discussion such statements and admissions on the part of Douglas as will widen the gap which already exists between him and the democrats of the southern states, and make his nomination and election as president impossible." What the ultimate result would be upon himself he refrained from stating, if, indeed, he had any opinion upon that point at that time. It was supposed by some, however, that a vivid conception of the

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possibilities of his own future success was not excluded from the view.

Lincoln's defence of his "divided-house" proposition was that our fathers left the institution of slavery in the course of its ultimate extinction; that their policy was to prohibit its spread into territories where it had not before existed; that this policy was abandoned by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, thus placing it on the new basis not only of perpetuity but also of practically unlimited extension.

The first joint discussion was held at Ottawa, August 21. The crowd in attendance was estimated at 12,000; the speakers were met at the depot on their arrival by their friends, with large processions headed by brass bands, firing of cannon, and the fluttering of flags, banners, and emblematic devices from windows and house-tops on every street. Judge Douglas led off in a speech of one hour, Lincoln replying in an hour and a half, and the judge closing in thirty minutes. The admirers of each were enthusiastic in their demonstrations, Mr. Lincoln at the conclusion of the meeting, being seized by a party of friends and borne off through the crowd on their shoulders.

The side issues brought into the discussion attracted as much interest as did the main question. These were numerous and interesting, and owing to greater care and prudence were generally turned by Lincoln in his own favor. Douglas charged, for instance, that his opponent was present at the Lovejoy-Codding meeting at Springfield, in October, 1854, and read a set of resolutions which he alleged Lincoln helped to frame, when, in fact, the latter was not present at the meeting, and the resolutions alleged to have been passed by it were, in fact, adopted at a meeting held in Kane County. Of course no little capital was made out of these erroneous statements.

At Freeport, before an immense throng of listeners, Lincoln was the first speaker. He at once proceeded to answer *seriatim* the seven questions propounded to him by his opponent at Ottawa, relating to his position on the fugitive-slave law, the admission of new states into the Union, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the slave-trade between the different states, the prohibition of slavery in the territories, and the acquisition of new slave-territory. He then

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in turn propounded four interrogatories to the judge. One of these was as follows: "Can the people of a United-States territory in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution?" which brought out the fatal answer, that the local legislature by unfriendly legislation might effectually prevent the introduction of slavery into any territory. This position being in conflict with the Dred-Scott decision, which he had always upheld and defended, was heralded over the southern states as evidence that he had been two-faced on the subject, contending for the extension of slavery under the decision, and for its exclusion under his new doctrine.

The policy of propounding the question which had brought forth the answer had been submitted by Lincoln to some confidential friends, who advised against it. They even besieged his room the day before the discussion came off and insisted that the answer of his opponent would be such as to affect his fortunes in the State, without regard to the South, and urged him not to risk the interrogatory, saying in chorus, "if you do you can never be senator." But Lincoln, persisting in his determination to force an answer, replied, "Gentlemen, I am killing larger game; if Douglas answers, he can never be president, and the coming battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this."*

At Jonesboro, Sept. 15, the audience was not so great, only about 2000 being present, but the meetings at Charleston, three days thereafter, and at Galesburg, Oct. 7, Quincy, Oct. 13, and at Alton, Oct. 15, were all attended by large and enthusiastic crowds.

In addition to the joint discussions, both candidates made speeches at mass meetings and barbecues, in nearly every county in the State, sometimes the appointments clashing, when nothing but the intervention of the two champions prevented a collision. It was a memorable campaign, abounding in debates, full of personalities, and in which individuals and newspapers were not over-nice in their choice of epithets. The arguments of the principals were taken up by their respective followers and repeated and threshed over and over again. Every town had its set of the *Congressional Globe*, and the number of constitu-

* "Abraham Lincoln: a History," The Century Magazine, XXXIV, 393.

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tional lawyers was limited only by the number of the members of the bar.

The victory in the discussion was claimed by both sides; but the immediate result at the polls was, that while the republican state ticket was again elected, Douglas once more succeeded, under the existing apportionment in carrying the legislature—the senate standing fourteen to eleven and the house forty to thirty-five in his favor. But there was a more important and far-reaching effect, and one which had been partially foreseen by the victorious contestant. His utterances during the canvass had cleft the democracy of the Nation in twain; thus not only rendering possible the nomination and election of his great antagonist in 1860, but effectually precluding the possibility of a united democracy in favor of armed secession.

James Miller, republican, for state treasurer received 125,430 votes, and Wm. B. Fondey, 121,609, Dougherty, the administration candidate, receiving 5071. Both the ex-governors, Reynolds and French, running for superintendent of public instruction, were defeated, the latter by only 2143 votes.

The twenty-first general assembly convened Jan. 3, 1859. The new senators were, Henry W. Blodgett, John P. Richmond, Samuel A. Buckmaster, Chauncey L. Higbee—these four having formerly served in the house—Richard F. Adams, Zenos Applington, George C. Bestor, Anthony L. Knapp, Thomas A. Marshall, and Austin Brooks. John H. Addams began his second, and Andrew J. Kuykendall his third, term.

The house was very largely composed of new members, only twelve of those who had served previously being returned. Among these were Wm. R. Morrison, Wm. B. Anderson, Vital Jarrot, Cyrus Epler, M. M. Bane, L. S. Church, and, after a long interval, Ebenezer Peck. Among those elected for the first time were, Leonard Swett, Alonzo W. Mack, Alex. Campbell, Stephen A. Hurlbut, VanH. Higgins, Wm. H. Green, Wm. A. Hacker, and Elijah M. Haines who then entered upon his long and eventful legislative career. John E. Detrich and Wm. B. Plato had been members of the eighteenth senate.

Wm. R. Morrison was elected speaker over Vital Jarrot, and James M. Blades, doorkeeper. Finney D. Preston was chosen secretary of the senate and David J. Waggoner for the second time, sergeant-at-arms.

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Gov. Bissell's message was a concise yet comprehensive state paper, containing many valuable statistics and recommendations, among these being the establishment by the State of an asylum for imbecile children and a reform school for juvenile offenders.

Knowing that the political issues involved in the last campaign would have to be again contested in the coming one of 1860, which the former had simply foreshadowed, the tension of feeling created thereby had not been relaxed, nor had its heart-burnings and acerbities ceased. Each side, confident of final victory, was unyielding, determined, and "ready for the fray."

The predominant question which the legislature was required to settle—the selection of a United-States senator—admitting of no delay in the minds of the majority, was brought to a speedy conclusion within three days of assembling. The result already anticipated was the election of Judge Douglas, who received fifty-four votes to forty-six for Mr. Lincoln.

For a few days after the recording of this great political verdict, good humor prevailed, the proceedings were peaceable and orderly, and the small amount of legislative business of this session was transacted. But upon the introduction by the democrats, on January 27, of their senatorial and representative apportionment bill, the fight commenced. Still smarting under the defeat of this measure in the preceding legislature, they now presented a bill still more objectionable to the republicans, and with it the alternative of passing this or none. They were met by their opponents in the same spirit and with equal determination.

The republicans claimed that the bill introduced — which finally passed both houses—was so framed as to enable the democrats to retain their ascendancy in the legislature notwithstanding they were in a minority in the popular vote. The constitution required that legislative districts should be formed out of contiguous and compact territory, while the districts created by the bill were in some instances made to extend over two degrees of latitude. The republican counties, with a population of 646,748, were allowed thirty-four representatives, while the democratic counties, with a population of 477,678, were given forty-one. All other business was made subordi-

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nate to the passage of this measure, every step of its progress being contested.

It was understood that this apportionment bill, if passed, would be returned to the house by the governor with his objections. It could not be again passed unless a quorum was present, and this the republicans resolved to prevent, rather than to permit such a gerrymandering bill to become a law. They accordingly, to be prepared for this event, antagonized the measure with the general appropriation bill, but were foiled in their efforts to secure the latter's passage.

The bill was passed on the 15th and was retained by the governor until the morning of the 22d, when he returned it to the house with his veto. The governor's private secretary was announced and commenced reading the message amid much confusion, the speaker stating that no quorum was present and ordering the sergeant-at-arms to remove the private secretary; but he persisted until he had finished the reading, when he handed both bill and message to a page, to be delivered to the speaker. That officer directed the page to return the documents to the private secretary, who in turn declined to accept them, and they fell at his feet, from which position they were rescued by a member and placed on the desk of the speaker, who at once brushed them off upon the floor. A call of the house showed no quorum, and it adjourned amid great excitement.

Messrs. Hurlbut, Swett, Mack, Church, and John A. Davis filed a protest against the action of the speaker and house in thus refusing to receive the governor's veto, which, although objected to, was finally allowed to be entered upon the journal together with a democratic protest against the same, signed by Messrs. Campbell, Barrett, Detrich, Sloss, James M. Davis, and Green. No quorum thereafter appeared during this session. Nearly all the republicans departed for their homes, thus not only defeating the apportionment scheme but also preventing the passage of the general appropriation bill and many other important measures. After waiting two days for the return of the recalcitrant members, the legislature adjourned *sine die.*

Fortunately, however, appropriations for the northern peni-

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tentiary and the state institutions at Jacksonville had been passed early in the session, and also a bill for the payment of the interest on the state debt, and as the judges could draw their salaries under existing law, not very much inconvenience or hardship followed.

Time and opportunity, however, was found by the general assembly, five days before its adjournment, to enact a law entitled "an act to indemnify the State of Illinois against loss by reason of the unlawful funding of canal indebteness," which involves a very curious and interesting history.

In May and August, 1839, the trustees of the Illinois-and-Michigan Canal, to meet existing necessities, had issued ninety-day canal-scrip to the amount of $388,554. These certificates, it appears from the reports of the canal-trustees, had all been redeemed by 1842–3 except $316.

In January, 1850, Gen. Jacob Fry, for many years a canal-trustee, while on a visit to Springfield, discovered the fact that one of these old certificates had been offered for sale in that place. He immediately notified the auditor of what he had discovered and cautioned him and the other state officers against receiving such scrip. Upon examination at the fund commissioners' office, he learned, to his great astonishment, that a very large amount had been funded and new bonds issued therefor, the sum, as then ascertained, exceeding $224,182. Of course this discovery produced a profound sensation, and the question arose who had been the successful manipulator of the gigantic fraud?

The senate at once instructed its financial committee, composed of Messrs. Cook, Kuykendall, and Applington, to inquire into the matter. They made a thorough investigation, from which it appeared that in December, 1856, just before the close of his term of office, Gov. Matteson presented $13,000 of the scrip above described, for which he received new bonds. That during 1857, $93,500 of the same scrip was presented by him, for which new bonds were likewise issued, and that, including the bonds so issued, there had been paid to him at different times since, out of the state treasury on account of said canal-scrip, the sum of $223,182. The certificates thus presented for refunding and payment were identified by Gens.

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Thornton and Fry, ex-canal-trustees, and Joel Manning, the secretary of the board, as the identical scrip issued by them in sums of $50 and $100, and subsequently redeemed. They also recognized some of the scrip as a portion of that which, after being redeemed, had been packed in a large sealed box by Gen. Fry and Mr. Manning, which box was deposited in the branch state-bank at Chicago in 1840, where it remained until it was removed to the canal-office in the same city in 1848.

It further appeared during the course of the examination, that upon the appointment by Gov. Matteson of Josiah Mc Roberts as state canal-trustee in 1853, that officer had received from ex-Lieut.-Gov. J. B. Wells, his predecessor, the box described by Manning, together with another box with a loose cover, containing broken packages of cancelled canal-indebtedness, which in many instances did not contain the amounts designated on their wrappers. He advised Gov. Matteson of his receipt of the boxes, which were said to contain all the books, vouchers, and papers, of the canal-office, and by direction of the governor packed all the evidences of canal or other state indebtedness which he had received from his predecessor in a trunk and ordinary shoe-box, and having securely locked and sealed them, addressed the same to the governor at Springfield. He placed them on the railroad at Chicago, and went with them in company with Gov. Matteson, then going to Springfield, as far as LaSalle, where they were left in charge of the governor who directed them to be sent to his address at the capitol.

The trunk was found in a basement room of the capitol, and had been opened, but the shoe-box had never been seen since that time. The box and trunk which, as the evidence showed, contained the redeemed and also the unused canal scrip of 1839, were thus directly traced into the possession of Gov. Matteson, it being established also that he subsequently appeared with some of the identical scrip in his possession and had exchanged the same for new bonds, while he had received the cash for other amounts directly from the state treasury.

The scrip funded by him was not in his own name but in the names of unknown or fictitious persons; and while he claimed to have purchased the scrip for a valuable consideration and

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witnesses testified to this fact, he was unable to remember or identify a single person from whom he had purchased.

The case thus made out against the ex-governor was a strong one and caused great consternation. He had been a popular officer and had not only been endorsed by his successor, but had been complimented by the legislature upon his retiring from the gubernatorial chair, for the efficient, able, and honorable manner in which he had discharged its duties.

Upon the development of the foregoing facts, the governor came forward in a communication to the committee, stating that he "had unconsciously and innocently been made the instrument through whom a gross fraud upon the State had been attempted," and offered to indemnify the State against all loss or liability by reason of moneys paid on bonds issued to him on account of said scrip. Property was accordingly secured by mortgage to the State from which was subsequently realized the sum of $238,000 to satisfy a decree against him for $255,000. In the spring of 1859, the crime charged against the governor was investigated by the grand jury of Sangamon County. A large number of witnesses were examined and an indictment was agreed upon, which on the following day was reconsidered and the bill was finally ignored by the close vote of ten for to twelve against.

The committee of investigation, which was authorized to hold sessions in vacation, afterward made a careful examination of the financial affairs of the State, the results of which are embraced in a voluminous and valuable report to the legislature of 1861. They found that in addition to the frauds which had already come to light, others also had been committed during the same period with various kinds of scrip, amounting in the aggregate to $165,346. No offer or attempt was ever made to secure the State from this loss, the committee saying that "whether this scrip thus fraudulently taken from the State was the scrip which was in the box and trunk above mentioned can not be determined, because no descriptive lists of the scrip were kept."

Gov. Matteson subsequently removed to Chicago, where he died January 31, 1873.

Another attempt illegally to deplete the state treasury came

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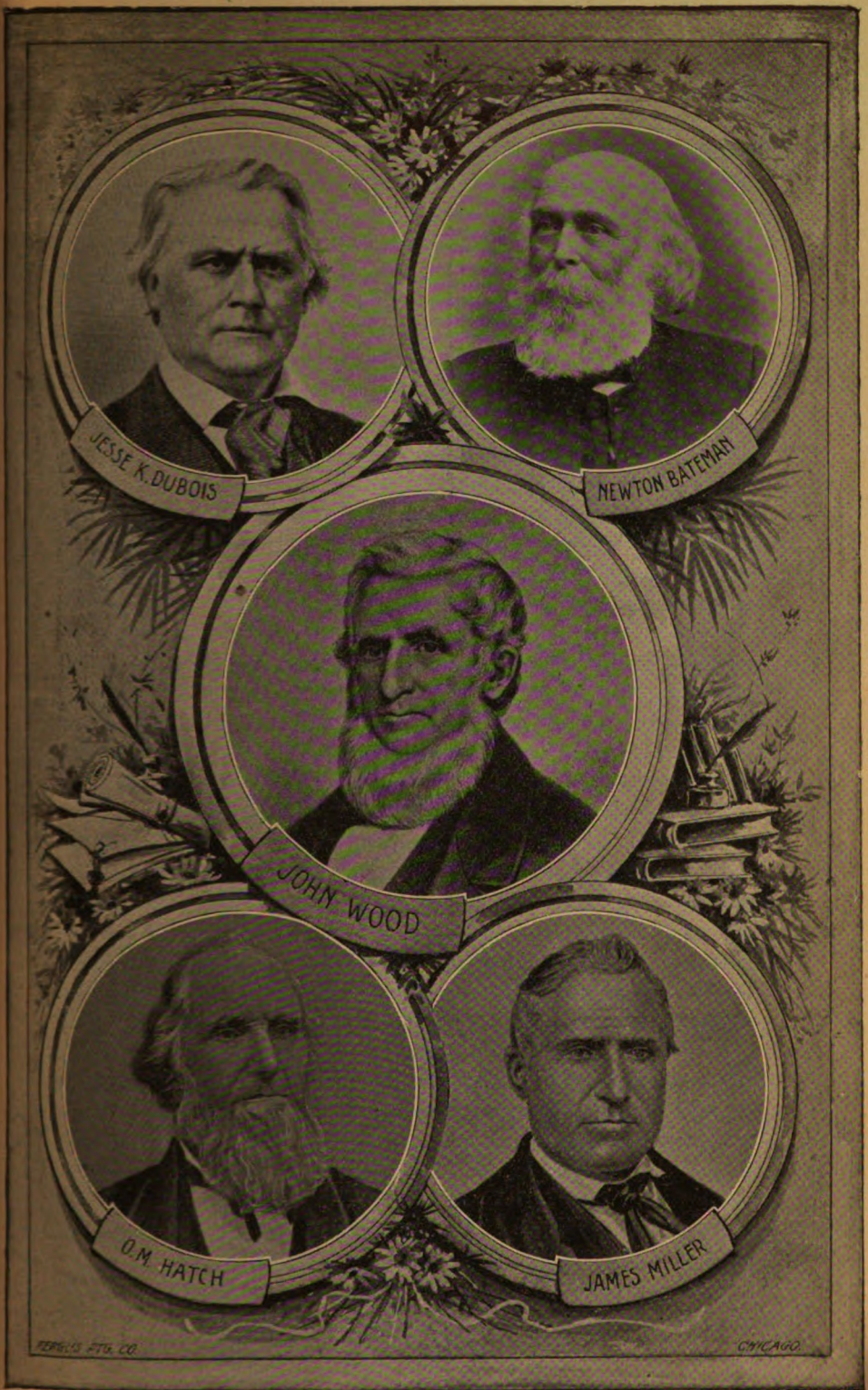
near successful accomplishment under Gov. Bissell. This was the funding of one hundred and fourteen of the bonds for $1000 each hypothecated to Macalister and Stebbins in 1841. By the law of 1849, the State had provided that these bonds might be funded at 28.64 cents on the dollar, which amount the holders refused to accept. Under a law of 1857, they came forward and claimed that the governor was authorized to take them up at par, and the supreme court was invoked to sustain their application. But that body declined to give any opinion in the case, on the ground that the executive was a coördinate and independent branch of the State government, whose official acts it had no power to control.

Afterward, however, Gov. Bissell ordered the state-transfer agent in New-York City to fund these bonds at par, under this law, overlooking or forgetting the fact that they had been expressly excepted by resolution of the legislature from its operation. His attention soon after this being directed to a more careful examination of the law, he became satisfied of his error, and ordered the funding stopped. The principal, $114.000, however, had been already funded when the order was received, but not the arrears of interest amounting to $78,660.

The auditor and treasurer deciding that they would not pay interest on the new bonds, which having been funded as "inscribed" bonds, that is not transferable except upon the books of the funding agency, which had been transferred to the auditor at Springfield, they became valueless and were afterward surrendered to the State, which fortunately lost nothing by the transaction. The course of the governor, however, at the time was severely censured in opposition papers.

The impaired health of Gov. Bissell, confining him as it did almost entirely to the executive mansion, rendered the discharge of his official duties difficult and onerous. Contrary to the hopes of his friends, the cruel malady which had afflicted him for several years grew worse as time rolled on, and he having caught cold, a fever set in which terminated his life, on March 18, 1860. He was buried at Springfield; the funeral obsequies were solemn and imposing; the burial service of the Roman Catholic church was chanted at the grave, and a funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Father Smarius of St. Louis.

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In public as in private life, Gov. Bissell was distinguished for his many virtues and unblemished character. His manners were simple and his intercourse with his fellow-citizens frank and unostentatious. He was an orator, a gallant soldier, a statesman with large grasp of view, and a conscientious public officer. He was the idol of his family, hospitable, benevolent, and chivalrous.

John Wood, the lieutenant-governor of the State, who succeeded to the unexpired term of Gov. Bissell, was born in Moravia, Cayuga County, New York, December 20, 1798. His father, Dr. Daniel Wood, was a surgeon and captain in the war of the Revolution. Having decided to remove to the West, young Wood came to Illinois in 1819, and in 1822, built the first log-house on the site of the present city of Quincy, at which place he continued to reside until his death, June 11, 1880. A monument was erected to his memory by his fellow-townsmen, and dedicated July 4, 1883.

Gov. Wood was a bluff, large-hearted, enterprising pioneer. His education was limited, but he possessed a comprehensive mind and a first-rate judgment of men and things. His official duties during the few months he occupied the executive chair were discharged without removing to Springfield, he kindly leaving the occupancy of the executive mansion to the family of Gov. Bissell.

He was appointed by Gov. Yates, who greatly admired "the old Roman," as he called him, as one of the delegates to the peace-convention at Washington, in February, 1861. Upon his return, he was appointed state quartermaster-general, a position he continued to hold until the law creating the office was repealed in 1863, in which capacity he rendered most effective and invaluable service to the State.

Although over sixty-five years of age, in 1864, he raised the 137th regiment of Illinois infantry—100-day men, which he led to Memphis, where he soon encountered active service.

Brave and patriotic in public life, in private he was liberal, benevolent, generous, frank, and open-handed. Living until the later years of his life in affluence, his memory will be cherished by the needy and suffering for his many benefactions, and by the State for his devoted sacrifices and services.

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During the four years from December, 1856, to December, 1860, the public debt was reduced $3,104,374, and the financial condition of the State continued to improve. The receipts into and payments from the State treasury for the years 1859–60, being $300,000 less than for the two previous years, were:

	Received.	*Paid out.*
Revenue fund, -	$690,440	$843,515
State-debt " - -	1,192,010	1,466,261
Interest " -	949,082	913,099
School " - -	183,897	188,355
Land " -	139	48
Illinois-Central R.R. fund,	284,467	195,476
	$3,300,035	$3,606,754

The administration of the offices of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and superintendent of schools had been clean, efficient, and popular.

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CHAPTER XXXV.

Review—Conventions and Elections of 1860—Administration of Gov. Yates—The Political Situation—Twenty-second General Assembly—Senator Trumbull's Second Election — War - Clouds — Lincoln's Inauguration — Attack on Fort Sumter — The War of the Rebellion begun—Enlistments under Different Calls—Changed Conditions of Public Affairs.

ILLINOIS in 1860 had become the fourth state in the Union in population and wealth, having in the last decade outstripped the states of Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Indiana. In the principal products of her fields—wheat and corn, she had now surpassed all other states and occupied the foremost position.

In 1850, she had only 270 miles of railroad, a smaller number than the mileage operated in fifteen other states. She now had in successful operation 2900 miles, and was surpassed in this respect only by Ohio. The acreage of farms had increased from a little over 5,000,000 to over 13,000,000; a larger extent of cultivated soil than was found in any other state, New York excepted. Her mighty city on Lake Michigan, whose gigantic strides in population, wealth, and power have been the marvel of the world, had made the unparalleled increase in population of nearly 400 per cent, that is from 29,963 to 109,206.

Her advance in power and influence in the councils of the Nation had been no less extraordinary than her local progress. From seven congressmen in 1850, she was now entitled to thirteen; and in shaping the policy of the Nation, and directing the course of empire, no voice was more potent than that of the Prairie State.

Not in vain had her vast prairies, beautiful as boundless, waved their fields of wild grass, nodding their blossoming tops to the breeze, and beckoning man, lord of the soil, to possess them and transform their limitless products into gold. To the primal beauty of her native groves and smiling fields had been

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added the handiwork of their master, under whose touch they had yielded the richer fruits of industry, improvement, and culture.*

The reaper and mower and fanning-mill had banished the cradle, the sickle, the scythe, and the flail, while the log-cabin had given place to more comfortable, convenient, and commodious dwellings of frame and brick. Where had been seen the ox-team or the springless wagon, were now speeding along splendid spans of horses drawing vehicles of comfort and elegance. The old log-school-house had very generally given way to more spacious structures of brick; while church-steeples, pointing to the skies in every city, town, and hamlet, gave evidence that the moral world, no less than the intellectual and material, had kept pace with and derived benefit from the efforts to achieve a superior civilization.

In the world of politics, there was no less activity than in social and business circles. The ferment of discussion upon the slavery question had reached a point where some final adjustment of the momentous issue could no longer be avoided.

The republican state convention of 1860 met at Decatur, May 9, every county being represented except Pulaski. It was held in a wigwam built for the occasion, and in material, enthusiasm, and numbers has not been since equalled. Lincoln, the rail-splitter, was there, and Judge Logan, and Browning, and Wentworth, Palmer, Hurlbut, Oglesby, and Peck. Judge Joseph Gillespie was elected to preside.

The candidates for governor were Richard Yates of Morgan, Norman B. Judd of Cook, and Leonard Swett of McLean. Upon the informal ballot Judd had 245 votes, Swett 191, and Yates 183. On the formal ballot Yates gained 14 over Swett,

* The following table, from the census reports, shows the increase in the principal cereals and live stock:

	WHEAT, BU.	CORN, BU.	OATS, BU.	HORSES.	COWS.	HOGS.
1850	9,414,575	57,646,984	10,087,241	267,653	612,036	1,915,907
1860	23,837,023	115,147,777	15,220,029	563,736	1,483,813	2,502,308

Manufactures, which were so insignificant as to be considered hardly worth enumerating by the census taker of 1850, amounting to but $2,117,887, had now reached the respectable figure of $57,580,886.

The taxable value of all property in 1850 was set down at $119,868,336, in 1860, at $367,227,742.

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and Judd also gained. The second ballot was likewise damaging to Swett, both the others gaining from him. The third ballot was as follows: Judd 252—he losing 11 votes, Yates 238, Swett 246. Upon the next ballot the friends of Swett went to Yates, giving him 363 votes and the nomination.

Francis A. Hoffman of Cook County was nominated for lieutenant-governor; Jesse K. Dubois, auditor; Ozias M. Hatch, secretary of state; William Butler, treasurer; and Newton Bateman, state superintendent of public instruction.

The democratic convention met at Springfield, June 13, and was presided over by Hon. Wm. McMurtry. The first ballot for governor yielded the following result: for James C. Allen of Crawford County, 157 votes; S. A. Buckmaster, 81; J. L. D. Morrison, 88; Newton Cloud, 65; Walter B. Scates, 14; and 4 scattering. On the second ballot, Judge Allen proved to be the favorite and was nominated. He had served one term in the legislature and two terms in congress, and was known as a popular and able canvasser. L. W. Ross was nominated for lieutenant-governor; G. H. Campbell, secretary of state; Bernard Arntzen, auditor; Hugh Maher, treasurer; E. R. Roe as superintendent of public instruction—a strong ticket.

State conventions were also held by the supporters of the Buchanan administration and by those who favored the Bell-Everett movement. The former placed in nomination for governor, T. M. Hope, and for lieutenant-governor, Thomas Snell. The Bell-Everett ticket was headed by John T. Stuart for governor, and Henry S. Blackburn for lieutenant-governor. These, however, were but side issues, the great contest being between the republicans, and the democracy as represented by Judge Douglas.

The national republican convention, held at Chicago, May 16, resulted in the nomination of Lincoln for president on the third ballot. It had become apparent at Decatur, that he was a much more formidable candidate than had been supposed. Forces were at work in all the free-states, of whose full extent he was not aware, which pointed to him as the probable choice of the people. He manifested some anxiety on the subject at Decatur, especially regarding the selection of delegates. And when asked if he would attend the Chicago convention, he

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replied, "Well, I am unable to decide whether I am enough of a candidate to stay away, or too much of one to go."

Of course he narrowly watched the developments at Chicago, and was in constant communication with his friends, who kept him advised of every movement. While waiting at Springfield for reports, he varied the scene by playing a game of house-ball. Upon hearing the result of the second ballot he expressed the opinion that he would be nominated,* and when the great news came he took the dispatch, and saying "there's a little woman down on Eighth Street that would like to see this," proceeded to his home amid the booming of cannon, the music of the spirit-stirring fife and drum, the loud acclaims of the people, and the congratulation of his friends. What a contrast between the joyous realization of his hopes and ambitions at this hour, and those feelings of despondency,

* Ballotings for president at the republican convention, Chicago, May 16, 1860:

States.	No. Delegates	First ballot.						Second ballot.					Third ballot.				
		Seward	Lincoln	Cameron	Bates	Chase	Scattering	Seward	Lincoln	Bates	Chase	Scattering	Seward	Lincoln	Bates	Chase	Scattering
Maine	16	10	6	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—
N. Hampshire	10	1	7	—	—	1	1	1	9	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—
Vermont	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Massachusetts	26	21	4	—	—	—	1	22	4	—	—	—	18	8	—	—	—
Rhode Island	8	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	3	—	3	2	1	5	—	1	1
Connecticut	12	—	2	—	7	2	1	—	4	4	2	2	1	4	4	2	1
New York	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	—	—	10	5	8	—	—	1
Pennsylvania	54	1½	4	47½	—	—	1	2½	48	—	—	3½	—	52	—	—	2
Maryland	11	3	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	2	9	—	—	—
Delaware	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Virginia	23	8	14	1	—	—	—	8	14	—	—	1	8	14	—	—	—
Kentucky	23	5	6	—	—	8	4	7	9	—	6	—	6	13	—	4	—
Ohio	46	—	8	—	—	34	4	—	14	—	29	3	—	29	—	15	2
Indiana	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Missouri	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Michigan	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Illinois	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Texas	6	4	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Iowa	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	—	½	½	2	5½	—	½	—
California	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Oregon	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Kansas T'y	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Nebraska T'y	6	2	1	1	—	2	—	3	1	—	2	—	3	1	—	2	—
D. of Columbia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Totals	466	173½	102	50½	48	49	42	184½	181	35	42½	22	180	231½	22	24½	7

On the third ballot, Lincoln required but two and a half votes to be nominated, and before the result was announced, Ohio changed four votes from Chase to Lincoln, which gave him a majority; other states followed, giving him a total of 354 votes. For Illinois delegates, see page 1205.

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and signs of discouragement which met him four years before upon his return from the Bloomington convention. Flushed with his forensic triumph there, on arriving at Springfield he had notices posted that he would speak at the court-house that night. The house was lighted, and every preparation made for a large meeting. But no audience appeared. There were but three present, himself, his partner—Herndon, and John Paine, an old-time free-soiler. Lincoln stood up, and, with mingled wit and melancholy, said, "when this meeting was called, I knew that *you* would be here, Will, and you, John Paine, but I was not certain that any one else would be present. While all seems dead, the age itself is not. It liveth, as surely as our Maker liveth, and the time will come when we will be heard. Let us be hopeful, and appeal to the people."

The democratic national convention was held at Charleston, S.C., April 23, 1860, all the states being represented, with contesting delegations from Illinois and New York. After a session of eight days, and the adoption of a platform, the delegates from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Louisiana—except two, South Carolina—except three, three from Arkansas, two from Delaware — including Senator Bayard, and one from North Carolina seceded from the convention.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for president, with the following result: Douglas 145½ votes, Guthrie 35, Hunter 42, Dickinson 7, A. Johnson 12, Lane 6, Jeff Davis 1½, Toucy 2½, F. Pierce 1. The fifty-seventh ballot showed 151½ votes for Douglas, and 101½ divided among the other candidates, the former still lacking 16½ votes of the requisite two-thirds. The convention then, on May 3, adjourned to meet in Baltimore, June 18. At Baltimore other delegations—those from Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana, Delaware, and Kentucky—withdrew. Judge Douglas was then nominated by the remaining delegates, receiving on the second ballot 181½ votes to 13 opposed.

The seceding delegates nominated John C. Breckinridge for president and Joseph Lane for vice-president.

A convention of delegates from twenty states, claiming to represent the "Constitutional Union party," met at Baltimore, May 9, and nominated John Bell of Tennessee for president, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for vice-president. And

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thus were presented in the presidential campaign, candidates of every shade of political creed.

In Illinois, the campaign of 1858 was continued and in some respects repeated, with the same candidates, but in what different relations! Douglas, as had been then predicted, was the candidate of a segment of the divided democracy, while Lincoln, whom he had then defeated, was, by the very notoriety of that contest and the masterly manner in which he had presented the arguments on his side of the issue then joined, again brought to the front against him and made the candidate of the united republicans of the entire country for the higher office of president.

For the first time in twenty years, during the progress of a political campaign in Illinois, the voice of Lincoln was not heard. But the record of his former speeches afforded the text from which the republican stump-orators in every free-state gathered at once their logic and their inspiration. Though the orator himself was silent, the potent echo of his voice resounded from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Douglas, on the contrary, ever ready for a fight and fearless of the consequences, carried the war of democratic factions into every slave-state. For the first time in the history of the country, a leading candidate for president went directly before the people as his own advocate and the exponent of his own views. He knew that his only hope of success was in the union of the democratic party, and although that hope was slender, he "buckled on his armour and went bravely to the fray;" with what disastrous result, is well known. Lincoln, while he received no votes in ten Southern States and but a light vote in the other five, carried every free-state except New Jersey, whose electoral vote was divided between himself and Douglas. Breckinridge carried all the Southern States except his own—Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, where Bell received a small plurality, and Missouri, where Douglas had a few more votes than Bell.*

The gubernatorial canvas in Illinois was exceedingly brilliant,

* The popular vote was: Lincoln, 1,866,352; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckinridge, 847,514; Bell, 587,830. Electoral vote: Lincoln, 180; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 39; Douglas, 12.

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and the most exciting since that of 1826, when Edwards was elected over Sloo. The two principal candidates had served together in congress and were popular with their respective parties, as well as eloquent speakers. Their meetings were attended by large crowds, who formed processions, with music and flying banners. The people recorded their verdict at the polls as follows: for Yates, 172,196 votes; Allen, 159,253; T. M. Hope, 2049; John T. Stuart, 1626.

Richard Yates, upon whom the executive mantle of Illinois had now fallen, was born in Warsaw, Gallatin County, Ky., on Jan. 18, 1815. His family was of English origin, first settling in Virginia. His father, Henry, a man of superior mental endowments, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, but, being fully impressed with the evils of slavery, resolved in 1831 to remove to the free-State of Illinois. Stopping first at Springfield, where he carried on the business of a merchant, he settled permanently at Island Grove in the same county.

Richard completed his scholastic training at Illinois College in 1835, having been one of the first two graduates of that institution, and was the first governor of the State who had passed regularly through a college curriculum. Of medium height and proportions, the striking feature of the governor was his fine head, covered with a thick growth of dark auburn hair. His face was expressive at once of power, passion, and amiability. His voice was strong and flexible—well adapted to speaking in the open air. His address was courteous, and his manners exceedingly frank and winning. In the opening of his speeches, he was so nervous as to excite apprehensions of a failure, but as he proceeded he gained confidence, and his embarrassment disappeared or was forgotten in the charm of his oratory. This timidity or nervousness followed him through life, although in his political speeches, as he became familiar with the subject, it was not so apparent.

He read law in the office of Gen. John J. Hardin at Jacksonville, and entered upon its practice with flattering prospects of success. But the wider and more congenial field of the hustings presented attractions which he was unable to resist. Accordingly in 1842, he entered the arena of politics and was elected to the legislature, where he served three terms in the lower

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house. Here, although always in the minority, he made many valuable acquaintances and became a popular member. He frequently took part in the debates, and was looked upon as a rising young statesman. In 1850, he became the whig candidate for congress in the old seventh district, which had successively elected Hardin, Baker, and Lincoln to congress, but which, in a contest with Judge Logan in 1848, had been wrested from the whigs by the gallant Maj. Thomas L. Harris, victoriously returned from the Mexican war. Yates was selected to redeem the district. The canvas which followed was able and hotly maintained. Joint discussions, in the old-fashioned way, were held in every county. Harris was the better debater, but Yates the more eloquent speaker, and together they made a splendid match. Off the stump, however, Yates had greatly the advantage. He possessed a personal magnetism which enabled him to attach his friends to his support with hooks of steel. Without the unpolished strength and genius of Lincoln in argument, or the grace and wit of Baker in oratory, he was the superior of either in the personal management of a political campaign. Yates was elected by a small majority, and was the only whig congressman who achieved success in Illinois that year.

Again a candidate in 1852, the democrats made the mistake of putting up against him John Calhoun, who was not strong with the people, although a man of fine ability, and had large claims on his party for past services. The district had been so changed in the apportionment that it was supposed any democrat could be elected. But in this his opponents had underestimated the strength and resources of Yates, who was again successful, although the district gave Pierce, for president, 1096 majority. In 1854, however, he fell a victim to the changing political affiliations consequent upon the Kansas-Nebraska agitation. Notwithstanding he ran ahead of his ticket over 1000 votes, he was defeated by his old antagonist, Maj. Harris, by 200 majority. He was a vice-president of the Bloomington convention in 1856, but was not again actively engaged in politics until the great campaign of 1860.

Francis A. Hoffman, the lieutenant-governor elect, was born at Herford, Prussia, in 1822. On arriving at Chicago in Sept-

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vember, 1839, finding himself without money or friends, he first engaged in teaching a German school in Du Page County, and subsequently was ordained as a Lutheran minister, in which profession he labored faithfully ten years. In 1852, he abandoned the ministry and removing to Chicago, studied law. In the following year he engaged in the real-estate business, and afterward in that of banking. He soon became actively interested in politics, and in 1853 was elected an alderman. He was decidedly anti-slavery, and among the first to assist in the organization of the republican party. Well educated, and an earnest American in spirit, as well as by adoption, he had made himself familiar with the forms and proceedings of public bodies, and having also a decisive character, quick to learn and observe, had qualified himself to become an intelligent, as he was an impartial, presiding officer. He was the third foreigner elected in this State to preside over the senate.

The twenty-second general assembly, which convened Jan. 7, 1861, was republican in both branches—by one majority in the senate and seven in the house. In the former body, appeared for the first time, Wm. B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, Alonzo W. Mack, Washington Bushnell, William Jayne, and Henry E. Dummer. Of those who had formerly served in the house, the following had been again elected: Cyrus Edwards, Aaron Shaw, James W. Singleton, Franklin Blades, S. P. Cummings, S. A. Hurlbut, Wm. H. Green, L. S. Church, and E. M. Haines. Among the newly-elected members of the house were: Wm. R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, Wm. H. Brown, Arthur A. Smith, Lawrence Weldon, Robert B. Latham, Thomas W. Harris, Norman M. Broadwell, Albert G. Burr, Harvey Hogg, Henry D. Cook, Andrew J. Cropsey, Solomon M. Wilson, and John Scholfield.

Shelby M. Cullom, who had served with distinction in the twentieth general assembly, was elected speaker of the house, receiving thirty-nine votes to twenty-nine cast for J. W. Singleton. Henry Wayne was chosen clerk, and Caswell P. Ford doorkeeper. Campbell W. Waite was made secretary of the senate, and Richard T. Gill sergeant-at-arms.

On January 10, the two houses met in joint-session for the purpose of electing a United-States senator. Judge Trumbull,

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having proved himself an able and industrious member, was the unanimous choice of the republicans for reëlection. The democrats voted for Samuel S. Marshall, the vote standing for Trumbull 54 to 36 for his opponent; the Nemesis of Fate having with exact mathematical accuracy reversed the ballot of two years before, which had resulted in the election of Douglas.

But few laws of public interest were enacted at this session, the proceedings and discussions being largely affected by paramount national questions and the events daily transpiring. Legislative and congressional apportionment bills were passed; also an act for the protection of inn-keepers; and one to protect married women in their separate property.

The new governor was inaugurated in the presence of both houses of the general assembly, Jan. 14, 1861.

Meanwhile, events of transcendent importance concerning the welfare of the states as such, and their federal relations to the Union of states, were transpiring in the South. The clash of ideas and resulting conflict of opinion which had, for so many years, existed between the North and the South on the subject of slavery, and its relations to the general government, and which had always been a disturbing element between the two sections, was now bearing long-dreaded but hardly-anticipated fruit. No sooner was it ascertained that the presidential election had resulted in favor of the republican candidate, than the feeling became apparent in the slave-states that the time was come, and the pretext furnished, to assert and maintain, by force of arms, if necessary, the sovereignty and independence of the states as such. This feeling, though heretofore dormant in many portions of the South, was now fully aroused and intensified in public meetings and conventions, and by the action of state legislatures, urged on by their leading men; and this notwithstanding the fact of the repeated declaration of Lincoln, that he had no purpose or intention of interfering, in any way, with slavery in the states.

South Carolina was the first to act, and on December 20, passed an ordinance "to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and the other states united with her under the compact entitled the constitution of the United States of America." The State of Mississippi, on January 9, was the

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first to follow the Palmetto State; then came Florida and Alabama, on January 11; Georgia, on January 18; Louisiana, on January 26; and Texas, on February 1. In Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee, such was the strength of the Union sentiment that the designs of the revolutionists were, for the time being, thwarted; while in Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, although there was a large number of secessionists, especially among the office-holders, they were not sufficiently strong to carry their states out of the Union by formal enactment.

Early in December, the cabinet of President Buchanan began to disintegrate by the resignation of Howell Cobb, secretary of the treasury, which action was soon followed by the venerable Gen. Lewis Cass, secretary of state, and all the other members except the secretary of the navy.

Such was the portentous aspect of public affairs when Gov. Yates took the oath of office; although but two states had actually passed an ordinance of secession, it was evident that the ominous shadow of disunion was to darken every southern commonwealth. The inaugural message of the governor was mainly devoted to a discussion of that subject. He defended the following propositions: First—That obedience to the constitution and laws must be insisted upon and enforced as necessary to the existence of government; Second—That the election of a chief magistrate of the Nation, in strict conformity with the constitution, was not sufficient cause for the release of any state from any of its obligations to the Union.

These questions were exhaustively considered in the ablest and most scholarly state-paper that had ever been submitted to an Illinois legislature. He argued that the valley of the Mississippi must forever remain an undivided territory under one governmental jurisdiction; and, with keen insight into the future, predicted that as a result of the crisis through which the country was then passing, the Union would be preserved, and the Nation honored throughout the civilized world as "one of intelligence and freedom, of justice, industry, and religion, science and art, stronger and more glorious, renowned, and free, than ever before."

The action of the people in the South in regard to secession

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naturally called forth public expressions of views in the Northern States. Conventions were held in several of these, all looking toward a peaceable solution of the difficult political problem presented; one of which was a democratic state-convention held at Springfield, January 16, attended by five hundred delegates. Resolutions were adopted counselling compromise and conciliation, and declaring that any effort to coerce the seceding states would plunge the country into civil war; denying the right of secession; and proposing a national convention to amend the constitution, so as to produce harmony and fraternity throughout the Union.

On Feb. 2, in response to an invitation from the state of Virginia calling a peace conference to meet at Washington, the following commissioners from Illinois were appointed: Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, John Wood, Burton C. Cook, and Thomas J. Turner.

The absorbing topic of secession was largely and ably discussed in the legislature, and joint-resolutions adopted, declaring that the State of Illinois was willing to concur in the calling of a convention to amend the constitution of the United States, but that the present federal Union must be preserved, and the present constitution and laws administered "as they are."

All efforts toward conciliation, through conventions and on the part of congress, utterly failed to accomplish the object. The intention on the part of Southern leaders to form a separate confederacy had been fully formed, and no proposition short of making slavery a national institution would have been for a moment entertained.

The seceding states, under the name of the Confederate States of America, adopted a constitution at Montgomery, Alabama, February 9, 1861, and organized their government by the election of Jefferson Davis, president, and Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president.

Two days thereafter, Abraham Lincoln left his old home in Springfield for the city of Washington, to assume the duties of president of the United States.

Under no such trying and critical circumstances had any of his predecessors ever taken the oath of office. In a hostile community, surrounded by conspirators uttering treasonable

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sentiments, with which leading officers of the government and its army sympathized, he approached the performance of his duty with the greatest anxiety; yet with patriotic clearness of vision and firmness of purpose. His inaugural address was the end of argument on the question of the sovereignty of the United States, and no answer was ever attempted. He was introduced to the vast audience, on the occasion of its delivery, by his old friend, Senator E. D. Baker, and upon the platform were ex-President Buchanan, Chief-Justice Taney—author of the Dred-Scott decision, and his old competitor, Judge Douglas, who extended toward him every courtesy—even holding his hat during the delivery of the address.

The new administration, now fully organized, stood face to face with the government of the seceders at Montgomery. The pause which followed was ominous of that fratricidal clash of arms soon to shake the continent and be heard around the globe. The hour had now arrived, long presaged by the monarchists in the old world, and notably by such writers as Macauley, who could see in a republican polity nothing stronger than a rope of sand; the hour which had been so often prophesied by those social scientists who had constituted themselves the apostles of the doctrine of the divine right of kings; the hour in which the supporters of despotism exulted and the friends of popular liberty turned pale; the hour when democracy, the government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," was to be tried in a crucible heated seven times.

The firing of a shell on April 12, 1861, by Gen. Gustave T. Beauregard into Fort Sumter, which Gen. Robert Anderson had refused to surrender upon rebel demand, was the signal for the commencement of "the war of the rebellion." The fort was surrendered on the next day, and on Monday morning, April 15, the president issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to subdue "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

The wager of battle had been thrown, the first blow struck at the sovereignty of the United States, and the issue of dread war was thus squarely met.

Immediately upon the receipt of the president's proclama-

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tion, Gov. Yates convened a special session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting laws for a more perfect equipment of the militia, and of devising means to render efficient assistance to the general government "in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws, and protecting the property and rights of the people." General order number one was issued by the adjutant-general, requiring commandants of state military organizations to take immediate steps to perfect their drill and discipline.

On the same day, a dispatch having been received from the secretary of war stating the quota of Illinois under the president's call, the governor issued his call for "six regiments of militia."

The country was ablaze with military excitement. Meetings were held in every town and city, and the fires of the revolutionary era were kindled afresh. Clergy and laity united in the utterance of loyal sentiments, amid the singing of patriotic songs and enthusiastic cheers. "The Star Spangled Banner," and "The Red, White, and Blue," now that the old flag had been assaulted by armed traitors, were shouted forth with a zest and fervor which gave to their melody an inspiration hitherto unfelt, and a power never before realized. Women, regardless of what the war might cost them, vied with the men in demonstrations of that unflinching courage which is born only of loyalty and devotion.

Indeed, in this turmoil of impending strife, the country presented a strange and unwonted aspect. Unless the Mexican war, which had been of brief duration, be excepted, there had been no general war to arouse the martial spirit of the Nation for fifty years. All the knowledge of the onset of armed hosts which the present generation possessed had been derived from books, or from traditions preserved in the memories of the few surviving heroes of former wars, and by them transmitted to their children. These legends of the fathers, telling of the vicissitudes and hardships, the excitement and glory of a soldier's life upon the march, in the bivouac, and amid the smoke and carnage of battle, while they stirred the blood, conveyed but an imperfect idea of the realities of war, its horrors, and its sacrifices. But the first gun had fired the Anglo-Saxon blood, the time for fighting had come, and he

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who should shrink from the proffered conflict, would be a traitor to the name and chivalry of his race.

In Illinois, there was a union of sentiment among all parties as remarkable as it was gratifying. Leading democratic journals came out in condemnation of the rebels, and sustaining the government. Judge Douglas was among the first to call upon President Lincoln, and tender him his cordial sympathy and support. Arriving in Springfield during the session of the legislature, he was invited to address that body in joint-session. There was great anxiety to hear him, knowing that every utterance would be well considered, and that his views would influence the actions of thousands of his fellow-citizens. He gave forth no uncertain sound, and in his masterly presentation of the issue tendered by the South, surpassed all his former efforts in the eloquence of his unanswerable logic and in irresistible appeals to the people to be loyal to the country. The first duty, he said, of an American citizen is obedience to the constitution and laws. In the present contest there could be but two parties, patriots and traitors. "It is a duty we owe to ourselves, and our children, and our God, to protect this government, and that flag from every assailant, be he who he may." This was the last and greatest of the senator's forensic efforts at the capital, and, coming from one so well known and justly honored in all the states, was worth more to the cause of the Union in the call to arms than such words from any other living man; and in his sudden death at this critical and momentous juncture, the cause of the Union sustained a loss greater than that which follows any mere reverse of arms.*

On April 19, the secretary of war telegraphed Gov. Yates to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At this time there were but few existing military organizations in the State, and these chiefly independent companies in the larger cities. The most available commanding officer was Brig.-Gen. Richard Kellogg Swift of Chicago, who was ordered by the governor to proceed to Cairo as speedily as possible with such force as he could raise. On April 21, that officer, with commendable dispatch, was on his way to the supposed danger

* He died at the Tremont House, Chicago, after a brief illness, June 3, 1861.

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point with seven companies, numbering 595 men, armed and equipped.*

The first company of volunteers tendered in response to the governor's call on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield, Capt. John Cook, and on the same day companies were tendered from Richard J. Oglesby, Macon County; Benj. M. Prentiss, Adams County; Wilford D. Wyatt, Logan County; Geo. W. Rives, Edgar County, two companies; John Lynch, Richland County; and by Gustavus Kœrner, five companies from St. Clair; and before night of the 18th, fifty companies had been tendered. At the same time, $100,000 was offered to the governor as a loan, to aid in organizing and equipping the troops, by the leading banks† and bankers of Springfield, and $500,000 by those‡ of Chicago.

The general assembly, at its called session, enacted laws amending the militia law; providing for the creation of a war-fund of $2,000,000, and for a board of three commissioners to audit accounts for supplies; to organize six regiments of volunteers; and to authorize the raising of ten additional regiments of infantry and one battalion of light artillery—one of said regiments from companies then in Springfield, and one from each of the nine congressional districts of the State.

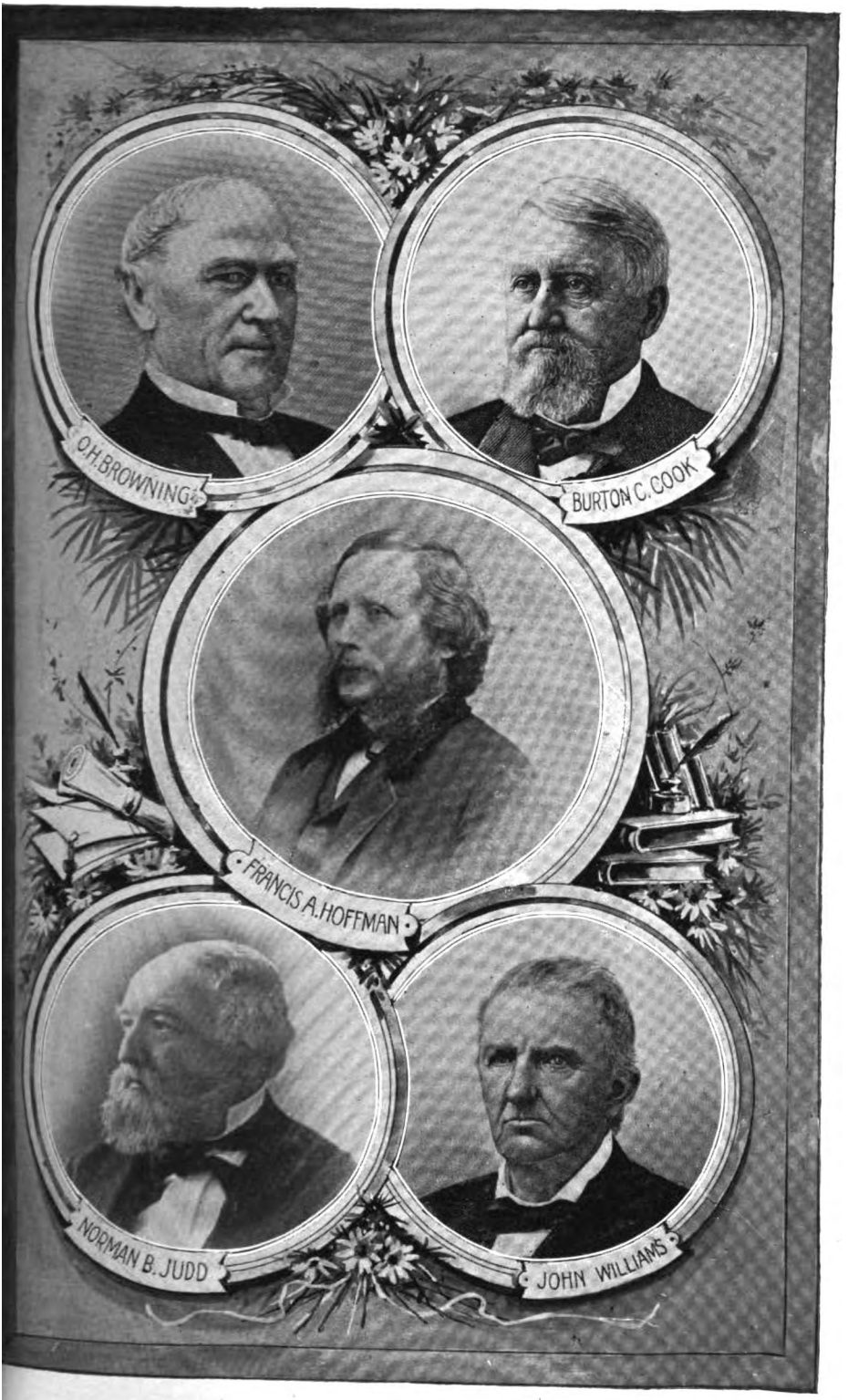
The precipitation of the war of the rebellion wrought a great change in the administration of the state government. The executive office under the second constitution had so little connection with the people, except during the sessions of the legislature, that visitors were but few and far between, so that the governor was actually lonesome for the want of callers. The

* The expedition consisted of the following forces: Brig.-Gen. Swift and staff; Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. James Smith; Lockport Light Artillery, Capt. Norman L. Hawley; Company A, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. James R. Hayden; Company B, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. John H. Clybourn; Chicago Light Infantry, Capt. Frederick Harding; Turner Union Cadets, Capt. Gustav Kowald; Lincoln Rifles, Capt. Geza Mihalotzy; Light Artillery Company, Capt. Caleb Hopkins; Capts. Charles Houghteling of Ottawa, Edward McAllister of Plainfield, and Lindsay H. Carr of Sandwich, reported for service but did not join the expedition until afterward. These troops served from April 19 to May 3.—Adj't Gen's Report, I, 223.

† Jacob Bunn, N. H. Ridgely & Co., and the Marine and Fire Insurance Bank.

‡ The Marine Bank, J. Young Scammon; Hoffman and Gelpecke; Merchants Loan and Trust Co.; B. F. Carver & Co.; Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co.; H. A. Tucker & Co.; and E. I. Tinkham & Co.

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scene now presented in his room was as different as that of a quiet country town on ordinary days and when invaded by a circus. It was now the busiest and most attractive place at the state capitol, and, in conjunction with the adjutant-general's office, the center of public interest. Its doors were besieged by anxious crowds of aspiring and patriotic citizens offering their services, their influence, and sometimes their money, to aid their country in its time of peril. They came singly, and with companies, detachments, and squads. With the loyal and deserving there came also the speculator, the trader, and the bummer—men whose only aim was their own promotion and personal gain. All parties and classes and every shade of character were represented; and the demand for places largely exceeded the supply.

Under the laws of congress and regulations of the war department, the authority to appoint and commission officers of volunteer regiments, field, staff, and line, was vested in the governors of the respective states. Company-officers were generally appointed in the first instance upon the recommendation or election of the men, and field-officers upon the recommendation of the commissioned officers of the regiment. As a rule to reward services in the field and personal merit, as well as to encourage and stimulate non-commissioned officers and privates, promotions were made to field-officers regimentally, and to line-officers by companies.

In making appointments, the first places were usually given to those who had seen service in the Mexican war and to those who had become familiar with the manual of arms in the militia; others, again, by reason of their standing and influence in one party or the other, and supposed military knowledge and adaptability to the service, which were frequently taken for granted, were as a rule readily provided for. But still others of equal standing had to be accommodated, whose previous pursuits and education had given no indication of their fitness for an army command. There were few, however, even of the latter, who did not attain in the service a distinction which had not been anticipated.

The governor in making appointments and in the adoption of war measures consulted with the other state-officers. "Uncle

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Jesse"—as Auditor Dubois was familiarly called, had an extensive acquaintance in the State, and his judgment of men and things could be relied upon with the greatest certainty of its correctness. Butler was practical, bluntly honest, brave, and faithful. Hatch was earnest, widely known, shrewdly affable, and popular. Bateman, though loyal and cultured, as superintendent of schools, was not so much consulted.

Among those who found their way to Springfield at this time was Capt. U. S. Grant, late of the regular army. He came from Galena, bringing with him a letter of recommendation from Hon. E. B. Washburne. Major, afterward Colonel, Thomas P. Robb of the governor's staff, having observed Grant waiting with other strangers in the governor's anteroom, apparently for an interview, and learning from him that he was desirous of offering his services to the State, introduced him to his excellency. Robb was impressed with the modest deportment of the visitor, and when the governor made the routine reply to Grant's offer, that he knew of no opening just then, that every place was filled, and appealed to Robb to confirm his statement, the latter replied, that he believed they were short of help in the adjutant-general's office; and proposed that Grant should be given a desk there for the time being. The governor readily consented, and Grant was accordingly set at work under Col. Mather—arranging, filing, and copying papers.

One morning, a few days afterward, Gov. Yates informed Maj. Robb that the services of a regular-army officer had become indispensable in the camps of rendezvous to perfect organizations and keep down insubordination; and ordered him to proceed to Cincinnati to procure the services of a captain of the regular army then there; Capt. John Pope, who had been stationed at Camp Yates, having been ordered to St. Louis. To this order, Capt. Grant, who had quietly entered the room, was a listener. He reminded the governor of his military training and former experience in the army, which seemed to have been overlooked, and suggested that he could be made much more useful in the service than in occupying a subordinate clerical position. Yates replied, "Why, Captain, you are just the man we want!" And on that day, Grant was installed as commandant of Camp Yates. He remained in the state ser-

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vice, discharging camp duties and mustering in regiments at various points, from May 8 to June 26.

When, in June, the question arose as to who should succeed Col. S. S. Goode—temporarily in command of the twenty-first regiment, under whom the men refused to muster for the three years' service, on account of his alleged bad habits—several names were considered for the position.

Capt. Grant had been sent to Mattoon to muster in the regiment, and had made so favorable an impression upon the officers and men, that several of the former had written letters to the governor, requesting his appointment. Still, other names were canvassed. Finally "Uncle Jesse" remarked at the conference—"This regiment was raised in my old district, I know its situation and the boys who compose it. The man to place at its head in my opinion, as well as in that of its officers, is U. S. Grant." There was no further hesitation; the appointment was made, and Grant took command June 16.*

The increase in the duties of the executive office correspondingly raised the importance of the position of the governor's private secretary, who on account of his confidential relations with his chief was called upon to exercise rare prudence and sound discretion, as well as to possess first-rate clerical ability.

Hon. Solomon M. Wilson, a member of the house from Chicago, was appointed to this position in April. Finding that it required more attention than he was able to give, he resigned the office in September, and was succeeded by John Moses of Scott County. Both of these officers were appointed and commissioned as *aides-de-camp* and members of the governor's staff with the rank of colonel.

Early in May, Col. and ex-Gov. John Wood was appointed state quartermaster-general, and Col. John Williams, an old and honored business man of Springfield, commissary-general.

The newly-created department of army auditors was organized as follows: commissioners, James H. Woodworth, presi-

* For some of the material statements in the text, the author is indebted to Gen. A. L. Chetlain, now residing in Chicago, who entered the service from Galena, in May, 1861, as captain of a company, accompanied by Capt. Grant. Col. Robb, still living in Chicago, has also been consulted, as well as the records at Springfield.

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dent, Charles H. Lanphier, and William Thomas; secretary, George Judd.

Since the Black-Hawk war, the office of adjutant-general had lapsed into a state of "innocuous desuetude." It had been without "honor or profit," the people being so absorbed in their ordinary pursuits as to have neither time nor inclination for cultivating the "martial art which warriors love." Thomas S. Mather had been appointed to the office by Gov. Bissell, in 1858, and had developed a decided fondness and marked aptitude for the organization of military companies. He took a just pride in awakening the military spirit among young men of his acquaintance in Springfield and other large towns. As early as February, he had been sent by the governor on a confidential mission to Gen. Scott, at Washington, for the purpose of procuring arms for the State, and had succeeded in obtaining an order on the St. Louis arsenal for 10,000 muskets. The demand for these guns was not made at the time, owing to the grave doubts of those in authority, of their being able to execute it in the then disturbed condition of public sentiment in St. Louis. In April, Capt. James H. Stokes of Chicago, on hearing of the difficulty, volunteered to obtain the arms at all hazards. Having received from Gov. Yates the necessary authority, he was admitted into the arsenal, and although informed by the commandant that the secessionists, who were on the watch, would not permit him to remove them, he had the arms boxed ready for shipment. On the night of April 25, he caused the steamer *City of Alton* to be brought to the arsenal wharf, and before daylight steamed up the river for Alton with 10,000 muskets, 500 new rifle-carbines, 500 revolvers, besides some cannon and cartridges. It was a daringly-planned and successfully-executed expedition—the first of the war in the West, and gave to Illinois the arms she so much needed; which, if not transferred at the time, might possibly have been seized by the rebels a few days thereafter.

John B. Wyman was appointed first assistant-adjutant-general, April 19, and on going to the field as colonel of the thirteenth infantry, he was succeeded by John S. Loomis, who had been acting as second assistant. Daniel L. Gold was appointed second assistant, Aug. 17. Charles H. Adams, after-

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ward lieutenant-colonel of the First artillery, Joseph H. Tucker, afterward colonel of the Sixty-ninth infantry, John James Richards of Chicago, and Edward P. Niles, acted at different times as assistant-adjutant-generals.

The six regiments apportioned to Illinois under the first call for volunteers were raised, organized, and sent to Cairo during the latter part of April and first part of May. "In token of respect to the six Illinois regiments in Mexico," their designated numbers were to begin with seven and end with twelve, and they were to be known as the "first brigade Illlinois Volunteers." Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss was elected brigadier-general over Capt. Pope, and was placed in command at Cairo, relieving Gen. Swift. These six regiments were at first mustered in for only three months, but at the expiration of their term of service, 2000 out of the 4680 volunteers having reënlisted, they were reorganized, and remustered for three years.

These first regiments were commanded by the following officers respectively: Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, Wm. H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur.

Under the second call of the president, the ten regiments, one from each congressional district, for whose formation provision had already been made, were organized from the two hundred companies immediately tendered, and were mustered into service within sixty days.*

The large number of volunteers in excess of what could be received in Illinois, enlisted in Missouri and other states, a sufficient number in some instances to constitute a majority of their respective companies and regiments, and which were subsequently changed into Illinois regiments, namely, the Ninth Missouri to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, and the Birge sharpshooters to the Sixty-sixth Illinois.

In May, June and July, seventeen additional infantry, and

* Numbers, places of muster, dates, and colonels of the ten regiments:

13, Dixon,	May 24,	John B. Wyman.	18, Anna,	May, 29,	Michael K. Lawler.
14, Jacksonville,	" 25,	John M. Palmer.	19, Chicago,	June, 17,	John B. Turchin.
15, Freeport,	" 24,	Thomas J. Turner.	20, Joliet,	" 13,	Charles C. Marsh.
16, Quincy,	" 24,	Robert F. Smith.	21, Mattoon,	" 15,	Ulysses S. Grant.
17. Peoria,	" 25,	Leonard F. Ross.	22, Belleville,	" 25,	Henry Dougherty.

The First cavalry regiment, Col. Thomas A. Marshall, was organized June 21.

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five cavalry regiments were authorized by the secretary of war, and speedily raised and organized.*

July 22, the day after the first battle of Bull Run, the president issued a call for 500,000 troops. On the following day Gov. Yates responded by tendering thirteen additional infantry regiments, three of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery, most of them "now ready to rendezvous," and stating that "Illinois demands the right to do her full share in the work of preserving our glorious Union from the assaults of high-handed rebellion."†

In the meantime, a change was effected in the office of adjutant general. Col. Mather had for some time signified his desire to go into active service, and retired from the office November 11.‡

The position had been previously tendered to Gen. Allen C. Fuller, at that time a judge of the circuit-court and a man whose superior executive ability commanded general recognition. At the time of the retirement of Gen. Mather, Judge Fuller was again urged to accept this responsible position, if

* They were as follows, in their order: Infantry:

23,	James A. Mulligan.	36,	Nicholas Greusel.	44,	Charles Knobelsdorf.
24,	Frederick Hecker.	37,	Julius White.	45,	John E. Smith.
25,	Wm. N. Coler.	39,	Austin Light.	47,	John Bryner.
33,	Charles E. Hovey.	40,	Stephen G. Hicks.	52,	Isaac Grant Wilson.
34,	Edward N. Kirk.	41,	Isaac C. Pugh.	55,	David Stuart.
35,	Gustavus A. Smith.	42,	William A. Webb.		

Cavalry: 4. T. Lyle Dickey. 8, John F. Farnsworth.
9, Albert G. Brackett. 11, Robert G. Ingersoll.

The following batteries were also organized and mustered in July: Capts. Charles M. Willard's, Ezra Taylor's, Charles Houghteling's, Edward Mc Allister's, Peter Davidson's, Riley Madison's, and Caleb Hopkins'.

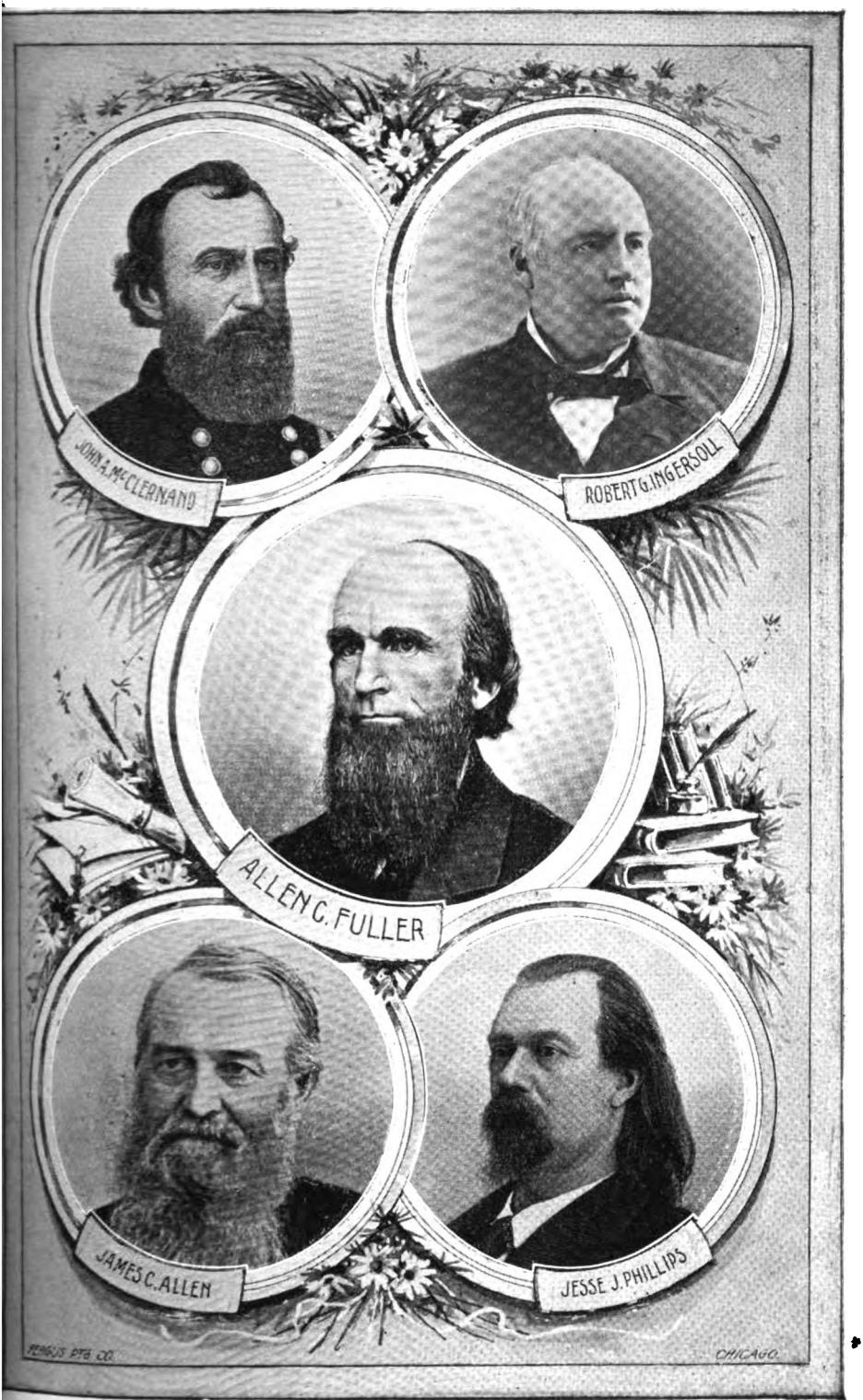
† This tender was at once accepted, and under it the following regiments were organized: Infantry, *viz.:*

26,	John Mason Loomis.	30,	Philip B. Fouke.	43,	Julius Raith.
27,	Nap. B. Buford.	31,	John Alex. Logan.	46,	John A. Davis.
28,	Amory K. Johnson.	32,	John Logan.	48,	Isham N. Haynie.
29,	James S. Reardon.	38,	Wm. P. Carlin.	49,	Wm. R. Morrison.
				50,	Moses M. Bane.

Cavalry: 3, Eugene A. Carr. 6. Thos. H. Cavanaugh. 7, Wm. Pitt Kellogg.

‡ Col. Mather was appointed colonel of the Second regiment of artillery, commissioned Feb. 2, 1862, and served through the war; being mustered out as a brevet brigadier-general in 1865. He has ever since resided at his old home in Springfield.

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only temporarily. He acceded to the request and entered upon the arduous and complicated duties of the post with marked industry and energy, and with a zeal born only of loyalty—working for months at a time, sixteen hours a day. He found the office in a condition verging on chaos, the appropriation therefor having been too meagre to permit the employment of a clerical force adequate to the performance of the immense labor involved in the speedy organization of regiments and their hurried dispatch to the front.

The position required the exercise of sound judgment, as well as great firmness, patience, and discretion. The claims of rival applicants for positions had to be carefully and speedily weighed, while the amalgamation of squads and detachments into companies, and the latter into regiments, called for rare tact and fine powers of discrimination. The harmonizing of incongruous elements and the adjustment of conflicting demands were difficult, and yet frequent, tasks. There were also constantly arising delicate questions between the State and the war department at Washington, relative to quotas and enlistments, particularly during the critical period of the draft—questions whose handling necessitated the employment of both prudence and diplomacy of the highest order.

The general was always on the side of his State in these controversies, and guarded jealously the rights of Illinois volunteers. That exasperating circumstances arose, which often provoked his endurance, is not surprising. If he treated adventurers and hangers-on, and sometimes even friends, with the brusqueness of a Stanton, his manner was usually hearty and cordial; he was easily approached, and always found to be the friend of the soldier. The burden of organizing and sending into the field the 175 regiments of volunteers from Illinois, as well as supervising the subsequent changes in their organizations, rested mainly on his shoulders, and to him credit is due, not only for valuable assistance rendered in raising troops in response to the many calls of the government upon the State, but also for his tireless energy in promptly organizing and sending them to the field. Indeed, whether as relates to skill and ability, or the order and system in the dispatch of business, the office of adjutant general in no

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other state was conducted with greater efficiency than that of Illinois.*

By December 3, 1861, Illinois had in the field, besides the six regiments first sent out, 43,000 volunteers and 17,000 in camps of instruction. During December, 4160 troops enlisted, and were consolidated with old or new organizations and sent to the field. And thus nobly had Illinois responded in defense of the Union during the first year of the war.

The battle of Bull Run, on Sunday, July 21, 1861, resulting in a signal but unexpected and undeserved victory for the rebels, proclaimed the fact that the South had entered upon the struggle with superior preparatory advantages, and a determination to maintain its position with all the men and treasure it could command. It also established the fact that if the United-States government was to succeed in overcoming the rebellion, every available resource of its greater population and wealth must be brought into requisition.

Before this first important battle, the confederacy had attained its full proportions by admitting the states of South Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, and Tennessee, making eleven in all. Kentucky and Missouri had refused to secede, although representatives from both states were admitted to the confederate congress. Maryland and Delaware had decided also, by their respective legislatures, to remain in the Union.

The population of the seceding states was 9,103,014; that of the non-seceding slave-states and the District of Columbia, from which large supplies in men and means were furnished to the rebellion, was 3,137,282. The population of the free-states was 19,128,143, making a preponderance of numbers in favor of the United States of about two to one. The proportion of wealth and resources was also no less favorable to the North.

* Under supplemental authority from the secretary of war, August 14, 1861, the following regiments were raised: Infantry:

51,	Gilbert Cummings.	57,	Silas D. Baldwin.	62,	James M. True.
53,	Wm. H. W. Cushman.	58,	Wm. F. Lynch.	63,	Francis Mora.
54,	Thomas W. Harris.	60,	Silas C. Toler.	64,	D. D. Williams
56,	Robert Kirkham.	61,	Jacob Fry.	65,	Daniel Cameron.

Cavalry: 5, John J. Updegraff. 12, Arno Voss.
10, James A. Barrett. 13, Joseph B. Bell.

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On the other hand, the people of the South had manifested a much more warlike disposition than those of the North, in all previous wars since that of the Revolution. In that struggle, however, of the troops enlisted, including continental soldiers and militia, the seven Northern States, with a population only slightly exceeding that of the six Southern, furnished over twenty-seven per cent the most men.*

In the war of 1812, which was never popular in New England because its prosecution on the sea was regarded as subversive of the commercial interests of that section, although no reliable data has ever been officially promulgated, it is no doubt true, as claimed by Pollard, that the South furnished a much larger number of soldiers than the North. So also in the Mexican war, New England, fearing that it would result in the acquisition of more slave-territory and the consequent preponderance of the Southern States in the national councils, was scarcely represented, while out of the 73,776 volunteers from the entire country, the South furnished 47,649.†

The 4,000,000 slaves included in the population of the revolted states, although not available as soldiers, could, especially in the interior, cultivate cotton, which would form a valuable medium of exchange with foreign nations, as well as sugar, corn, and other necessary supplies; so that each slave rendered as effective and valuable service in the cause of the rebellion as though he had been a free white man performing the same labor.

The conspirators had not made a leap in the dark, but had acted upon well-matured plans. Leading men of the South had been the most prominent and influential in shaping the affairs of the Nation, in all of its public departments, for the past ten years. They had also inoculated nearly all the leading officers of the army from the Southern States with the virus of secession, so that when the test came they "went with

* Troops sent from each state during the Revolution:—Am. State Papers, I, 14.

N. H.	18,349	R.I.	11,692	Del.	3,783	N. C.	21,969
Mass.	92,562	N.Y.	29,843	Md.	23,476	S. C.	30,858
Conn.	42,831	N.J.	19,282	Va.	52,755	Ga.	12,579
Pa.	34,995						
			249,554				145,420

† See table, Vol. I, p. 499.

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their states," to which they had been taught to believe they owed a higher allegiance than to the government which had educated, commissioned, and supported them. It is true that many Southern leaders, both in civil and military life, like Stephens and Lee, had at first opposed secession, yet their subsequent adherence to the principle when adopted, carried them to the extent of fighting for it, beyond which they could not be expected to go. A few, indeed, hesitated to the last, as did Lieut.-Col. J. B. Magruder, who said to Lincoln, "Every one else may desert you, Mr. President, but I never will." Yet within two days thereafter, when the test came, he left his post and took service with the rebels.

Not only did they have the advantage of a president whose superior military training had been acquired at a national school, but for the last four years they had been in possession and control of the departments of the treasury, war, navy, and interior, which they had contrived so to cripple and demoralize, as to reduce their efficiency to the lowest possible point.

Through these advantages and prior dispositions and arrangements, even before the inauguration of Lincoln, they had become masters, through surrenders by subservient and sympathizing army officers, of the defensive fortifications of the United States located in the South, about thirty in number, and mounting 3000 guns, which had cost the government over $20,000,000.*

They had dispersed the army, leaving in Washington a force of only 653 men, including sappers and miners, and had so scattered the navy, sending the vessels in commission into foreign waters, as to leave but 2007 men in all the ports and receiving-ships on the Atlantic seaboard to manœuvre vessels and protect the coast.

They left an empty treasury, after reducing the credit of the government so low that it had to pay ten per cent interest for money borrowed to meet ordinary expenses. Such were the advantages on the side of the revolutionists at the beginning of the war.

* Greeley's "American Conflict," 1, 413.

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CHAPTER XXXVI.

Results of the First Year of the War—The Constitutional Convention of 1862—Further Calls for Troops—Yates' Masterly Appeal—Escape from the Draft—The Conference of Governors at Altoona—Emancipation—Elections of 1862—Twenty-third General Assembly—Election of U.-S. Senator—Laws—Special Session—The Assembly Prorogued.

THE military results following the great uprising of the people in the spring and summer of 1861 were not such as to encourage hopes of immediate success.

It early became apparent that the spontaneity with which the first calls for troops had been responded to could not be maintained. The course of the administration in removing officials of disloyal proclivities was approved, but when the process of decapitation was extended to loyal democrats, there was an ominous muttering of dissent which was neither unnatural nor wholly unjustifiable. The democratic party in large numbers had rallied to the standard of the Union, and it was not agreeable to reflect that they were to be excluded from a fair participation in the administration of the government. To revive party feelings under these circumstances was not difficult. Such action also afforded a pretext for that large body of southern sympathizers in all the Western States, who had been silenced by the first outbreak of patriotic furor, to assert themselves and become outspoken in their efforts to mould a public sentiment averse to a successful prosecution of the war.

So absorbed had been the people generally in the enlistment of troops, and in considering the great issues at stake, that when the election for members of a constitutional convention occurred in November, 1861, but little attention was paid to the selection of delegates. The result was that of the seventy-five members elected, the democrats, whose leading men were watchful of their advantage, secured forty-five, and the republicans only twenty-one, while seven were classed as fusionists, and two as doubtful.

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The convention met in Springfield, January 7, 1862, and was organized by the election of Wm. A. Hacker as president, Wm. M. Springer as secretary, John W. Merritt as assistant-secretary, and John Schell as sergeant-at-arms.*

It was hoped and expected that under the changed aspect of national affairs, the members would make some few needed amendments to the constitution, which all admitted to be necessary, and, without any attempt to disturb the position of affairs by fundamental changes, bring their deliberations to a speedy close. But in this reasonable expectation the people were disappointed.

The potential voice of Douglas could be no longer heard, and taking counsel of their own partisan views and ambitions, they sat at the capital for nearly three months, like an incubus upon the well-being of the State and Nation. They began their work by refusing to take the oath to support the constitution of the State, prescribed by the law calling the convention into existence. Having thus taken a stand outside of and above the instrument they were elected to amend, it was easy for them to proceed still further, and assume to dictate to and control the executive and other departments of the state government, including the courts. They even seriously deliberated whether they had not the power to elect a United-States senator, to succeed O. H. Browning. They called for reports† from the

* The leading democratic members were: Wm. J. Allen, ex-Gov. French, J. B. Underwood, S. A. Buckmaster, Timothy R. Young, Anthony Thornton, H. M. Vandeveer, John M. Woodson, Melville W. Fuller, Albert G. Burr, O. B. Ficklin, B. S. Edwards, Alexander Starne, A. A. Glenn, J. W. Singleton, Austin Brooks, Lewis W. Ross, John Dement, Julius Manning, H. K. S. Omelveny, A. D. Duff, N. H. Purple, Thomas W. McNeeley, and John P. Richmond.

Among the leading republicans were: John Wentworth, Elliott Anthony, A. J. Joslyn, Geo. W. Pleasants, Alexander Campbell, Elisha P. Ferry, Luther W. Lawrence, S. B. Stinson, H. B. Childs, and W. W. Orme.

† They "resolved that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire whether the soldiers sent into the field from the State have been and continue to be provided for, in all respects, as the troops sent into the field from other states," and, if not, whether the neglect was chargeable to "any persons holding office under this State."

The replies generally received were anything but satisfactory to the convention—one of these was as follows:

PADUCAH, KY., Feb. 16, 1862.

JAMES W. SINGLETON, Esq., Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Springfield, Ill.—*Dear Sir*:—Your circular dated Jan. 23, 1862, inclosing a resolution of

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governor and other heads of state departments, and assumed to take supervisory care of Illinois troops in the field.

They asserted not only their supremacy over the constitution, but their independence of existing laws as well, by instructing the state auditor in regard to his official duties in issuing bank-notes; by ratifying a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, denying the power of congress to abolish or interfere with slavery in any state, notwithstanding the amendment had been submitted by congress to the state legislature; and finally, to cap the climax of their absurd pretensions, by adopting an ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. This measure, however, was passed only after the echoes of the thunder that reverberated from the bloody field of Donelson had reached them, and to allay the feeling of indignation and contempt with which their proceedings were held in every portion of the State.

The governor had borne with them a long time, and as he had nothing to conceal had furnished reports as called for; but at last becoming convinced of the existence of a determination to annoy and embarrass the state government, in a short message, sent in response to a communication in reference to the claims of the Illinois-Central Railroad, flatly refused to comply with their request, and asserted his independence by stating that "he did not acknowledge the right of the convention to instruct him in the performance of his duty."

the Illinois Constitutional Convention, came to hand today. Should I give you the information the resolution calls for, I should make as great an ass of myself as the convention has of you, by asking you to attend to that which is none of your business, and which is also not the business of the convention. If I am rightly informed, you were elected to make a constitution for the State of Illinois. Why in h— don't you do it? Comparing the equipments of the soldiers of the several states is about as much your business as it would be my business to inquire into the sanity of the members of the convention. Suppose the facts are as your resolution would seem to imply—that we are not so well equipped and armed as soldiers from the other states—can you, as a member of the convention, be of any service to us? But I know and you know that the resolution was offered for a different purpose—a purpose for which every member of the convention should blush with shame—to make political capital.

If the Committee on Military Affairs are so very anxious to exhibit their ability in inquiring into war matters, I would suggest—as the resolution permits me to make suggestions—that it inquire into the history of the Mormon war, in which its venerable chairman played so conspicuous a part. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, QUINCY MCNEIL, Major, Second Illinois Cavalry.

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When the vote was taken in convention upon the adoption of the constitution prepared, on March 22, there were but forty-eight members present, forty-four of whom voted in the affirmative and four in the negative. But fifty-four names were signed to the instrument, and some of these only by way of authentication—Mr. Underwood remarking, that "as long as he had control of his arm he would never sign such a constitution as that." Messrs. Wentworth, Sheldon, and Anthony were the only republicans who affixed their names—the two latter by proxy. Mr. Simpson signed only "by way of authentication." After the convention adjourned, an organization was effected between some leading republicans and democrats, equally opposed to the newly-drafted instrument, who proposed to defeat its ratification by the people. And this, not so much because of the inherent defects of the instrument itself—although there were grave objections to many of its provisions, especially the proposed innovation of abolishing investigation by a grand-jury, except in cases of felony—but because it shortened the term of the governor and other state-officers, and introduced the disturbing element of a general election in the midst of a domestic war.*

The defeat of the instrument by over 16,000 votes, not including those of the soldiers, whose opposition to it, so far as known, was practically unanimous, was as gratifying to its opponents as it was a terrible rebuke to those who had so plainly misunderstood the public temper and misrepresented the popular will.

The year 1862, so far as military operations were concerned, opened with a discouraging outlook, which was only dispelled by the first decisive victory of the war at Fort Donelson on Feb. 15, and the results of the terrible two days conflict at Shiloh, April 6 and 7. These successes in the West, however, were counterbalanced by reverses in the East. Washington was

* Among the means determined upon to defeat the instrument was the publishing of a pamphlet setting forth in brief the objections to its adoption. The question arose, who was to write this; one name was suggested and another, but no one could be agreed upon. At length, "Uncle Jesse" said, "Why, set your man Moses at it—what's the matter with him? He can do it;" and so it was arranged. The pamphlet "Reasons why the proposed new constitution should not be adopted," was prepared in two days and over two hundred thousand copies effectively circulated.

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threatened, and our army was unable to make that headway against the rebellion which was expected from so vast an outlay of men and means.

On July 6, another call was made for 300,000 additional volunteers; but the people were despondent, and enlistments were at first slow and half-hearted. Gov. Yates felt that the time had come for the Nation to avail itself of the services of colored men and slaves, and believed that by offering this class proper inducements, a strong diversion against the rebellion would be made in the slave-states. On July 11, he dispatched an open letter to the president, urging him to summon all men to the defense of the government, loyalty alone being the dividing line between the Nation and its foes. His closing words were: "in any event, Illinois will respond to your call; but adopt this policy, and she will spring like a flaming giant into the fight."

On August 5, such were the supposed necessities of the government, a call was issued for 300,000 men to serve nine months, any deficiency in response to which was to be filled through a draft. The quota of Illinois on these two calls was 52,296, but as she had already furnished 16,198 men in excess of former quotas, the claim was made that the total would only be 35,320. This claim, however, was not allowed by the government, and the full number was insisted upon. The State was given until September 1 to raise this number of men, and thus avoid a draft.

The floating population had already been swept into the army; the new levies, therefore, must come from the better classes — the permanent, influential, and prosperous citizens. The country was aroused as never before. Meetings were held throughout the State, which were addressed by the governor and others. The patriotic furor was as intense as it was contagious, all classes being affected and moved as by a common impulse. The farmer left his plow in the furrow, the mechanic his tools on the bench, the merchant his counter—lawyers, doctors, ministers, and laborers, all animated by the same spirit, rallied to enroll themselves among their country's defenders.

So spontaneous was the response to the president's calls that before eleven days had elapsed both quotas had been more than filled—a rally to the country's standard as remarkable as it was

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unexampled in the world's history. Six of the new regiments organized were sent to the field in August, twenty-two in September, thirteen in October, fifteen in November, and three in December, making an aggregate, with artillery, of fifty-nine regiments and four batteries, numbering 53,819 enlisted men and officers. In addition to the above, 2753 men were enlisted and sent to old regiments. With these and the cavalry regiments organized, the whole number of enlistments under the two calls was 68,416, making a grand total in the field under all calls, at the close of the year 1862, of 135,440 volunteers.

The army of the United States was made up from enlistments through the agencies of the several states. The responsibility and duty of this vast work devolved mostly upon their respective executives. It was through them and their military departments that the primary but indispensable work of organization was to be accomplished; and without their active and earnest coöperation the patriotism of the people could not be fully and fairly expressed. The general conduct of the war by the administration of President Lincoln had frequently been the subject of animadversion, if not of strong censure, even among his friends and supporters. For the purpose of consulting in regard to the general good and agreeing upon measures to be recommended for adoption, a meeting of the governors of the loyal states was called by the executives of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to meet at Altoona, Pa., Sept. 24.

Gov. Yates was accompanied by state-officers Dubois and Hatch, Private-Secretary Moses, and Gen. Mc Clernand. There were also present, Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania; David Tod, Ohio; Francis H. Pierpont, Virginia; John A. Andrew, Massachusetts; Austin Blair, Michigan; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa; Edward Salomon, Wisconsin; Augustus W. Bradford, Maryland; Nathaniel S. Berry, New Hampshire; and William Sprague, Rhode Island.

The conference was held with closed doors, and the discussions of the grave questions—conducted with the earnestness befitting the occasion—covered a wide field, as was understood at the time, but no report of the proceedings was ever made public. One question of absorbing interest, however, that relating to slavery, had been disposed of in advance by the presi-

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dent's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, which met them at Altoona, and the promulgation of which, it was suggested, was hastened to forestall contemplated action by the governors in that direction.

The distinguished party arrived in Washington on Sept. 26, and were received by the president at twelve o'clock. The conference was strictly private, the only person present not a member being the private secretary of Gov. Yates. Gov. Andrew, as chairman of the executives, delivered the address, which had evidently been carefully prepared, and was read from manuscript.

He assured the president of the personal and official respect of his visitors, and of their determination under all circumstances to aid in the maintainance of his constitutional authority; pledging their support of all measures tending toward a speedy termination of the war; and congratulating him upon the proclamation of emancipation.

The president, without hesitation or embarrassment, and with the familiarity of one who had thoroughly studied the subject, replied, taking up each topic treated upon in the governors' address.

The formalities of the conference being concluded, there followed an unbending of official stiffness, and a free interchange of views upon the conduct of the war. Some of the governors had evidently sought this interview for the purpose of informing the chief executive how much they knew about war, and suggesting easy methods of solving what had been considered difficult problems. But the knowledge and depth of thought disclosed by Lincoln in conversing, not only upon the various points referred to in the address, but also upon such questions as the exchange of prisoners, the removal of McClellan, and the effect of proposed emancipation, convinced every one present that the president had nothing to learn from them.

The result of the conference was decidedly beneficial to the country. The governors returned to their states with reassured hope, with convictions of the righteousness of the national cause intensified, and with reëstablished confidence in the judgment and wisdom of the president and his cabinet.

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The democratic state-convention was held September 10, over forty counties being unrepresented. James C. Allen was nominated for congressman at large, Alexander Starne for state treasurer, and John P. Brooks for superintendent of public instruction.

The first resolution in the platform adopted placed the democracy squarely in favor of the war, and was as follows: "Resolved, that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, are and must remain the supreme law of the land; and as such must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy; that the rebellion now in arms must be suppressed; and it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the general government in all legal and constitutional measures, necessary and proper to the accomplishment of this end." This was the position of war democrats.

The second resolution denounced "the doctrines of Southern and Northern extremists as alike inconsistent with the federal constitution."

In advance of the issuance of the proclamation of emancipation, it was declared that "we protest in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in the name of all we hold dear, against the resolution of congress pledging the Nation to pay for all negroes which may be emancipated by authority of any Southern States;" and that it was the duty of all good citizens to sustain the president against the purpose of the radical republicans, to induce him to "pervert the effort to suppress a wicked rebellion into a war for the emancipation of slaves, and for the overthrow of the constitution." They also declared against the entrance of free negroes into the State; against the illegal arrest of citizens; and all unjust interference with the freedom of speech and of the press.

The republican, or Union convention, as it was called, was held Sept. 24. Eben C. Ingersoll was nominated for congressman at large, and the then incumbents, Wm. Butler and Newton Bateman, respectively, for state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction.

The platform fully endorsed the administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, including the "proclamation of freedom and confiscation, issued by the president, Sept. 22, 1862,

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as a great and imperative war measure, essential to the salvation of the Union."

A consideration of the events which, in their natural and inevitable sequence, led to the ultimate extinction of slavery may serve to show, more clearly than does any other page of the history of the American civil war, how deeply that cancer upon the civilization of the nineteenth century had thrust its roots into the intellectual convictions, if not into the affections, of the people. Even in the free-soil states, and among those who denounced the system in the abstract, there could be found a large and influential element who were ready, reluctantly, to admit the inviolability of its legal environment; while among those whose life-long affiliations had been with the party in whose counsels southern influence had dominated, there were not a few who were disposed to regard any interference with it, even in time of war, as an indefensible violation of vested rights, if not an act of downright sacrilege. Whatever might be thought of the effect of rebellion upon other property rights, human chattels formed an exception, and the slaveholder, as such, was hedged about with a sort of kingly divinity. Even commanders of the Union forces would without hesitation use any other description of captured property for the benefit of their armies, but if a negro slave chanced to come into their possession, he was returned to his master, soldiers being detailed and the march delayed, if necessary, for that purpose.

The first legislative action which tended toward the emancipation of the slaves was an amendment to the first confiscation act, introduced by Senator Trumbull, and passed by congress, August 6, 1861, the design of which was to obviate, in part, the sensitive scruples of Union officers in the discharge of this supposedly delicate duty. It provided that the claim of the owner to the labor of any slave, whom he should require or permit to take up arms, or to work or be employed in any military service against the United States, should be forfeited. But this entering wedge only reached a little way, and the unfortunate slaves, who flocked to the headquarters of our armies in the belief that they would be liberated, found, as a rule, their hopes blasted and themselves relegated to servitude.

The sentimental views of such army officers, however, found

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no response in the hearts of the great body of union-loving citizens in the free-states, and, after several premonitory motions, congress, on March 13, 1862, passed an act ordaining an additional article of war, by which all officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States were prohibited "from employing any of the forces under their command for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due;" and any officer who might "be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article," was to "be dismissed from the service."

A farther and important step forward was taken on April 16, in the passage by congress of a law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. This was followed, in July, 1862, by the celebrated "confiscation act," by which it was provided that all slaves of rebels escaping to the lines of the Union army, or captured from or deserted by such rebels, or within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, should be forever free. This same congress also practically repealed the fugitive-slave law, and prohibited the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States.

The passage of these various measures placed President Lincoln between two fires. He was urged, on the one side, to hasten emancipation, and on the other, to avoid a policy which might alienate the support of Union slave-holders. When Gen. Fremont, commanding the department of Missouri, in August, 1861, had issued his proclamation declaring that the slaves of all persons in Missouri who had taken an active part with the enemies of the government should be free, the president, against the protest of the general, issued an order so modifying the proclamation as to make it apply only to such slaves as were actually employed in military service.

At the request of the president, who was still hopeful of detaching the slave-holders of the border states from any sympathy with the rebellion, congress, on April 10, passed a resolution declaring that the United States ought to coöperate with, and afford pecuniary aid to, any state which might adopt gradual emancipation; and on July 12, Lincoln held, by his

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own invitation, a conference with the congressmen from those states, in which he urged upon them the wisdom and expediency of their coöperation in effecting such a result. But so far from yielding to his solicitation, the majority of those present plainly advised him to "avoid all interference, direct or indirect, with slavery in the Southern States."

In all of his dealings with this subject, the president had manifested the soundest judgment as well as remarkable foresight. Before the war he had been convinced that the way to abolish slavery was not to attack it in the states, but to educate the public mind to the belief that it was wrong, and should not be permitted to go into the territories. So now, well knowing that the rebellion could be most surely overthrown by undermining its corner-stone, and that every Union victory was also a blow for freedom, he shifted the ground of his action against slavery, from that of its inherent wrong and injustice, to that of the expediency of emancipation as a war measure and its necessity as a means of saving the Union. In his letter to Horace Greeley, August, 1862, he declared that his paramount object was to save the Union and not either to preserve or destroy slavery.

"If I could save the Union without freeing a slave, I would do it," he said; and continued, "if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union." Knowing, however, better than congress or any of his advisers, the feeling of the people of the Western States upon this question, and the effect which the adoption of a policy of emancipation, even as a military necessity, would have upon them, he long hesitated to take the initiatory step of promulgating his first proclamation of September 22, 1862.

The preliminary proclamation was not favorably received by the country generally. While it served to "fire the southern heart," and intensify the rebellious feeling in the seceding states, it called forth no encouraging response, nor was it followed by any indications of reviving loyalty, in view of compensated

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emancipation, in the border states. While many strong friends of the Union in this State regretted the step the president had taken, some thinking he had not gone far enough and others that he had acted prematurely, the issuance of the proclamation afforded opportunity for a large and influential faction to crystalize and concentrate their hostility to the administration and to the prosecution of the war. While their opposition had previously been confined to a criticism of the civil administration, including appointments, they eagerly seized upon this avowal of the president's policy, and made it the occasion for speaking more plainly and positively, alleging that the war was being waged for the subjugation of the South and the abolition of slavery, and demanding that it should cease. Some of these objectors expressed their sincere convictions, but with a large majority it was mainly a partisan cry. They supposed they saw an opportunity to overthrow the party in power, obtain possession of the state government, and thus pave the way for the election of a president in 1864. This was the intended program, and it came near consummation.

Repugnance to a threatened draft—the continued and increasing depreciation of the state-currency—the low wages paid the soldiers—the president's proposition of compensated emancipation—the uncertainty of the final outcome of the war—were reasons urged at the November election in this State with much plausibility and decided effect against the party in power. The result was all that the opposition could have wished. On state officers the administration was defeated by over sixteen thousand majority.* There was a falling off, however, in the aggregate vote polled, of over 75,000, representing the absent vol-

* Comparative table of election returns in nine states in the fall of 1862:

	1860, PRESIDENT.		1862, GOVERNOR, CONG., ETC.	
	LINCOLN.	ALL OTHERS.	UNION.	OPPOSITION.
New York,	362,646	312,510	295,897	306,649
New Jersey,	58,324	62,801	46,710	61,307
Pennsylvania,	268,030	208,412	215,616	219,140
Ohio,	231,610	210,831	178,755	184,332
Illinois,	172,161	160,215	120,116	136,662
Indiana,	139,033	133,110	118,517	128,160
Michigan,	88,480	66,267	68,716	62,102
Wisconsin,	86,110	66,070	66,801	67,985
Iowa,	70,409	57,922	66,014	50,898

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unteers, three-fourths of whom would doubtless have voted the Union ticket. The opposition secured a like success in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, while Michigan and Wisconsin were carried by the republicans by a small majority only.

The final proclamation of emancipation was issued, as promised, on January 1, 1863. No state-paper ever produced an effect so momentous upon the Nation as this. To the patriot, it was the harbinger of a restored Union, whose foundations were to rest upon human freedom; to the disloyal, it was at once a menace and a blow. Hundreds of thousands of slaves had already been freed under the laws of congress and the operations of war; and whether the proclamation, extending beyond the lines of military occupation in the rebel states designated as such, had the effect of emancipating any slaves, was happily a question which culminating events left it unnecessary to decide. But as an exercise of the war powers of the executive in supplementing the anti-slavery legislation of congress, and as a formal announcement of a policy of emancipation which the military and naval authorities of the United States must recognize and maintain, no less than as an authorization of the employment of former slaves in the army and navy, its moral effect was as far-reaching as it was beneficent. It strengthened the arm and imparted fresh vigor to the efforts of the patriot at home, while it gave the country a position among the nations of the world higher than it could have hoped to attain in centuries of traffic in the bodies and souls of men.

The revolution of the ballot in Illinois was complete. The democrats not only elected their state officers, but carried the legislature also, securing a majority of one in the senate and twenty-eight in the house.

The twenty-third general assembly convened Jan. 5, 1863.*

* Members of the twenty-third general assembly:

SENATE: Democrats—William Berry, McDonough; Israel Blanchard, Jackson; Wm. H. Green, Massac; Hugh Gregg, Williamson; Colby Knapp, Logan; John T. Lindsay, Peoria; Albert C. Mason, Knox; Samuel Moffit, Effingham; James M. Rodgers, Clinton; William A. J. Sparks, successor to Rodgers; Bryant T. Scofield, Hancock; William H. Underwood, St. Clair; Horatio M. Vandeveer, Christian; Linus E. Worcester, Greene. Republicans—John H. Addams, Stephenson; Edward B. Allen, Kane; Washington Bushnell, La Salle; Henry E. Dummer, Cass; Isaac Funk, McLean; Cornelius Lansing, McHenry; Alonzo W. Mack, Kankakee; William B. Ogden, Cook;

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Samuel A. Buckmaster of Madison County was elected speaker, receiving fifty-two votes to twenty-five for Luther W. Lawrence of Boone, and one for Selden M. Church. John Q. Harmon was chosen clerk, and Charles Walsh, door-keeper. Manning Mayfield was the choice of the senate for secretary, and David J. Waggoner for sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Buckmaster had already served two terms in the senate and four years in the house. He had also been a member of the state constitutional convention. He was a gentleman of popular manners and fine address. His remarks on taking the chair sounded the keynote of the future reactionary proceedings of this afterward notorious legislature. Among other things, he said: "I trust that you will feel it your duty to enter the solemn protest of the people of Illinois against the impolicy and imbecility which, after such heroic and long-continued sacrifices, still leaves this unholy rebellion not only not subdued, but without any immediate prospect of termination, and I trust that your action may have a potent influence in restoring to our distracted country the *peace* and *union* of *by-gone days*."

On the evening of the day the legislature convened, a large and enthusiastic meeting of those opposed to the administra-

Joseph Peters, Vermilion; Thomas J. Pickett, Rock Island; Daniel Richards, Whiteside; Jasper D. Ward, Cook.

HOUSE: Democrats—Perry A. Armstrong, Grundy; Charles C. Boyer, Will; Michael Brandt, Cook; William J. Brown, Adams; Samuel A. Buckmaster, Madison; Albert G. Burr, Scott; John S. Busey, Champaign; Thomas B. Cabeen, Mercer; Gustavus F. Coffeen, Montgomery; Chauncey L. Conger, White; Philander Dougherty, Clark; Jefferson A. Davis, Woodford; John O. Dent, La Salle; George Dent, Putnam; John N. English, Jersey; James M. Epler, Cass; Jesse R. Ford, Clinton; Melville W. Fuller, Cook; John Gerrard, Edgar; Theodore C. Gilson, LaSalle; John G. Graham, Fulton; James M. Herd, Wayne; Thomas B. Hicks, Massac; James Holgate, Stark; Charles A. Keyes, Sangamon; John Kistler, Rock Island; Lyman Lacy, Menard; Robert H. Mc Cann, Fayette; Edward Menard, Randolph; John W. Merritt, Marion; Ambrose M. Miller, Logan; Stephen W. Miles, Monroe; John Monroe, Vermilion; Milton M. Morrell, Hancock; William W. O'Brien. Peoria; David W. Odell, Crawford; Mercy B. Patty, Livingston; Henry K. Peffer, Warren; Lewis G Reid, Mc Donough; Reuben Roessler, Shelby; Joseph Sharon, Schuyler; James M. Sharp, Wabash; Simeon P. Shope, Fulton; James H. Smith, Union; John T. Springer, Morgan; John Ten Brook, Edgar; James B. Turner, Gallatin; Charles A. Walker, Macoupin; James M. Washburn, Williamson; William Watkins, Bond; Elias Wenger, Tazewell; John W. Wescott, Clay; Alexander E. Wheat, Adams; Scott Wike, Pike; William B. Witt, Greene; Henry M. Williams, Jefferson. Republicans—Jacob P. Black, Kendall; Lorenz Brentano, Cook; Horatio C. Burchard; Stephenson: Joseph F. Chapman, Carroll; Selden M. Church, Winnebago; Ansell B. Cook, Cook; Francis A. Eastman, Cook; James Elder, Macon; George W. Gage, Cook; James V. Gale, Ogle; Wm. E. Ginther, Cook; Addison Goodell, Iroquois; Henry Greene, Jo Daviess; Elijah M. Haines, Lake, Demas L. Harris, Lee; Joseph N. Holyoke, Knox; Daniel R. Howe, Bureau; Chauncey A. Lake, Kankakee; Nelson Lay, Henry; Luther W. Lawrence, Boone; Sylvester S. Mann, Kane; John W. Newport, Grundy; Westel W. Sedgwick, De Kalb; Leander Smith, Whiteside; Boyington Tenney, DeWitt; John Thomas, St. Clair; Amos G. Throop, Cook; Joseph B. Underwood, St. Clair; Thadeus B. Wakeman, McHenry.

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tion was held in the hall of the house for the purpose of hearing from the several democratic candidates for the United States senate. Speeches were made by Wm. A. Richardson, Samuel S. Marshall, Richard T. Merrick, and Wm. C. Goudy. The speakers vied with each other in denouncing the president as a usurper, and in characterizing the war as barbarous and disgraceful. A resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring "That the emancipation proclamation of the president is as unwarrantable in military as in civil law, a gigantic usurpation, at once converting the war, professedly commenced by the administration for the vindication of the authority of the constitution, into the crusade for the sudden, unconditional, and violent liberation of 3,000,000 of negro slaves; a result which would not only be a total subversion of the federal Union, but a revolution in the social organization of the Southern States. * * The proclamation invites servile insurrection as an element in this emancipation crusade, a means of warfare, the inhumanity and diabolism of which are without example in civilized warfare, and which we denounce, and which the civilized world will denounce, as an ineffaceable disgrace to the American name."

Gov. Yates, in his message delivered on the next day, made a full report of the part taken by Illinois in the war, including provision made for the sick and wounded, and amounts expended therefor. He also, notwithstanding the adverse majority against him in the body addressed, discussed the overshadowing issues of the war, calmly and fearlessly, insisting upon the patriotic duty of every citizen to stand by the government to the last.

He justified the attitude of the administration by the following arguments: "After years of deliberate premeditation and secret preparation, they [the states in rebellion] perpetrated the act of secession, denied their allegiance to the constitution, set up an independent government, despoiled the Nation of its money, its arms, and munitions of war, seized upon our forts, insulted our flag, fired upon our soldiers at Sumter, plunged our hitherto peaceful people into a sanguinary, fratricidal war, filled every homestead with grief, and covered the land with two hundred thousand fresh-made graves."

He defended the proclamation of emancipation, expressing

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views in advance even of those of the president. He said, "but now the necessity of emancipation is forced upon us by the inevitable events of the war, and is made constitutional by the act of the rebels themselves; and the only road out of this war is by blows aimed at the heart of the rebellion, in the entire demolition of the evil which is the cause of all our present fearful complications. * The rebellion, which was designed to perpetuate slavery and plant it upon an enduring basis, is now, under a righteous providence, being made the instrument to destroy it. * I demand the removal of slavery. In the name of my country, whose peace it has disturbed, and which it has plunged into civil war; in the name of the heroes it has slain; in the name of justice, whose highest tribunals it has corrupted and prostituted to its basest ends and purposes; in the name of Washington and Jefferson, and all the old patriots who struggled round about the camps of liberty, and who looked forward to its early extinction; in the name of progress, civilization, and liberty; and in the name of God himself, I demand the utter and entire demolition of this heaven-cursed wrong of human bondage."

Having made these clear and unmistakable utterances on the main question, he approached by no roundabout method the attitude of those opposed to the administration. He said, "the secessionists have hoped for success on three grounds: First, upon our supposed inferior valor; second, upon foreign aid; and third, upon a divided North. The two first have failed them. They now despair of any foreign intervention, and on many battle-fields the cool bravery of our northern troops has proved an overmatch for the fiery, impetuous valor of the South. But can I truthfully say that their strongest hope and main reliance, a divided North, has failed them?" Proceeding to amplify this danger, he remarked: "when the North shall present an undivided front—a stern and unfaltering purpose to exhaust every available means to suppress the rebellion, then the last strong prop of the latter will have fallen from under it, and it will succumb and be for peace. Should division mark our counsels, or any considerable portion of our people give signs of hesitation, then a shout of exultation will go up throughout all the hosts of rebeldom, and bonfires and illuminations be kindled

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in every southern city, hailing our divisions as the sure harbingers of their success. Can we," he continued, "consent to send a keen and fatal pang to the heart of every Illinois soldier, now fighting for his country, by ill-timed party-strife at home?" Speaking of the appeals which were made in some newspapers for a separation from New England, he said, "Not a drop of New-England blood courses in my veins. * I propose not to be the eulogist of New England, but she is indissolubly bound to us by all the bright memories of the past, by all the glory of the present, by all our hopes of the future. I shall always glory in the fact that I belong to a republic in the galaxy of whose shining stars New England's is among the brightest and best. Palsied be the hand that would sever the ties which bind the East and West."

This singularly bold and able state-paper, while it was hailed with joy by friends of the Union, fell upon the hitherto triumphant majority in the legislature like a bomb-shell from an unexpected battery. No attempt was made to answer or even to meet its arguments, but opposition might be aroused against the cause which the governor so eloquently advocated, and by the adoption of a policy of obstruction his resources might be crippled and his hands virtually tied.

On January 12, the two houses met for the purpose of electing a United-States senator to fill the unexpired term of Judge Douglas, in which O. H. Browning was now serving. Wm. A. Richardson, having been nominated in caucus, was elected, receiving sixty-five votes to thirty-eight cast for Richard Yates.

The several resolutions on the subject of the rebellion introduced by those opposed to the administration as well as by its supporters having been referred to the committee on federal relations, majority and minority reports were presented on February 4 and 5. That of the majority, the adoption of which by the house was merely a question of time, embraced two general propositions—opposition to the further prosecution of the war under present administration methods, recommending an armistice, the calling of a national convention to conclude terms of peace, and appointing commissioners to secure these results.

The preamble to these resolutions, after denouncing the sus-

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pension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the arrest of citizens not subject to military law, declared that "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation, the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom and secure the elevation of the negro; the transportation of negroes into the State of Illinois in defiance of the repeatedly-expressed will of the people; the arrest and imprisonment of the representatives of a free and sovereign state; the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new state, without the consent of her legislature, are, each and all, arbitrary and unconstitutional, a usurpation of the legislative functions, and a suspension of the judicial departments of the state and federal governments, subverting the constitution—state and federal—invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the states, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union—establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the state a consolidated military despotism."

The first resolution declared "that the war having been diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery, a fraud, both legal and moral, had been perpetrated upon the brave sons of Illinois, who have so nobly gone forth to battle for the constitution and laws."

The second resolution declared "that we believe the further prosecution of the present war can not result in the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the constitution as our fathers made it, unless the president's emancipation proclamation be withdrawn."

The third resolution declared "that we are unalterably opposed to a severance of the Union."

The fourth favored assembling a national convention "to so adjust our national difficulties, that the states may hereafter live together in harmony."

The fifth memorialized congress, the administration at Washington, and the executives and legislatures of the several states "to take such immediate action as shall secure an armistice, in which the rights and safety of the government shall be fully protected, for such length of time as may be necessary to enable the people to meet in convention as aforesaid."

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The sixth provided for appointing commissioners to confer with congress and otherwise aid in securing the above results, as follows: Stephen T. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, H. K. S. Omelveny, Wm. C. Goudy, Anthony Thornton, and John D. Caton, all of them, except the first named, being in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the resolutions.

No one not present at the time can imagine the bitterness, even ferocity of temper, with which these resolutions were discussed. They absorbed the entire attention of the members to the exclusion of all regular business, until February 12, when they were adopted by the strictly party-vote of 52 to 28.

The political program marked out by the majority included the taking of a recess from Feb. 14 to June 2, in order that the report of the peace commissioners, named in the foregoing resolution, might be, by that time, received and acted upon. The recess-resolution passed both houses, after repeated delays and the employment by the minority of all known parliamentary tactics; but the armistice-resolutions, owing to the death of Senator Rogers, failed to pass the senate. It was during this period of mental collision and fiery debate, that the venerable Isaac Funk, the sturdy, patriotic senator from McLean County, astonished the opposition in the senate by a speech as unlooked for as it was powerful and crushing in its expression of his own sentiments and those of the supporters of the administration generally. It was his first and only speech, but his plain, blunt words, spoken under intense excitement, proved at once the most startling and the most effective speech of the session. In vain did the presiding officer call for order, vain was all effort to check him. To restrain the enthusiasm of the public who filled the galleries was as impossible as to dam a mountain torrent, and to call the old man to order was as idle as to attempt to turn the raging whirlwind from its course. He spoke as follows:

"*Mr. Speaker:*—I can sit in my chair no longer and see so much by-playing going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are traitors and secessionists at heart in this senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers

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here nightly, when their speakers get up to denounce the war and the administration, prove it. I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them; and while so telling them, I am responsible, myself, for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Great applause from the gallery.] I am an old man of sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy; I have a little something for myself and family. I pay $3000 a year in taxes. I am willing to pay $6000; aye $12,000! [Striking his desk a tremendous blow, sending the ink whirling in the air.] Aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it.

"*Mr. Speaker*, you must excuse me; I could sit no longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these traitors and villains in the senate [striking the desk a blow with his clenched fist, that made the chamber resound] are killing my neighbors' boys, now fighting in the field. I dare to say this to these traitors right here, and I am responsible for what I say to any or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on now, right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [This announcement was received with great cheering. Here the crowd gathered around him—his seat being near the railing—to protect him from violence, while many sympathetic eyes flashed defiance.] These men sneered at Col. Mack, a few days since. He is a small man, but I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them in place of Col. Mack. I am large enough for any of them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time. [Cheering from the galleries.]

"*Mr. Speaker*, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve them. They deserve hanging, I say. [Raising his voice and striking the desk with

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great violence.] The country would be the better of swinging them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so, right here, to their traitorous faces. Traitors should be hung. It would be the salvation of the country to hang them. For that reason I must rejoice at it. [Cheers.]

"*Mr. Speaker*, I must beg the pardon of the gentlemen in this senate who are not traitors, but true, loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for secessionists at heart. They are here in this senate. I see them gibe, and smirk, and grin at a true Union man. Must I defy them? I stand here ready for them and dare them to come on. [Cheering.] What man, with the heart of a patriot, could stand this treason any longer? I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no longer. [Cheers.] I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors and secessionists. Hell itself could not spew out a more traitorous crew than some of the men that disgrace this legislature, this State, and this country. For myself, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures; I will do so to the end. I will denounce them as long as God gives me breath; and I am ready to meet the traitors themselves here or anywhere, and fight them to the death. [Prolonged cheers.] I said I paid $3000 a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty, yes, *Mr. Speaker*, my privilege to do it. But some of these traitors here, who are working night and day to put some of their miserable little bills and claims through the legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking about high taxes. They are hypocrites as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way, who did not pay $5 to the support of the government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

"The reason they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want to embarrass the government and stop the war. They want to aid the secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. They care about high taxes! They are picayune men anyway, and never hope or expect to. This is the excuse of the traitors. [Cheers.] *Mr. Speaker*, excuse me. I feel for

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my country, in this, her hour of danger, from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. That is the reason I speak as I do. I can not help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the brave, loyal people, think of them. [Cheering, which the speaker vainly attempted to stop by rapping on his desk, but really aided, not unwillingly.]

"*Mr. Speaker*, I have said my say. I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have ever made, and I do n't know that it deserves to be called a speech. But I could not sit still any longer and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments; let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon."*

With a parting whack on his desk, the loyal old gentleman resumed his seat, amidst the wildest cheering and the clapping of hands.

One of the first of the few laws passed at this session was that appropriating $10,000 for the relief of Illinois volunteers wounded at Vicksburg and Murfreesborough. The commissioners appointed by the legislature—Lewis D. Erwin, Wm. W. Anderson, and Ezekiel Boyden—had distributed the amount where most needed, faithfully and efficiently. Those reached by this appropriation were but a few of the many needing like assistance. Accordingly, Gov. Yates made a most eloquent appeal in a special message to the legislature, February 2, for further aid, and urged the appointment of a state-agent for this purpose. General appropriation bills were introduced in both houses. In the senate-bill, numbered 202, was contained, among other items, an appropriation of $10,000 as a governor's contingent fund, and one of $50,000 to be partly disbursed in aid of sick and wounded soldiers. Another bill, numbered 203, contained the same provisions as No. 202, except these items. The democrats were in favor of bill 203 but opposed to bill 202. On the last day of the session, Feb. 14, these appropriation bills were called up in the house, together

* *Illinois State Journal*, February 26, 1863.

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with a house-bill "to provide for certain expenses not otherwise provided for by law," which was passed. Senate-bill number 203 was then taken up, as appears by the record,* and also passed. The chief clerk, having been out of the chamber, returned when the roll was being called, and was told that he must make haste and report the passage of the bill to the senate as it was about to adjourn. He sat down and wrote his report, and immediately proceeded with it to the senate. But, as is alleged, bill 202 was, in some unexplained or unknown way, substituted for 203, and having been reported by the clerk as passed, was returned to the governor for his signature, and thus became a law. It was certainly a shrewd piece of legislative legerdemain, which no circumstances or public exigency could justify or excuse. A protest of forty members was entered upon the journal, in which it was stated that the bill which really passed was numbered 203, which had been twice read at length in the house and did not contain either of the obnoxious appropriations. The state treasurer having refused to pay out any money on this appropriation, the question of the validity of the act was brought before the supreme court, which decided that it had not been legally passed, and was, therefore, null and void.

When the legislature adjourned on February 14, for the June recess, it was found that no laws of any public importance had been passed, and that, by reason of a providential interference in the senate, all proposed political measures, even, such as the congressional apportionment and the armistice-resolutions, had also failed. The proposed law to allow the soldiers to vote was defeated, and nearly all the war measures passed by the legislature of 1861, including "an act to prepare the State of Illinois to protect its own territory against invasion, and render efficient and prompt assistance to the United States if demanded," were repealed.

The passage of the peace-resolutions in the house was as much a surprise to the people of the State generally, as they were uncalled for. The members had been elected on no issue calling for any such pronounced opinions; no considerable portion of their constituents had demanded any expression

* House Journal, 637.

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of sentiment whatever on that subject. It was a rare spectacle, the legislative machinery of the State falling unexpectedly into the hands of representatives, mostly young and inexperienced in public affairs, who, in a period of profound national solicitude, permitted the supposed exigencies of party success to have higher claims upon their action than the needs of their country when in the throes of an armed revolution. The object was so to manufacture public opinion as to place the administrations of Lincoln and Yates in the wrong before the people, and thus secure control of public affairs in the State and Nation. And while they antagonized all war measures they were careful to eulogize the soldiers in the field, and sought to persuade them that they were their truest friends.

The proposed armistice, with its correlative national convention, was palpably impracticable. Its suggestion contemplated a change of mind on the part of the president and congress, and in the executives of the states, of which they had given no evidence, and a departure from a policy of whose wisdom they were fully convinced. Nearly every northern governor had pronounced in favor of emancipation, and although the opposition thereto had been more pronounced than the president had anticipated, time had served only to deepen and strengthen his conviction of the wisdom and necessity of such a policy.

Assuming, however, that the peace-measures of the twenty-third general assembly had been the outgrowth of a well-defined and clearly-expressed public opinion and had been entirely practicable, does any one believe that in the then condition of affairs, with Vicksburg still in the hands of the secessionists and Gettysburg not yet fought, any peace could have been concluded other than on such terms as the South might have seen fit to dictate? What these would have been can only be inferred from the unbending attitude of her leading men. We know certainly that they would not have abandoned their "peculiar institution" of slavery, and would have probably insisted upon other conditions, such as a guarantee of the right of secession, as destructive to the Union as they would have been disgraceful and humiliating to the North. Indeed, as indicating the trend of public sentiment in the South at

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this time in view of the supposed growth of public sentiment in the North in favor of peace, it may be called to mind that Henry S. Foote of Mississippi introduced a series of resolutions in the confederate congress in January, 1863, in which, while a willingness was professed to make peace with one or more northern states, it was expressly declared that the government at Richmond would form no commercial treaty with the New-England States "with whose people, and in whose ignoble love of gold and brutifying fanaticism, this disgraceful war has mainly originated."

Moreover, as the war progressed, the people of either section had become but the more firmly convinced of the righteousness of their own cause and of the possibility of ultimate success. Victory had encouraged confidence and defeat had strengthened determination. To have suspended hostilities during the pendency of peace-negotiations at this juncture, could have had practically but one result. Both sides would have secured a "breathing spell," always most advantageous to the weaker contestant; and an opportunity would have been afforded each to strengthen its armies in the field, thus indefinitely prolonging the struggle beyond the period of its actual duration, at an added cost of blood and treasure, the amount of which it would be hard to estimate. Nor is it unlikely that the proposing or granting an armistice by the North would have been construed by foreign governments as an admission of wavering purpose, if not of actual weakness, which might easily have been made the pretext, not unhoped for, for a recognition of the confederacy, thus furnishing moral and material aid to the rebellion, the value of which can not be computed.

As a matter of fact, it is more than doubtful whether the originators of the armistice-convention scheme themselves believed that there was the slightest probability of its being adopted. Their aim was to antagonize what was in many respects an unpopular policy, with one to which they might afterward point, in event of the failure of the government in the conduct of the war, and claim that, had it been followed, other and more favorable results would have been achieved.

The effect of the passage of the pacification resolutions upon

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the people of the State and the soldiers in the field became apparent before the legislature adjourned, and was still more palpable thereafter. Meetings were held in various portions of the State in which men of all classes united in denouncing the action of the legislature in strong terms. As a specimen of the resolutions adopted, the following by the Douglas Club at Vienna, may be given: "Resolved, that as citizens of Illinois and as democrats, we are in favor of the continued and vigorous prosecution of the war until the supremacy of the constitution is acknowledged in every state in the Union. That we are in favor of the administration using every constitutional means for the purpose of crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union. That the errors of the administration, while they should not be adopted by the people, form no excuse for any loyal citizen to withhold his support from the government. We are inflexibly opposed to the secession heresy of a northwestern confederacy, and will resist it with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

At a Union meeting at Alton, February 13, resolutions of a more radical tendency were adopted, as follows: "That we approve the president's proclamation, and will maintain it against its northern defamers, who predict failure because the wish is father to the thought. That the efforts made by the heretofore disguised but now open enemies of the country, to call a convention at Louisville, Ky., for rebels north to treat with rebels south, be spurned by all honest men, as those of the vilest and most treasonable enemy."

The response from the army was still more emphatic. Illinois regiments, wherever situated, were called together, and with singular unanimity expressed themselves, either through their officers, or by the combined action of officers and men; in some instances polls were opened, the better to permit the men to express their feelings, and the papers of the State were flooded with their resolutions. A quotation from some of these will indicate to the reader in what estimation these peace efforts were held by the boys in blue. "Resolved, that the Sixty-second Illinois infantry will follow the flag that waved over the battles of our fathers, wherever it may go, whether it be in the many fields of the South, or against the miscreants, vile and perjured abettors

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of the North; and for the honor of that banner we pledge our lives, our property, and our sacred honor."

"Resolved, that we view with abhorrence the conduct of those holding office in our county and district, who, by their speeches, writings, votes, and influence, are endeavoring to force a degrading peace policy upon the government, and that we see nothing in the present situation of affairs to indicate the necessity of an armistice, and that we regard the proposition to enter into such an arrangement as in the highest degree treacherous, dishonorable, and cowardly."*

Gen. John A. Logan, in an address to the 17th army corps in February, 1863, alluded thus pointedly to the "falsification of public sentiment at home: "I am aware that influence of the most treasonable and discouraging character, well calculated and designed to render you dissatisfied, have recently been brought to bear upon some of you by professed friends. Newspapers containing treasonable articles, artfully falsifying public sentiment at your homes, have been circulated in your camps. Intriguing political tricksters, demagogues, and time-servers, whose corrupt deeds are but a faint reflex of their corrupt hearts, seem determined to drive our people on to anarchy and destruction. They have hoped, by magnifying the reverses of our army, basely misrepresenting the conduct of our soldiers in the field, and boldly denouncing the acts of the constituted authorities of the government as unconstitutional usurpation, to produce general demoralization in the army, and thereby reap their reward, weaken the cause we have espoused, and aid those arch-traitors of the South to dismember our mighty republic and trail in the dust the emblem of our national unity, greatness and glory." Letters equally condemnatory of the armistice-convention policy were written by Gens. McClernand, Haynie, Brayman, Carlin, and many other democratic officers from Illinois.

Here and there a disappointed soldier would write home commending the action of the legislature, but the sentiment of nine-tenths of the volunteers from Illinois was identical with that expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

The general assembly came together again, in accordance

* Resolutions Company D, 16th Illinois Infantry.

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with the resolution of adjournment, on June 2, and while that body had no peace commissioners to hear from, as had been expected when the recess-resolution was adopted, the anti-war majority found themselves confronted by a public opinion, voiced by their constituents and by the men at the front, which was anything but complimentary to their political prescience in supporting the peace-resolutions. The latter's passage was not again urged in the senate, but a milder form of expression of opposition to the war and dissent from the administration was found in the introduction of resolutions denouncing the suppression, by Gen. Burnside of the *Chicago Times*, as "a direct violation of the constitution of the United States and of this State, and destructive of those God-given principles whose existence and recognition, for centuries before written constitutions were, have made them as much a part of our rights as the air we breathe or the life which sustains us."

Resolutions were also passed tendering the thanks of the people of the State "to all the gallant sons of Illinois, who, by their indomitable bravery and noble daring [at Vicksburg], have inscribed the name of Illinois high upon the roll of fame."

Bills were introduced into both houses, on the first day of the session, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, to be distributed by commissioners designated —John T. Stuart, Charles H. Lanphier, and Wm. A. Turney— all well-known and respected citizens but opposed to the war measures of the administration. A difference of opinion at once arose between the two houses in regard to the composition of the commission.

In the meantime, it had come to be the decided opinion of the governor and the other state-officers that the State and country would receive a greater benefit from the adjournment of this legislature than from the passage of any measure in favor of the soldiers or of the prosecution of the war which might be extorted from their reluctant action. Accordingly, on June 4, Senator Bushnell introduced a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on June 10, the consideration of which was postponed until the 8th. On that day the resolution was taken up and on motion of Mr. Vandeveer was amended by inserting in place of the 10th, "six o'clock this day," which motion prevailed by a

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vote of 14 to 7. The resolution was sent to the house and there amended by inserting June 22, as the day for final adjournment, and being returned to the senate that body refused to concur in the amendment by a vote of 12 to 11. There followed an ominous pause. The house adjourned over to the 10th. The senate met as usual the next day but transacted little business. There was a marked feeling of uneasiness and a latent suspicion that something was going to happen, although no one could tell what. Rumors of threatened executive interference filled the air. The democratic members of the house went into caucus to consider the situation.

The morning of the 10th came, and republicans and democrats alike were in their seats in the house at nine o'clock. The democrats were grouped in little knots with anxious faces, discussing in low tones the grave conjuncture of circumstances by which they were confronted; while the few republicans present—only sixteen—were serious and watchful.

A conference committee was appointed to meet with a like committee from the senate on the bill for the relief of Illinois soldiers.

Mr. Lawrence of Boone moved to dispense with the regular order and take up the bill providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the state government, which, on motion of Mr. Fuller of Cook, was laid on the table. There was apparently no immediate prospect of the passage of this or the relief bill. At noon, the governor's private secretary was announced by the door-keeper, and without recognition from the chair—occupied temporarily by Mr. Burr—proceeded to read, somewhat hurriedly, but in a clear, loud voice, a proclamation from the governor* adjourning the twenty-third general assembly to

* Message—*To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois*:—Whereas on the 8th day of June, 1863, the senate adopted a joint-resolution to adjourn *sine die*, on said day at 6 o'clock, p.m., which resolution, on being submitted to the house of representatives, was by them amended, by substituting the 22nd day of June, at 12 o'clock, in which amendment the senate thereupon refused to concur; and whereas the constitution of this State contains the following provision, *to wit:*

"Sec. 13, Art. 4. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, provided it be not to a period beyond the next constitutional meeting of the same."

And whereas I believe that the interests of the people of the State will be best

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the Saturday next preceeding the first Monday in January, 1865. Before the opposition, looking up from their desks and papers, fairly comprehended what had occurred, they found themselves *functus officio*.

The utmost confusion followed. The republican members at once retired. An informal recess was taken, but upon calling the roll subsequently 47 members failed to respond to their names.

In the senate, Lieut.-Gov. Hoffman read the governor's message proroguing the general assembly, and immediately thereafter declared the senate adjourned and left the chamber. Mr. Underwood was called to the chair, but only eight senators answered to their names. The governor's fiat had been as effectually executed as was Cromwell's order dissolving the long parliament, two hundred years before; and it was urged by many of his friends that he would have been justified in adding to the statement of his reasons for his action the well-known address of the great protector on a like occasion, as follows: "But now, I say, your time hath come. The Lord hath disowned you. The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob hath done with you. He hath no need of you any more; so He hath judged you and cast you forth, and chosen fitter instruments to execute that work in which you have dishonored Him."

The majority at once took the ground that the action of the governor was illegal, and after preparing a long protest, which was entered upon the house-journal, although the governor's message was not permitted so to appear, continued to meet for several days. A joint-resolution was adopted inviting the republicans to return and make a quorum and aid in passing the soldiers'-relief bill, but to this invitation no attention was paid. On June 24, the governor was waited upon by a joint-

subserved by a speedy adjournment, the past history of the assembly holding out no reasonable hope of beneficial results to the citizens of the State, or any in the field, from its further continuance;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the existing disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, and by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution as aforesaid, I, Richard Yates, governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby adjourn the general assembly now in session, to the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, A.D. 1865.

Given at Springfield, this 10th day of June, A.D. 1863.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

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committee, and asked if he had any further communications to lay before the legislature, to which he replied that he did not recognize their legal existence. Both houses then adjourned to the Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1864. But before that time, the question having been raised in the supreme court, the legality and validity of the governor's action in the premises was fully sustained.

Although the course of the leaders of this general assembly was at the time, and has since been, so severely criticised, they did not after all misjudge the temper and feelings of their local constituencies, nor were they altogether mistaken in their estimate of the political changes which the "whirligig of time" might bring about in their favor. Albert G. Burr was thereafter twice elected to congress and twice to a seat on the circuit-court bench. Scott Wike was returned as a member of the twenty-fourth general assembly, was elected to congress in 1874, and is now (1889) a member of that body. James M. Epler represented his district in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh senates. Simeon P. Shope was twice elected judge of his circuit and is now one of the justices of the supreme court. Melville W. Fuller, after twenty years of official inactivity, other than that involved in attendance as a delegate upon democratic national conventions, now occupies the seat once filled by John Marshall, as chief-justice of the supreme court of the United States.

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CHAPTER XXXVII.

State of Parties—The Northwestern Conspiracy—Threatened Attacks upon Camp Douglas and Chicago—The Political Campaigns of 1864—Party Platforms—Results—Progress of the War—Internal Progress—State-Debt.

POLITICAL parties had been affected by the events of the war and the action of the legislature to such an extent that their lines had been materially readjusted. Neither did all the republicans heartily support the administration of Lincoln, nor were all the democrats opposed to it. While the former were unitedly in favor of the war, a respectable minority were of opinion that the failure to bring it to a successful termination had been owing to mismanagement, in not selecting the best means, men, and measures.

The war-democrats, who supported the administration, were but few in number but strong in influence. The great body of the party was composed of those who adhered to its organization principally for the purpose of accomplishing political results. While they negatively disapproved of the methods and measures of the administration, they were opposed to the doctrine of secession and the attempt to sever the Union by the sword. They were in favor of sustaining the soldiers in the field, of suppressing the rebellion, and of restoring the Union as it was. They would neither encourage desertions nor countenance resistance to the draft. Their friends and relatives formed a part of the Union army, whose defeat would not only prolong the struggle but at the same time increase the chances of dismembering the Union, a result which they would have heartily deplored.

But the democratic party embraced also another element, which sympathized with the Southern States in their efforts to establish a separate government. This faction not only opposed the policy of emancipation, but would rather have seen the success of the South than the restoration of the Union

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without slavery. In the event of the triumph of the secessionists, they would have preferred a still farther division of the Union and the separate organization of the Northwestern States, rather than remain in a federation which included New England. This element, during the first year of the war, contented itself with passive opposition to the government, but as time wore on, it became more outspoken and even demonstrative in its efforts until finally, as will be seen, it took a bold and resolute stand against the war and in favor of compromise and peace. It was stronger in the *personnel* of its influential leaders than at the polls, and succeeded in drawing to its *quasi*-support many of those who were not at heart in sympathy with the extreme views of its master spirits.

The leaders of the democratic party in this State, with the exception of a few in the northern portion, had been born and raised in the slave-states and had a strong bias in favor of the "peculiar institution," and a detestation of abolitionists still stronger; and it must be admitted that nine-tenths of these leaders, who remained at home from the war and to whom the rank and file of the party looked for advice and guidance, were at this time endeavoring to shape the policy of their party in favor of peace at almost any price.

Before the final dispersion of the legislature, and while the opposition members were endeavoring to prolong its questionable existence, there was held at Springfield, June 17, 1863, in pursuance of a call issued by the democratic state central committee, a mass convention of those opposed to the administration, which in numbers—estimated at 40,000, respectability, enthusiasm, and unanimity of views and purpose, was perhaps the most remarkable gathering of its kind ever held in the State. Senator William A. Richardson presided, supported by the following vice-presidents: Charles A. Constable, Peter Sweat, Aaron Shaw, Orlando B. Ficklin, William F. Thornton, J. W. Merritt, H. M. Vandeveer, B. F. Prettyman, Charles D. Hodges, Virgil Hickox, James E. Ewing, Edmund Dick Taylor, J. P. Rogers, David A. Gage, John Cunningham, Benjamin S. Edwards, S. S. Taylor, C. L. Higbee, R. T. Merrick, Samuel S. Hayes, Cyrus Epler, John D. Wood, Saml. A. Buckmaster, J. M. Epler, W. A. J. Sparks, James L. D. Morrison, James C.

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Robinson, Francis C. Sherman, C. A. Walker, Dr. N. S. Davis, and others. The principal speakers were Messrs. Richardson, S. S. Marshall, J. R. Eden, J. C. Allen, J. C. Robinson, T. E. Merritt, W. M. Springer, and ex-Gov. John Reynolds from this State, D. W. Voorhees from Indiana, and S. S. Cox from Ohio.

The resolutions adopted declared in favor of the supremacy of the constitution of the United States in times of war as well as in peace; they arraigned the administration for violating the bill of rights; condemned the arrest and banishment of C. L. Vallandigham, demanding his restoration; denounced the arrest of Judge Constable and W. H. Carlin; condemned the suppression of the *Chicago Times;* favored the freedom of elections; affirmed the doctrine of state sovereignty; opposed martial law; and stigmatized the late proroguing of the legislature by Gov. Yates as an act of usurpation.

The twenty-third resolution was as follows: "Resolved, that the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the constitution and the government, and entail upon this Nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy. That we are in favor of peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose a national convention to settle upon terms of peace, which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and the securing, by constitutional amendments, such rights to the several states and the people thereof as honor and justice demand."

The twenty-fourth resolution denied that the democratic party was wanting in sympathy for the soldiers in the field, and earnestly requested "the president of the United States to withdraw the proclamation of emancipation, and permit the brave sons of Illinois to fight only for the "Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

As an evidence of the sincerity of their declarations in favor of the soldiers, they raised at the meeting, by subscription and pledges, $47,000 to be used in aid of the sick and wounded Illinois volunteers, Col. W. R. Morrison being appointed to superintend its distribution.

On September 3, a Union mass meeting was held in Springfield, attended by an immense concourse of people from all

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portions of the State and representing all shades of political opinion opposed to a peace-policy. Speeches were made from five different stands by Gov. Henry S. Lane of Indiana, Judge J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Senator Zachary Chandler of Michigan, and Gov. Yates, Gens. John A. McClernand, Haynie, and Prentiss, and many others from this State. The letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, defending the emancipation proclamation, which has since been so often referred to, was first made public at this meeting. This assemblage was regarded as a highly successful demonstration, full of encouragement to the soldiers and the cause of the Union.

There was no general election in 1863, but the returns for county and township officers showed heavy Union gains throughout the State.

All through the Northwest, however, there existed, during the entire period of the war, an element of considerable numerical strength, which, while openly avowing only its anxiety for peace, was in fact disloyal in sentiment and reactionary in its aims. In order the more sedulously to foster this sentiment and more effectually to accomplish purposes which they did not dare to confide to the public at large, the leaders perceived the necessity for organization. Accordingly, secret societies, variously known as Circles of Honor and Mutual Protection Societies, were formed in those states where this treasonable element existed in any strength, and notably in Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Actuated by a common purpose, these separate associations soon amalgamated into one general organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose objects were political rather than military. This order formed a rallying point for many of the disaffected and for all southern sympathizers, but it had no active policy beyond discouraging enlistments and influencing elections. As compared with the *quasi*-secret but unwaveringly loyal organization—the Union League—which it opposed, it was insignificant in respect of both numbers and influence.

Owing to the partial exposure of its secrets, it ceased to exist, being succeeded, in the summer of 1863, by the Order of American Knights, whose purposes were somewhat more aggressive; and after the latter's methods were revealed, still

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another reörganization was found necessary, and the Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty became the residuary legatee of its amended ritual and took up the prosecution of its nefarious designs.

This new order came into existence in Indiana and soon spread over the Northwest. Its organization was more perfect, its scope broader, its attitude more defiant, and its methods bolder than those of any of its predecessors. The sovereign power of the body was vested in a supreme council, whose officers were a supreme commander, secretary of state, and treasurer. Each state had its deputy grand commander, secretary, and treasurer, and each military district its major-general. County lodges were known as temples.

The most significant feature of this order was its *pseudo*-military character, which was relied upon to give it its greatest strength. It was virtually an organized, officered army. The supreme commander was commander-in-chief, while each deputy grand commander was at the head of all divisions in his own state. Subordinate to these were major- and brigadier-generals, colonels, and captains. In Illinois, the members in each congressional district constituted a brigade, and those in a county, if sufficiently numerous, formed a regiment.

The ritual provided for three degrees—the temple, grand and supreme councils; and the candidate for promotion was required at each step to furnish additional proof of trustworthiness before assuming graver responsibilities and being entrusted with more important secrets. Initiation into each of the higher degrees involved the taking of a new oath, each more solemn in its terms and more stringent in its penalties than the one which preceded it; and the obligations thus taken were to be held paramount, surpassing in binding force any oath administered by a court of justice and of higher sanctity than the oath of allegiance itself.

The fundamental doctrines of the order, as laid down in its constitution, may be thus summarized: that human slavery should be maintained; that the Union is a mere compact and that the federal government has no right to attempt to coërce a sovereign state; that any attempt on the part of the United States to exercise powers not delegated is a usurpation and

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should be resisted as such; that a refusal or failure of the national executive to administer the government in accordance with the letter of the constitution renders it the solemn duty of the people to exercise their inherent right of an appeal to arms.

To the support of these principles the "knights" were sworn, promising that "our swords shall be unsheathed whenever the great principles which we aim to inculcate and have sworn to maintain and defend are assailed;" and "that I will at all times, if needs be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed, in my own country first of all, against any power or government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated a government for themselves of their own free choice." They also promised, "in furtherance of this design, at all times to implicitly obey, without remonstrance or question, all rightful commands of the constituted authority of the order."

It will be observed that the declaration of principles outlined above does not in specific terms avow the intention to give aid and comfort to the seceded states; but the conduct of the members of the order clearly showed that it was their purpose to accomplish this result by what might be called indirect means. The methods chosen may be grouped under five distinct heads: 1. Discouraging enlistments and resisting any proposed draft. 2. Conniving at desertions and protecting deserters. 3. Circulating disloyal and treasonable publications. 4. Communicating and acting in concert with the enemy in the destruction of government property. 5. Coöperating with the enemy in raids, invasions, and the freeing of rebel prisoners of war.

At the head of the order, through all its shifting phases, was Clement L. Vallandigham, who, after his banishment from the Union lines in 1863, visited Richmond, where he held repeated conferences with Jefferson Davis and other high officers of the rebel government. A comparison of the wording of the declaration of principles of the Sons of Liberty and the language employed by Davis, not only in his messages but also, and more particularly, in his "Rise and Fall of the

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Confederate Government," can not fail to disclose a similarity of expression which sometimes approaches identity, forcing upon the mind of the reader the conviction that the source and inspiration of both were the same.

It is but just to say, that the membership of the society included thousands who were ignorant of the real ulterior purposes of the leaders, being induced to connect themselves with it through the endorsement of the order by so many representative party-leaders. Among the rank and file were many who, while honestly opposed to the further prosecution of the war, were willing to affiliate themselves with a secret organization for the accomplishment of political ends, but would have discountenanced overt, armed hostility to the government. And, as a matter of fact, political results were the only ones achieved, the attainment of military success being found impossible by the leaders of the order since "it could not be handled like an army."

According to Vallandigham, the numerical strength of this organization, in 1864, was 300,000, of which 85,000 were in Illinois, 50,000 in. Indiana, and 110,000 in Ohio.

The first arrest made in Illinois was in March, 1863, when Judge C. H. Constable was taken into custody while holding court in Coles County, because of his release of four deserters and holding to bail for kidnapping the two Union officers who arrested them. He was subsequently discharged after a hearing before United-States District-Judge Samuel H. Treat. The work of the Sons of Liberty now became apparent. Other arrests at Springfield followed of persons alleged to be in sympathy with the rebellion or in treasonable correspondence with its agents. Forcible resistance was offered to Union officers, secret camps formed, frequent assaults and even occasional murders committed, and armed raids successfully executed in various counties, especially in those of Union, Williamson, Richland, Clark, Coles, Fayette, Montgomery, Green, Scott, Pike, Fulton, and Tazewell. Collisions between the soldiers and citizens were of not infrequent occurence, the most sanguinary being that at Charleston, March 22, when four soldiers and three citizens were killed outright and eight wounded. Raids were made upon Jacksonville, Winchester,

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Manchester, Greenville, and Vandalia, while incursions from rebel bushwhackers under the protection of the Sons of Liberty were common in Calhoun, Scott, Pike, Hancock, and Adams counties.

A company of United-States troops sent into Scott and Greene counties did good service in preventing other and more formidable raids, and aided in breaking up camps and dispersing the would-be raiders.

In the spring of 1864, such had been the progress made by the peace-party in the Northwest that Jefferson Davis concluded that the time had come to avail himself of the coöperation which the organization of the Sons of Liberty might afford. "The aspect of the peace-party," he says, *"was quite encouraging." A commission composed of Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, and J. P. Holcombe was appointed to meet in Canada to negotiate for peace and to make judicious use of any political opportunity that might be presented. The commission had repeated interviews at Windsor, Canada, with Vallandigham, and other "Sons" from Illinois and Indiana, as the result of which Thompson, in his letter of August, 1864, to Mason and Slidell, says, that he was directed "to utilize the prejudices existing against the conduct of the war, for the advancement of the interests of the confederate states." Through the active coöperation of the Sons of Liberty in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he proposed "to take possession of the present organized governments of these three states and organize provisional governments for the purpose of establishing a Northwestern confederacy." He remarked farther: "In order to arouse the people, political meetings, called 'peace-meetings,' have been held and inflammatory addresses delivered, and whenever orators have expressed themselves for peace with a restoration of the Union, and if that can not be, then for peace on any terms, the cheers and clamor of the masses have known no bounds." This program was fully carried out, so far as the leaders were concerned, at Peoria and Springfield, where speeches advocating peace and compromise were made to enthusiastic crowds.

In order to conduct the military operations which formed

* "Rise and Fall," II, 611.

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a part of the scheme, in connection with the peace-efforts of the commissioners, Capt. T. Henry Hines, Confederate States of America, formerly of Morgan's command, was, in March, 1864, directed to proceed to Canada through the United States, conferring with any who were advocates of peace; and was further authorized to employ such soldiers as he might collect in "effecting any fair and appropriate enterprise of war," by which was particularly meant the release of the rebel prisoners at Chicago, Rock Island, and other points. He was to report to Commissioner Thompson, in the furtherance of whose plans he was to coöperate. After viewing the situation, it was agreed that the Sons of Liberty were to be encouraged to an armed resistance of the draft in July. To this end, Thompson offered material aid in the form of money and arms. Vallandigham returned to Ohio in June and under his leadership, July 20 was fixed upon as the date for an armed uprising against the general government. The want of a thorough understanding, which prevented concert of action, and more especially the lack of military discipline, compelled the postponement of the time for action to the month of August.

Both Thompson and Hines labored intelligently and indefatigably, each in the particular line assigned him. Thompson devoted his energies chiefly to the "peace-party" and to missionary work among the "weak-kneed" members of the Sons of Liberty, whose preference was for ballots rather than bullets as the means for effecting political changes. His chief agencies were the free circulation of incendiary rebel literature and a lavish use of money, of which, both he and Hines had an abundant supply. A considerable portion of the latter came from New-York City, $30,000 being sent at one time. Candidates for office received liberal pecuniary assistance upon the assurance that if elected they would faithfully execute a prescribed policy. It was not always deemed expedient to inform the recipient as to the source from which the funds were derived. In such a case, however, the candidate was required to bind himself by a written stipulation to carry out the measures indicated.

A certain candidate for governor in one of the Western States, in order to be assured of the necessary financial assistance, was required to write a letter stating that, if he was

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elected, state sovereignty should be maintained in his state, the laws regarding arrests enforced, even by calling out the militia if necessary, and that in organizing the militia "he would be happy to avail himself of the council and aid of the executive committee of the peace-party of the state."* A large sum of money, says Hines, was distributed in the Western States in this way.

It is a fact worthy of note, in this connection, that it was found necessary to distribute less literature throughout Illinois than Missouri, the opposition press of this State furnishing precisely the sort of material desired, and in abundant quantities.

Capt. Hines met with considerable success. He conferred with leading Southern sympathizers throughout the Northwest and for a time made Chicago his headquarters. He distributed money and himself superintended the purchase of arms. His selection of agents, however, was not always fortunate, he having lost $5000 through a reverend gentleman from Logan County, who reported that his funds had been taken from him upon his arrest while *en route* to Cincinnati, although he himself had contrived to escape!

The number and distribution of rebel prisoners of war in Illinois in August—during which month, it will be remembered, the attempt to effect their release was to be made—were: at Chicago, 8000; Springfield, 7554; Rock Island, about 6000; and Alton, about 5000.

One feature of the program was an attack on Chicago from the lake, and Capt. John B. Castleman was associated with Capt. Hines to carry out "an expedition against the United-States prisons in the Northwestern States, and such other service as you and he have verbally been instructed about."†

August 29, 1864, the day of the assembling of the national democratic convention, was also the date finally determined upon for the execution of the plot. The reason for the selection of this particular occasion was undoubtedly the fact that in the numerous throng which always flocks to a national convention, the presence of the large number of the Sons of

* T. H. Hines in "Southern Bivouac," II, 568.

† Thompson to Hines—"Southern Bivouac," II, 209.

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Liberty, who were expected to come from other points to participate in the attack, would not excite comment. The prisoners at Camp Douglas, who were guarded by only 900 troops, were to be set at liberty by the combined effort of the 4000 knights in Chicago, the immense visiting contingent of the order expected, and a horde of Canadian refugees.

With the ranks of the malcontents thus augmented by the prisoners set at liberty at Chicago, an army would have been placed at the command of the conspirators which, if somewhat motley as regarded its elements, would have certainly been of no mean proportions; and the 15,000 to 20,000 men thus gathered would have formed but the nucleus of a still more formidable host, reinforced as it was to have been by rebel prisoners released from the prison camps at Rock Island, Springfield, and Alton, and by the more timorous "knights," whose flagging courage might be revived by such an imposing demonstration. These accessions would, it was thought, swell the numbers of the insurgent horde to 50,000, certainly a formidable body of men, when it is remembered that there was no available force to oppose their march of devastation, the effective soldiery of the State having gone to distant fields.

The confederates—not all of whom, as Capt. Hines remarks, were "mere adventurers"—were on the ground, ready, even eager, for action; neither arms, supplies, nor money were wanting; the time was auspicious. "Among the crowd," says the same chronicler, "were many of the county officers of the secret organization on whom we relied for assistance—men well known in their localities." "Every thing was arranged for prompt action, and for the concentration and organization" of the assembled "Sons" and rebel soldiers.

In the meantime, cautious and secret as were the conspirators they had been unable to complete their arrangements entirely in the dark. Their designs had been to some extent discovered by the watchful eyes of loyal citizens and officers, who had communicated their suspicions to Brig.-Gen. Benj. J. Sweet in command of Camp Douglas. He immediately telegraphed for reinforcements, and a regiment of infantry and a battery, numbering in all over 1200 men, were sent to his assistance. The guards were increased and details of troops posted at various points, as a precaution against surprise.

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No attack was made, and the failure of the plot is thus accounted for by Capt. Hines: "* * It soon developed that the men employed for gathering the members of the order had not faithfully performed their duties, and that the preparation for immediate and open hostility to the administration had destroyed the confidence or dissipated the courage of some of the men whose leadership was necessary. This criticism, however, can not be applied to all, for many of these Northwestern men were men of nerve and pupose, who had considered well the whole subject, and were prepared to dare anything with the hope of successfully resisting further encroachment of the administration. From reports made at this meeting, it did not appear that the notice to move county organizations had been properly given, or that sufficient preparation had been made, and it was evident that even the men who had come to Chicago were not kept in hand so as to be promptly available in organization. It was shown that such counties as were represented had their forces scattered generally over the city, intermingled with a vast number of strangers. Thus, while a large number of the order were present, they were not present in controllable shape, and were therefore not useful as a military body. * * The evening of August 29 came, but on the part of the timid, timidity became more apparent, and those who were resolute could not show the strength needed to give confident hope of success. The reinforcement sent by the administration to strengthen the Chicago garrison had been vastly exaggerated, and seven thousand men was the rumor brought to the ears of the Sons of Liberty. Care had been taken to keep informed as to what troops came to Camp Douglas, but the statement made by Hines and Castleman, to the effect that only 3000 were present, did not counteract the effect produced by the rumor that the Federal forces there numbered more than double that number."

"Inside the prison some organization had been effected. Information had been conveyed to prudent prisoners that aid from outside would come, and they were watchful for the attack without as a signal for resistance within. The small force, composed even of the Confederates present, could have secured the release of the prisoners, because any assault from

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the outside would have led to a simultaneous one on the part of the prisoners, and the escape of most of them would have been certain. Their control, however, was necessary for their protection, and this could not be secured except by such a force as would overwhelm the garrison and promptly organize the prisoners. * * When, therefore, a count was taken of the number of the Sons of Liberty on whom we could rely, it seemed worse than folly to attempt to use them. There was not enough to justify any movement which would commit the Northwestern people to open resistance, and not even enough to secure the release and control of the organization of the prisoners at Camp Douglas as the nucleus of an army which could give possible relief to the Confederacy."

The captain also found that the war-democrats exerted a strong influence against his plans, and that the nomination of Gen. McClellan had a demoralizing effect upon his copperhead *confréres*. Still, nothing daunted, although the main object of his expedition had to be abandoned, minor results, he thought, ought to be accomplished. He therefore proposed to the officers of the Sons of Liberty to furnish a detail of 500 men, to be accompanied and controlled by their own officers, for the purpose of liberating the prisoners at Rock Island, and taking possession of both that city and Springfield. Castleman was to have the principal command of the force, which was to take possession of the Rock-Island train, and, cutting the telegraph wires, reach the city and capture the garrison there, which had been lately weakened to strengthen Chicago, and thus complete an easy conquest. "But," says the captain in his account of the conspiracy, "the responsibility of turning one's back on home and business seemed to impress many of these men as more serious than the risk of the draft and the danger of further infringement on their personal liberties; and although the promise 'we think we certainly can' was given, the resolute assertion, 'we will have the men and be there ourselves,' was withheld."

The plan was, after the release of the prisoners at Rock Island, hastily to organize them and throw them down to Springfield, and effect a like result there. But the disloyal Sons of Liberty could not be depended upon. They had

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eagerly accepted Confederate gold, had vaunted of their prowess, and had vaingloriously avowed their warlike purpose. But when the critical moment arrived, the Southern leaders, who had ventured under the very shadow of the gallows to lead these invertebrate insurgents, discovered that they had trusted to a rope of sand; too late they realized that faith can not repose on dishonor, and that treason and treachery go hand in hand. To inaugurate neighborhood raids, to rescue and hide deserters, to interfere with the draft in their respective localities—these were the limits of the valor of the "Sons of Liberty," beyond which they dared not venture. To attend peace-meetings and shout themselves hoarse at each utterance of a disloyal sentiment — this they found an easy and congenial task. But to risk their lives by openly facing men with arms in their hands was another and vastly different matter, and one which had never seriously entered into their calculations. Men of this calibre found in the enthusiasm with which the anti-war speeches at Chicago were received and in the peace-platform there adopted by the national democratic convention, encouragement to hope that political success, both state and national, might be secured by means fraught with less peril to themselves. "All hope of success in this direction had to be abandoned also," remarks the captain, "at least for the time being," and the confederate schemers deemed it wise to depart from the city.

The success of the Union armies, however, and the failure of encouraging prospects at the polls had the effect of stimulating the activity of the conspirators, who determined to organize another attempt to liberate the prisoners at Camp Douglas, on November 8, the day of the presidential election.

The same preliminary arrangements were made and the same Confederate officers were on the ground, together with the most reckless and determined Sons of Liberty. Interference with the election, not only, but the burning and flooding of the city were now included as a part of the infamous program. Different parties were designated, some to set fires and others to open plugs, attack banks, and levy arms. In the meantime, every detail of their plans had become known. Agents of the government had joined the secret order, had

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been acting with them in all their lodges, and were thoroughly informed of every movement. The utmost vigilance and prudence, as well as activity, were exercised by Gen. Sweet, who had now only a force of 796 men to guard 8352 prisoners. Having matured his plans, on the evening of November 6, he, with the provost-guard, made simultaneous descents upon the hiding places of the leaders. Capt. Cantrill and Charles Traverse were found together at the residence of "Brigadier-General" Charles Walsh, in whose house and barn were found 349 revolvers, 142 shotguns, and a large quantity of arms and military stores. Col. St. Leger Grenfell, Vincent Marmaduke, Col. J. T. Shanks were arrested at the Richmond House, and Buckner S. Morris at his residence.

They were tried at Cincinnati for conspiracy for the release of the prisoners at Camp Douglas, and for "laying waste to and destroying" the city of Chicago. Walsh, R. T. Semmes, and Charles T. Daniel were found guilty and sent to the penitentiary. Col. W. R. Anderson committed suicide during the trial. Marmaduke and Morris were acquitted. Col. Grenfell was sentenced to be hung. After remaining in prison less than a year the convicts were all pardoned, except Grenfell, whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.*

Taking up the thread of events in their regular order, the year 1864 opened with a decidedly encouraging outlook for the success of the Union cause. The battles in which the con-

* St. Leger Grenfell was a remarkable character. An English soldier of fortune, he had served in the French army and with the Algerines against the French; he there enlisted with the Turks against the pirates, tiring of which he joined his fortunes with those of Garibaldi's South-American legion. He then, for a change, returned home, procured a commission in the British army, and served throughout the Crimean war, and afterward in India during the Sepoy rebellion. The civil war in the United States brought him to this country, where he enlisted on the Confederate side, serving under Morgan. After a short time, he left the Confederacy and went to Washington, where he declared himself as a neutral, but finally became interested in the scheme to release rebel prisoners, many of whom had been his old companions in arms. This escapade ended his career. He was as reckless as he was daring, and feared "neither God, man, nor the devil."

Authorities consulted in regard to the Conspiracy: "Report of Judge-Advocate General Joseph Holt," to Congress; "The Southern Bivouac," numbers 52 to 55; "Biographical Sketch of Gen. B. J. Sweet," by Hon. Wm. Bross; a collection of pamphlets bound together, entitled "The Camp-Douglas Conspiracy," in the Chicago Historical Society's library.

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tending armies had been engaged during the latter portion of the year 1863 had resulted in the signal defeat of the insurgents, and in their being driven from important positions with great losses. Vicksburg—that southern Gibraltar—had been surrendered with 30,000 prisoners to the victorious Grant, who had reënforced the beleagured army at Chattanooga and hurled back the enemy from Missionary Ridge. Union troops now held the fortresses of Tennessee, and the way was opened for Sherman to Atlanta and the sea. Lee's invading hosts had been routed and driven back from the glorious field of Gettysburg, where he had lost the flower of his army.

To every call made by the government for troops, Illinois had "promptly and patriotically responded" beyond the quota required. Alone of all the states of the Union, prior to Feb. 1, 1864, she presented the proud record of having escaped a draft.* By February 1, forty-four of the seventy-one regiments first organized had reënlisted as veterans, thus furnishing a striking evidence of attachment to the service, a belief in the righteousness of their cause, and unshaken confidence in the commanders under whom they fought.

Between October 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, the enlistments in the State, including 16,186 reënlisted volunteers, amounted to 37,092, making a total up to the latter date of 181,178 troops furnished by Illinois.† This number, however, did not include the 11,328 volunteers embraced in the thirteen regiments of one hundred days' men, who were neither allowed bounties nor credited against a draft. These regiments, excepting the 144th, which enlisted for one year, numbered from 132 to 145 inclusive, and were raised at the suggestion of Gov. Yates, in connection with Governors Morton, Brough, and Stone, who raised a similar force in their respective states, to serve in fortifications, thus releasing an equal number of regular troops for more important duty in the field. The order for their enlistment was issued from the adjutant-general's office, April 26, 1864, and they were mustered into the United-States service between May 31 and June 21—the camps of rendezvous being at Chicago, Springfield, Ottawa, Mattoon, Centralia, Dixon, Joliet, Quincy, and Peoria; and departed for the

* Gov. Yates' in "Adjutant-Generals's Report," I, 44. † *Ibid*, I, 54.

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field during the month of June. They performed "indispensable and invaluable" services in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.*

In the meantime, while Grant was hammering away at Lee's army in Virginia and Sherman was crowding Johnson toward Atlanta, the various political forces in the State were far from being inactive. It was no less important that the army should be sustained by public sentiment at home than that it should win victories in the field; and so the war of ballots was as fiercely contested as that of bullets. The newspapers of the period published calls for political conventions and calls for troops in the same columns. Reports of elections won or lost were set forth with the same glaring head-lines as those of battles, and there was a strange, if not incongruous, mingling of rolls of delegates with lists of the killed and wounded.

The Union party, including the republicans — which name had been dropped—and all others who were "unconditionally in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the constitution of the United States, of the full, final, and complete suppression and overthrow of the existing rebellion," was first in the field to call a convention, which was held at Springfield, May 25. It was attended by a full set of delegates, with thousands of visitors earnestly coöperating and advising. Adopting for their catchword the famous sentence of Grant's report from Spottsylvania, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," they were confident, enthusiastic, and defiant.

* HUNDRED-DAY REGIMENTS:

NO. REGIMENT.	COMMANDER.	MUSTERED AT.	STRENGTH.
132	Col. Thomas C. Pickett,	Camp Fry,	853
133	Col. Thaddeus Phillips,	Camp Butler,	851
134	Col. Waters W. McChesney,	Camp Fry,	878
135	Col. John S. Wolfe,	Mattoon,	852
136	Col. Frederick A. Johns,	Centralia,	842
137	Col. John Wood,	Quincy,	849
138	Col. John W. Goodwin,	Quincy,	835
139	Col. Peter Davidson,	Peoria,	878
140	Col. Lorenzo H. Whitney,	Camp Butler,	871
141	Col. Stephen Bronson,	Elgin,	842
142	Col. Rollin V. Ankney,	Camp Butler,	851
143	Col. Dudley C. Smith,	Mattoon,	865
145	Col. George W. Lackey,	Camp Butler,	880
Battalion,	Capt. John Curtis,	Camp Butler,	91
Battalion,	Capt. Simon J. Stookey,	Camp Butler,	90

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Andrew J. Kuykendall, a war-democrat from "Egypt," was called to preside. Burton C. Cook, chairman of the state central committee, when the convention came together, announced that Grant had driven Lee across the North Anna River with severe loss, and that the rebels were retreating. This was received with wild shouts and cheers of triumph.

Four names were presented for the office of governor—that of a gallant soldier, still suffering from wounds received in battle; of the adjutant-general, who had been complimented by Gov. Yates for the energy, efficiency, and ability with which he had discharged the varied and complicated duties of his office; of a patriotic, honest, and faithful state officer; and of another gallant soldier still in the field. The first ballot disclosed the following indications of choice: for Richard J. Oglesby 283, Allen C. Fuller 220, Jesse K. Dubois 103, and John M. Palmer 75. On the second ballot, the tide set in toward Gen. Oglesby, who received 358 votes and the nomination, which was made unanimous.

Candidates for other state-officers carried off the honors as follows: for lieutenant-governor, William Bross; secretary of state, Sharon Tyndale; auditor, Orlin H. Miner; treasurer, James H. Beveridge; superintendent of public instruction, Newton Bateman. Samuel W. Moulton was nominated for congressman at large.

The resolutions reported by the committee on platform, in their endorsement of President Lincoln and the measures of his administration, entirely failed to come up to the expectation or meet the demands of the delegates and vast audience present. A large and respectable faction of unionists in the State had sympathized to a considerable extent with the opposition movement led by Secretary Chase and Gen. Fremont, and they impressed their views upon the committee. Burton C. Cook boldly and eloquently attacked the report. He aroused such a feeling of loyalty and state pride that his motion to refer the report to a new committee was adopted with an overwhelming hurrah. The amended platform, which was carried with shouts of approval, declared that the first and most sacred duty of every citizen is to sustain the government and preserve the Union; that the institution of human slavery

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in our country was the cause of the rebellion and should be extirpated; that the Monroe doctrine should be the compass by which to regulate our foreign policy; endorsed the administration of Gov. Yates; thanked our soldiers for their heroic services; and in regard to Lincoln, instead of the half-hearted promise of conditional support in case of his renomination, which the original committee had drafted, the amended platform contained this plank:

"Resolved, that we are proud of Abraham Lincoln, the president of the United States; that we heartily endorse his administration; that we honor him for the upright and faithful manner in which he has administered the government in times of peril and perplexity before unknown in the history of our Nation; that we deem his reëlection to be demanded by the best interests of the country, and that our delegates to Baltimore are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his renomination, and to vote as a unit on all questions which may arise in that convention."

The Union national convention was held at Baltimore, June 7.* There was no opposition to the renomination of Lincoln except from the Missouri delegation, which voted for Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was nominated for vice-president.

The first democratic state convention of the year was held at Springfield, June 15. It was presided over by Wm. A. Hacker; R. E. Goodell and S. Corning Judd acting as secretaries. Speeches were made by Amos Green, M. Y. Johnson, O. B. Ficklin, and A. G. Burr. On motion of R. P. Tansey, it was resolved, that inasmuch as the national democratic convention was soon to assemble, it would be inexpedient for the state convention to make any declaration of principles on that occasion.

No resolutions touching the peace-question were introduced, but one, pledging the democratic party to stand by Vallandig-

* The delegates from Illinois were: at large, Burton C. Cook, Leonard Swett, Dr. J. A. Powell, Augustus H. Burley, Henry Dummer, John Huegly; 1st district, J. Young Scammon, Lorenzo Brentano; 2nd, George Bangs, E. P. Ferry; 3d, J. Wilson Shaffer, James McCoy; 4th, Harrison Dills, Solon Burroughs; 5th, Henry F. Royce, Clark E. Carr; 6th, Joseph L. Braden, Washington Bushnell; 7th, Geo. W. Rives, Dr. James Cone; 8th, R. K. Fell, James Brown; 9th, Wm. A. Grimshaw, W. B. Green; 10th, Isaac L. Morrison, J. T. Alexander; 11th, William H. Robinson, Dr. T. H. Sams; 12th, John Thomas, Wm. Copp; 13th, F. S. Rhodes, Morris P. Brown.

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ham, was adopted amid a perfect whirlwind of huzzas and swinging of hats, and three cheers were given for the return of the idolized martyr from banishment. Delegates to the national convention and presidential electors were appointed,* but no ticket nominated.

The proceedings at this convention were far from being satisfactory to the peace-wing of the democratic party. Its leaders had taken such strong and open ground in favor of peace at almost any price, that in their opinion to show the least sign of receding from their position would be construed as a "change of heart" which none of them had experienced. They had gone too far and had received too much encouragement to abandon their views or abate, in the slightest degree, their advocacy of the peace-policy. Accordingly, in pursuance of a call signed by J. W. Singleton, Amos Green, A. D. Duff, S. C. Judd, M. Y. Johnson, Dr. T. M. Hope, H. K. S. Omelveny, R. W. Davis, Wm. M. Springer, and others, a "democratic" mass meeting was held at Peoria, August 3, over which Gen. Singleton presided. A large crowd attended, but none of the speakers from abroad, who had been advertised, were present. The general temper of the meeting was the same in character as that of the previous year at Springfield, but intensified in degree. Resolutions were adopted declaring against coercion and the subjugation of sovereign states; that war, as a means of restoring the Union, had proved a failure and a delusion, and "(3) that the repeal and revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws, an armistice, and a national convention, for the peaceful adjustment of our troubles, are the only means of saving our Nation from unlimited calamity and ruin."

For the purpose of counteracting the effect of the extreme views promulgated at Peoria, reconciling the antagonisms in the party, and especially of endorsing in advance the nominee of

* The names of the delegates were as follows: at large, John M. Douglas, John Dean Caton, S. S. Marshall, O. B. Ficklin, Peter Sweat, Samuel A. Buckmaster; 1st district, Melville W. Fuller, Bernard G. Caulfield; 2nd, Augustus M. Herrington, J. S. Ticknor; 3d, David Shaw, J. B. Smith; 4th, Thomas Redmon, Azro Patterson; 5th, Wm. W. O'Brien, Justus Stevens; 6th, R. W. Murrey, Lewis Stewart, 7th, Joseph Bodman, Henry Prather; 8th, Dr. Thomas P. Rogers, Virgil Hickox; 9th, H. L. Bryant, W. R. Archer; 10th, John T. Springer, Robert W. Davis; 11th, J. H. Turney, John Schofield; 12th, Amos Watts, R. P. Tansey; 13th, Wm. H. Green, John D. Richardson.

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the democratic national convention, another mass meeting of the democracy was called to meet at Springfield, August 18.

This was a larger gathering than that at Peoria. Two stands were erected, at one of which Gen. Singleton presided, claiming that this was a continuation of the Peoria meeting.

After speeches by Henry Clay Dean of Iowa, Wm. Corry of Ohio, Wm. J. Allen, Wm. M. Springer, C. L. Highbee, H. M. Vandeveer, and others, the Peoria resolutions, with some modifications, and those of June 17, 1863, were presented at stand number one and declared by the chair adopted.

A resolution prepared by a preliminary caucus, pledging the support of the democratic party of Illinois to the Chicago nominee for president, whoever he might be, after a sharp debate was laid upon the table. The same proceedings were had at stand number two, but not with the same results. The same peace resolutions were adopted as at the first stand, but after an angry and tempestuous discussion the resolution in favor of the unconditional support of the prospective nominee of the Chicago convention was declared adopted. The same resolution being again offered at stand number one, after an exciting debate abounding in gross personalities, was finally declared adopted amid great confusion, the president retiring discomfited from the chair.

Inconsistent as was the action of this meeting, it foreshadowed the policy adopted at the democratic national convention, which was to nominate a Union officer, in the hope of securing the support of the soldiers and war-democrats, upon a platform designated to attract the votes of the pacification wing of the party.

The democratic national convention was first called to meet at Chicago on July 4, but was postponed to August 29. The peace element was evidently in the ascendant and dictated the platform, which was reported by a committee of which C. L. Vallandigham was a member and leading spirit. Their views on the absorbing question of the prosecution of the war were expressed in the second resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, that this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during

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which, under the pretence of a military necessity or power higher than the constitution, the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the states."

The sentiments uttered by the principal speakers were all in the line of this resolution and were vociferously applauded by the enormous crowds of visitors, estimated at over 20,000. "Peace was the watchword of every orator and the responses of the immense crowd who listened proved that the predominant feeling in every heart was a desire for peace."* Lincoln was ferociously assailed, as a tyrant and usurper, to reëlect whom would bring upon the country four years more of war, disaster, and woe. It was declared that for less offences than those of which he had been guilty "the English people had chopped off the head of Charles the First;" and as between Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln the former was no greater enemy to the constitution than the latter.† War-democrats were denounced with equal severity. "There is," said Trainor of Ohio, "no difference between a war-democrat and an abolitionist. They are both links in the same sausage made out of the same dog." It was with great difficulty that some of the extremists could be brought to the support of the nominee, who had been charged with having been the first to recommend a draft and to make arbitrary arrests. The nomination of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was indeed a bitter pill for them to swallow and the assurance of their support was only secured by the promise of permitting the candidate for vice-president to be named by the advocates of peace. The choice with great unanimity fell upon George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

That the temper and general drift of the convention was distasteful to Gen. McClellan and the more conservative members of the party, there can be no question; he accordingly, as far

* *Chicago Times.* † Speech of S. S. Cox.

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as it was possible for a candidate to compass that object, modified the platform upon which he was nominated by declaring in his letter of acceptance that: "the reëstablishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. * * The Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives. No peace can be permanent without Union."

The democratic state convention for nominating candidates for state offices met at Springfield, September 6. The national platform adopted at Chicago was reaffirmed, and the following ticket placed in the field: for governor, James C. Robinson; for lieutenant-governor, S. Corning Judd; state auditor, John Hise; state treasurer, Alexander Starne; secretary of state, Wm. A. Turney; superintendent of public instruction, John P. Brooks; congressman at large, James C. Allen.

Robinson and Allen were members of congress, filling unexpired terms, and had uniformly voted with Pendleton, as had all the democratic members from Illinois, in favor of all propositions for compromise and peace. Starne and Brooks were the then incumbents of the offices to which they were renominated. No representative of the w- -wing of the party was placed upon the ticket.

The political campaign of 1864 will be long remembered for the vehemence and bitterness of the speeches made, for the transcendent interest awakened, and the intense feelings of the people regarding the result. The candidates on both sides traversed the State from one end to the other, filling appointments to address mass meetings. Gens. Logan and Haynie, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, and other war-democrats were granted leave of absence and entered into the exciting scenes of the home contest with as much zeal and determination as they had upon those where stern and resolute men arrayed in war's panoply had met each other face to face. Copperheads, as northern sympathizers with the South were designated, were lashed and denounced by

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the Union speakers with a savage fierceness which roused them to fury; while the black abolitionists, and Lincoln hirelings, as they were called, and alleged usurpations by the government were held up to execration with hardly less bitterness and fiery invective by the democrats. Notwithstanding the progress of the draft, the greatest enthusiasm was aroused on the Union side, which was increased to fever heat whenever the news came that a victory had been won by the "brave boys in blue."

The general result in the country at large was that out of twenty-five states voting, Lincoln carried all but three—New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky; the popular vote being for Lincoln 2,216,067, McClellan 1,808,725. To this may be added the soldiers' vote so far as returned, being only those from twelve states, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, and California, which was for Lincoln 119,754, and for McClellan 34,291; Mr. Lincoln receiving a majority in all the regiments except those from Kentucky.*

The Union, or republican ticket, was successful in Illinois by a majority of 30,736, showing an increase in the republican vote over 1862 of 69,000 and in the democratic vote of 22,000; the aggregate vote being for Lincoln, 50 counties, 189,496; for McClellan, 52 counties, 158,730. Eleven union congressmen were elected out of fourteen, being a gain of five.

Had this political campaign been conducted solely on the issue joined in the platforms of the respective parties, this result, apparently showing so comparatively small a majority in favor of the Union, would have been as surprising as discouraging. But such was not the fact. While all the southern sympathizers, secessionists, and peace-men voted for McClellan, he also received the support of many war-democrats, who earnestly believed that, if elected, he would prosecute the war to a speedier and more satisfactory conclusion than would the administration of Lincoln. Others again, especially in the strong democratic counties, voted for McClellan in order to maintain their party organization and retain power, without looking particularly to the effect of such a vote upon the war.

The results of this election, as affecting the Nation, were of

* "American Conflict," II, 673.

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the most momentous importance. The people of the loyal states, after a thorough canvass and discussion, in which the most unlimited freedom of speech was indulged and permitted, in the face of heavy taxes, of an enormous and steadily increasing national debt, amid stupendous losses of life in battles, and all the trials, stress, storms, and sacrifices of an internal war, including the enforced recruiting of armies, had deliberately, and emphatically, and loyally, recorded their verdict at the polls against the dogma of the sovereignty of the states, out of which grew the theory of secession; against slavery, as the principal cause of the rebellion; sustaining the government in the arrest of disloyal citizens and in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus;* and, above all, in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, including the drafting of soldiers — until the last insurgent should lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

This was not only the logical result, but that which was acquiesced in by the people. It was indeed such a fatal blow to the efforts of the peace-compromise advocates, that thenceforth they were compelled to nurse their wrath in impotent silence and sullen chagrin.

The influence of this verdict was no less helpful and stimulating to the Union armies than discouraging and demoralizing to the Confederates, who could not fail to see that their greatest triumph would have come with the defeat of Lincoln. The end of the rebellion was now evidently not far off.

This election also fixed the status of the democratic party, which found itself reduced to a hopeless minority in nearly every loyal state, and rendered impossible the election of a president by that party, even though reinforced by the electoral vote of all the seceding states, until 1884.

Lincoln referred to some of these results when, in response to a congratulatory call upon him a few days after the election, among other things he said: "but the election, along with its incidental and undesired strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows, also, how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that

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even among candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason can receive most of the people's vote. * * While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a reëlection, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result."

The administration of Gov. Yates was the fruitful theme of heartfelt commendation among all Union-loving citizens. He had been a firm, consistent, and unfaltering supporter of the Union in its struggle for existence from the beginning of the rebellion. He had shown himself the unfailing friend of the volunteer, following him to the field with State assistance, wherever practicable, and had lauded his heroic deeds on every occasion; and by the devotion of his voice, his pen, and his best energies to the cause of freedom and its defenders, he had earned that title which he so worthily wore, of the "War-Governor of Illinois."

In his farewell message to the legislature, he pointed with not unbecoming pride to the favorably changed conditions, looking to the early triumph of the Union cause, as follows: "Grant has driven the enemy step by step from its siege of Washington to the gates of Richmond. Sheridan has swept the valley of the Shenandoah, driving Early backward no more to lay waste our borders. Farragut remains undisputed conqueror of the seas. Sherman dashes with Napoleonic tread, unrestrained from city to city through the very heart of the Confederacy, unfurling our flag defiantly in the face of Charleston; while Thomas and his brave army at Nashville have lately achieved perhaps the most glorious victory of the war; * * and our Nation today stands under brighter skies than have smiled upon us since the inauguration of the president on the 4th of March, 1861."

Illinois up to December 1, 1864, had furnished 197,260 men for the war, barely one hundred less than the quotas of the State under all calls from the government, including only 3062 drafted men.

The State debt, although the sum of $1,195,280 had been

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paid thereon, had increased during the administration of Gov. Yates by reason of the war-bonds issued, and was on November 30, 1864:

Internal-improvement stock and scrip	$1,940,978
Liquidation bonds	234,650
Interest bonds	1,909,244
Refunded stock	1,837,000
Normal-University bonds	65,000
Thornton-loan bonds and balance	185,625
War-bonds	1,679,100
Illinois-and-Michigan Canal bonds	3,269,967
121 McAllister and Stebbins bonds	57,000
	$11,178,564

The whole amount expended by the State through the army auditor's office up to December 1, 1864, was $3,812,525, which was subsequently adjusted and refunded by the general government.

While during the past four years there had been an increase of property, corresponding to the increased volume and accumulations of business, its value as returned by the county assessors had decreased from $367,227,742 in 1860, to $331,-999,871 in 1863. This undervaluation was insisted upon in each county on the ground that other counties were assessed lower, which would consequently increase its proportionate share of state taxes. The taxes collected for the years 1861–2 exceeded in amount those for the years 1863–4.

The treasurer's statement for the years 1863–4, is as follows:

	RECEIPTS:		
NAME OF FUND.	IN TREASURY, DEC. 1, 1862.	RECEIVED FROM DEC. 1, 1862, TO NOV. 30, 1864.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
Revenue fund	$374,697.19	$497,616.11	$872,313.30
State-debt fund	———	589,128.94	589,128.94
Interest fund	360,983.00	1,390,269.42	1,751,252.42
State school-fund	73,903.13	212,810.20	286,713.33
Central railroad fund	222,493.76	774,947.71	997,441.47
Delinquent land-tax fund	338.26	———	338.26
War-fund	15,101.33	348,874.84	363,976.17
	$1,047,516.67	$3,813,647.22	$4,861,163.89

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EXPENDITURES:

NAME OF FUND.	PAID AT TREASURY FROM DEC. 1, 1862 TO NOV. 30, 1864.	BALANCE IN TREASURY, DEC. 1, 1864.	TOTAL EXPENDITURES.
Revenue fund -	$869,049.80	$3,263.50	$872,313.30
State-debt fund -	4.50	589,124.44	589,128.94
Interest fund -	1,441,995.84	309,256.58	1,751,252.42
State school-fund -	174,637.39	112,075.94	286,713.33
Central railroad fund	798,573.27	198,868.20	997,441.47
Delinquent land-tax fund	7.20	331.06	338.26
War-fund	363,965.41	10.76	363,976.17
	$3,648,233.41	$1,212,930.48	$4,861,163.89
Total amount in the treasury, Dec. 1, 1864,			$1,212,930.48

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of 200,000 of her citizens to the scene of war, the population of the State had steadily increased during the last four years—over 10,000 more votes having been polled in 1864 than in 1860. Although, for the first months of the war, the channels of trade were interrupted and all plans for improvement were deranged by the withering pall of civil strife which hung over the country, the people gradually arose to the demands of the hour and with renewed energies had developed the natural resources of the State to an unprecedented degree. Agriculture, with increasing demands from the army and aided by the improved machinery which the inventive genius of her people had supplied to take the place of manual labor withdrawn to her armies, received a new and marvellous impetus. Prices had steadily advanced each year* and farmers were never before so prosperous. Currency, was now abundant — greenbacks and national-bank notes — and although gold was high, being at a premium of $1.40, quoted at $2.40, manufactures increased and every department of business was active and remunerative.

* YEAR.	WHEAT.	CORN.	CATTLE.	HOGS.
1861,	$.85 to .90	$.25 to .30	$2.25 to 4.00	$4.00 to 4.50
1862,	.90 to 1.02	.35 to .40	2.00 to 4.50	4.00 to 4.50
1863,	1.10 to 1.15	.80 to .90	4.25 to 5.25	5.00 to 6.50
1864,	1.30 to 1.75	1.00 to 1.05	6.00 to 8.00	10.00 to 12.00

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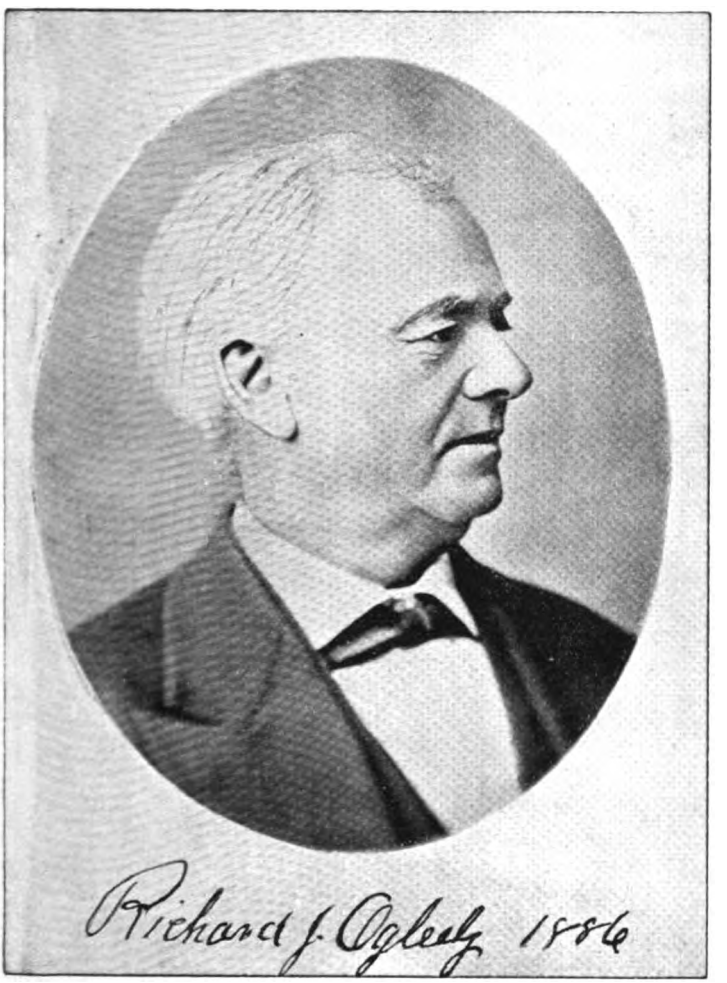
CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Administration of Gov. Oglesby, 1865-9—Twenty-fourth General Assembly—Yates Elected to United-States Senate—The Thirteenth Amendment—Laws—Close of the War—Assassination of President Lincoln.

RICHARD James Oglesby, the governor elect, was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, July 25, 1824. He came to Illinois with an uncle in 1836, and was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which, with farming and rope-making, engaged his attention until he became of age. Having studied law during his leisure hours, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Sullivan, Moultrie County. No advantages of a liberal education or family influence contributed to his subsequent success in life. He began his political career in 1852, as a Scott elector, and in 1858 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in the Decatur district. He took an active part in the campaign of 1860 and was elected to the State senate. When the civil war broke out, resigning his office, he tendered his services to the government the very day on which the president issued his first call for troops. Having had a previous and valuable experience as lieutenant of an Illinois company in the Mexican war, his promotion from the colonelcy of the Eighth regiment to the rank of major-general was as rapid as it was deserved by faithful service and gallant conduct in the field. At the bloody battle of Corinth, while leading a charge against the enemy, he was shot through the left lung so severely that he was reported to be fatally injured. Partially recovering from his wound, he was appointed commander of a corps, but finding himself physically unable to discharge the duties of the arduous position he resigned his command in May, 1864.

He was the first fruit of the war in this State garnered into the great harvest of politics. His naturally strong mind had been enriched and broadened by travel in Europe, as well as by military experience; and the inartificial but impetuous

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eloquence of his speeches throughout the State during the late canvass had aroused an enthusiasm which was equally beneficial to his party and to the cause of the Union. His strong feelings and resonant voice, his homely metaphors and vigorous denunciations, his humorous sallies, forcible reasoning, and earnest, even passionate manner, carried his hearers along the current of his thoughts as does the Mississippi's flood the drift-wood floating upon its surface. He entered into no glove contests but with bare hands administered effective "punishment" to his antagonists.

His mobile features, his clean-shaven, expressive face, and his bluff, hearty, western manner combined to impart to his appearance a charm, which was heightened by a physique of symmetrical and commanding proportions. With this combination of intellectual and physical gifts, it must be conceded that a man of no ordinary powers had been placed in the chair of state.

William Bross,* the lieutenant-governor elect, was selected as a representative of the loyal press, as a deserved recognition of its powerful influence in upholding the cause of the Union and sustaining the army in the field. He was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, Nov. 4, 1813. At the age of nine years, his family removed to Pennsylvania, where he lived until the attainment of his majority. After graduating with honor from Williams College in 1838, he enlisted in the great army of teachers, in whose ranks he worthily served for many years. Soon after his removal to Chicago in 1848, he entered upon his life-work, as one of the conductors of the *Democratic Press*, subsequently and now the *Chicago Tribune*. His experience in this responsible position had made him so familiar with the political questions of the day that he was called to the stump in 1856, where facts and figures were handled by him with such ability as to contribute very largely to the success of the republican party. He also spoke effectively in the great

* Gov. Bross died in Chicago, Jan. 27, 1890. Up to the time of his decease, he was a hale and hearty veteran of the busy past. After his retirement from public and official life, he devoted himself largely to literature, and published many valuable papers, some of which were read before the Chicago Historical Society. He was the author, among other works, of a brief "History of Chicago," "History of Camp Douglas," and of "Tom Quick."

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campaign of 1860; and, as a candidate, made a thorough and very acceptable canvass of the State in 1864. With his sturdy frame and massive face, he presided over the senate with marked fairness, affability, and dignity. It was remarked, at the close of the session, upon the passage of the resolution thanking the lieutenant-governor for "the highly impartial and prompt manner in which he had discharged his duties," that this had been the first session in many years, during which no appeal had been taken from the decisions of the presiding officer.

The republicans in the late election had secured a majority in both houses of the general assembly, the senate standing 14 to 11 and the house 51 to 34. The latter body was composed very largely of new material, only 14 out of the 85 members having had any previous legislative experience. Among these were H. C. Burchard, John Thomas, Scott Wike, M. M. Morrill, Harrison Noble, D. J. Pinckney, A. M. Miller, Ansel B. Cook, and John T. Springer.

On the list of new members of the lower house appeared for the first time the names of Franklin Corwin, Wm. K. Murphy, Henry D. Cook, Isaac C. Pugh, Malden Jones, M. L. Josslyn, Edward S. Isham, Nathaniel Niles, William H. Neece, Henry C. Childs, and Allen C. Fuller. Among the new senators were Murray McConnel, Andrew W. Metcalf, John B. Cohrs, Alfred Webster, and Francis A. Eastman.

Allen C. Fuller of Boone County was elected speaker of the house, receiving 48 votes to 23 for A. M. Miller of Logan County. This was an honor not often conferred upon new members, but was conceded to Gen. Fuller in consequence of the able and faithful manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office of adjutant-general, as well also, as on account of the flattering support he had received before the republican state-convention as a candidate for governor.

Walter S. Frazier was elected clerk of the house, Charles Turner assistant-clerk, and Gershom Martin doorkeeper. John F. Nash was chosen secretary of the senate, George H. Harlow assistant-secretary, and Caswell P. Ford sergeant-at-arms.

The last message of Gov. Yates was delivered on January 2, 1865, the day upon which the twenty-fourth general assembly convened. It was an exhaustive, ably-prepared, and carefully-

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digested document, in which were reviewed the principal events of his administration. He recommended the enactment of a registry law, of one permitting soldiers to vote in the field, and the repeal of the black laws.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Oglesby and the other newly-elected state-officers, January 17, when the governor delivered his inaugural address. The key-note of this patriotic state-paper is found in one of the opening sentences, as follows: "With our eyes open and our hearts full of devotion to the flag of our country, we declare before the world that the rebellion and human slavery shall fall and perish together."

In discussing the then proposed thirteenth amendment, he disposed of the question so frequently asked by its opponents, "what is to become of the negro after he is set free?" in the following way—"It might be better asked, what may not become of him? He can labor—he can learn—he can fight, improve, aspire; and if, after we shall have tried for as long to make him a useful, free man, as we have a useless slave, we shall fail, and he shall fail, there will be time enough left in which to solve this persistent question. If there were no higher motive for emancipation, I would still fervently advocate it as a punishment to traitors for the crime of treason."

He referred to the administration of his predecessor in terms of warm commendation, and united with him in urging the passage of a law allowing soldiers to vote, as well as of an amendment to the militia law.*

The first work of the general assembly was to meet in joint-session on January 5, for the purpose of electing a United-States senator in the place of Wm. A. Richardson. Ex-Gov. Yates was the leading republican candidate, and had been so generally accepted by the people for the position that no organized opposition appeared against him up to the time of the meeting of the legislature. It was then found that several members preferred that the choice should fall upon some one else, this

* The staff appointments of the governor were made as follows: Brig.-Gen. Isham N. Haynie, adjutant-general and chief-of-staff—vice A. C. Fuller, resigned; Lt.-Col. Edward P. Niles, assistant-adjutant-general; Col. John Wood, quartermaster-general; Col. John Williams, paymaster-general; Col. Wm. D. Crowell, chief of ordnance; Cols. James H. Bowen and D. B. James, *aides-de-camp;* Col. George H. Harlow, assistant-inspector-general.

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sentiment finally focusing upon Hon. Elihu B. Washburne. The latter appeared in person on the ground, and an animated and somewhat acrimonious contest ensued. Some old political sores were reopened, and damaging charges made by each party against the other. But when the caucus met it was found that the "Yates phalanx" was too strong to be broken, he receiving 38 votes to 22 for Washburne, two each being cast for Palmer and Logan. His election by the general assembly followed in course—the democrats casting their votes for Jas. C. Robinson.

Gov. Yates* served in the senate through the trying period of reconstruction and showed himself a debater of marked power. His political career ended with the close of his senatorial term.

No public man in the State ever had so large a personal following as the "War-Governor." His manners were as winning as those of a charming woman bent on conquests. In conversation, his language was chaste and his style captivating, conveying an impression of superior ability and native goodness of heart. A more entertaining and hospitable host never occupied the executive mansion. All were made welcome, without stiffness, formality, or offensive discrimination. He had devoted friends all over the State and, singular as it may appear, some of the warmest of these, who never failed to stand by him, were found among the democrats. They followed his personal fortunes with a devotion which never faltered, con-

* He died suddenly at Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, on his return from a visit to Arkansas, where, as a United-States commissioner, he had been examining a railroad.

Hon. N. Bateman, superintendent of public instruction, having been requested to surrender the room he then occupied adjoining the governor's for the latter's use, on leaving it, left behind the following eloquent letter. It is here given by courtesy of E. F. Leonard, Esq., to show the estimate in which Gov. Yates was held by this distinguished state-officer:

"Department of Public Instruction,

"Gov. YATES, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 24, 1862.

Dear Sir:—This office is now at your service. Take it my dear friend—my noble, patriotic, glorious young Governor. May it be the place whence shall issue orders, messages, appeals, and invocations, even more magnetic and thrilling if possible, than those which have already fired the souls of the loyal hosts of Illinois. Who knows but that *you too* 'were brought to the Kingdom for *such a time as this.*' Be of good courage, falter not, and your name and memory will be green and blessed, ages after the traitors and the treason against which you now battle shall have sunk to execration and oblivion. God be with you, N. BATEMAN."

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tributing, by desirable information, by sacrifices, and personal influence to his success; and this without the slighest concession of principle on the part of either.

His faults and weaknesses—the too common heritage of the great—were those which grew out of his affectionate generosity and impulsive warm-heartedness; that they cast a cloud over his otherwise fair fame can not be denied; but if ever there was a statesman whose high qualities and official record justified the application of the proverb "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," it was Richard Yates.

The first official act of the twenty-fourth general assembly, within three days of its meeting, was the reënactment of the appropriation bill of the last legislature, which the supreme court, on account of the manner of its passage, had declared null and void.

Other laws of a general nature, important in their character, were passed at this session, as follows:

An act for the registry of electors, and to prevent fraudulent voting, being the first of the many laws enacted in this State on that subject.

To organize an experimental school for the instruction and training of idiots and feeble-minded children.

To establish a home for the children of deceased soldiers.

Providing for the completion of the Illinois-and-Michigan Canal, with such modifications as would "most effectually secure the thorough cleansing of the Chicago River," and leasing the former to the city of Chicago.

Authorizing the governor to appoint military state agents.

Creating the office of adjutant-general and fixing the rank and defining the duties of that officer.*

An act providing that stock and grain shall be forwarded by railroads in order as delivered—the first step in the direction of the subsequent "granger" legislation in this State.

The most important action of this general assembly, however, viewed from a national standpoint, was the ratification of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Neither the acts of congress nor the president's proclamation

* Previous incumbents of this position had been simply executive appointees, serving as chief-of-staff of the governor as commander-in-chief.

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had laid their hand upon slavery in the border states. The progress of the war, however, had made it apparent that the "peculiar institution" was doomed, whichever way the great insurrection might end. Preliminary steps in favor of emancipation through state action had been taken in Missouri and Maryland in 1863.

Believing that the time had come for a national movement in that direction, Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, on Jan. 13, 1864, introduced a joint-resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to the effect that slavery should not thereafter exist in the Un ted Sates. A similar proposition was submitted soon after by Senator Charles Sumner, and both were referred to the senate judiciary committee. On February 10, Lyman Trumbull, chairman of the committee, reported back what was subsequently adopted as the thirteenth amendment. It passed the senate April 8, 1864,* but failed at the time to secure the requisite two-thirds in the house. At the reassembling of congress in December, 1864, the president urged the passage of this amendment, and on January 6, 1865, on motion of James M. Ashley of Ohio, it was called up for reconsideration; but a vote was not reached until January 31, when the resolution was adopted by a vote of 119 yeas to 56 nays. This result, when announced by Speaker Colfax, "was received by the house and spectators with an outburst of enthusiasm. The members on the republican side instantly sprang to their feet, and, regardless of parliamentary rules, applauded with cheers and clapping of hands. The example was followed by the male spectators in the galleries, which were crowded to excess, who tossed up their hats and cheered loud and long, while the ladies, hundreds of whom were present, rose in their seats and waved their handkerchiefs, participating in and adding to the general excitement. This lasted for several minutes."†

The resolution was reported to the senate and received the presidential sanction on Feb. 1, and the same day the fact was telegraphed by Senator Trumbull to Gov. Oglesby, who immediately communicated the same in a message to the legislature, in which he said: "Let Illinois be the first state in the Union to ratify by act of her legislature this proposed amendment. It

* *Congressional Globe*, 1863-4, part 2, 1490. † *Ibid.*, 1865, part 1, 531.

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is just, it is humane, it is right to do so. * * It is a fit occasion to speak out to the world upon a question of such magnitude, and the whole civilized world will joyously ratify the deed; the proud soldier in the field will shout 'amen' and march on to new victories with a firmer and more confident step."

In the senate, on motion of A. W. Mack, the rules were suspended, and he presented the joint-resolution for ratification, which was read and referred to the committee on federal relations. Afterward, on the same day, the resolution was called up and its adoption moved. Senators Green and Cohrs made speeches against the measure, and Gen. Murray McConnel, "the Nestor of the senate," the friend of Douglas, and for over a quarter of a century a leading and influential democrat, made a most able, eloquent, and patriotic speech in its favor.* Senator Vandeveer moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived by the close vote of 12 to 11. The previous question having been moved and carried, the joint-resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 6.

Those voting in the affirmative were: Senators Addams, Allen, Bushnell, Eastman, Green of Marion, Lansing, Lindsay (democrat), Mack, Mason (democrat), Mc Connel (democrat), Metcalf, Peters, Richards, Strain, Schofield (democrat), Ward, Webster, and Worcester (democrat). Those voting in the negative were: Senators Cohrs, Green of Alexander, Hunter, Riley, Vanderveer, and Wescott, all democrats. Senator Funk (republican) absent.

This action of the senate having been reported to the house, Alexander McCoy moved that the latter body concur. The previous question having been moved by Merritt L. Josslyn and carried, the joint-resolution was adopted by a vote of 58 to 28. Six democrats did not record their votes, all the others voted in opposition.

And thus it transpired that Illinois was the first to act, in advance of all other states, in ratifying this amendment which secured freedom to the slave.† The proceedings, unlike those

* Gov. Bross' "Ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment."

† Rhode Island and Michigan were the next states to adopt the amendment, on February 2—the last of the requisite twenty-five states being Georgia, Dec. 6, 1865. Oregon, California, and Florida subsequently ratified the amendment, while the states of Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey rejected it.

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in congress, were characterized by great solemnity and decorum. Following this action came the repeal of the black laws which had for so many years darkened the pages of our State statutes.

The twenty-fourth general assembly adjourned on February 16, after a session of 46 days. As a body, its proceedings were in striking contrast to those of its immediate predecessor. There were no angry discussions, no personalities, no charges of disloyalty. The work it accomplished was as diverse as it was far reaching. As summarized by Speaker Fuller in his closing remarks, 533 senate and 336 house-bills were passed. Of these, only 91 were general in their character, 155 related to incorporations of towns, 102 to legalizing taxes for bounty purposes, 84 insurance charters, 61 railroad charters and amendments, 52 relating to school-laws and education, and the balance to miscellaneous and local incorporations, relief bills, and courts.

Under the last call of the president for troops, Illinois had furnished 18,500 men before March 6, and recruiting was progressing favorably when, on April 13, it was brought to an abrupt close by order of the secretary of war.

The surrender of Lee at Appomattox, on April 9; of Johnson, on April 26; and of Jones, Thompson, and Kirby Smith, all in the same month—by which over 100,000 combatants had laid down their arms—brought the great war of the rebellion to a successful termination.*

Lee had remained too long in his entrenchments before Richmond and Petersburg to find it possible successfully to retreat. Had he succeeded in retiring sooner and in effecting a junction with Johnson—if such were his desire—he might have still remained at the head of a formidable army, and the struggle might, perhaps, have been prolonged another year. But destiny had ordered otherwise, and the collapse of the confederacy, after its downfall had begun, was as swift and complete as its rise had been sudden and widespread.

The tidings of the fall of Richmond—assuring, as it did, the

* The respective commands of the Southern leaders named who thus became prisoners of war numbered as follows: Lee's, 26,000; Johnson's, 29,924; Taylor's, 10,000; Jones', 8000; Thompson's, 7454; Smith's, 20,000.

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ultimate triumph of the cause of the Union—thrilled the great popular heart of the North with a joy almost delirious in its intensity, and which found expression in modes as multiform as they were felt to be inadequate.

From the chimes hanging in the massive temples of the metropolis, and from the modest belfry that surmounted the humble meeting-house of the country village, pealed forth the bells whose iron tongues sounded sweetly in ears to which they chanted their tale of ended strife; of a people now, for the first time, really free, and of a Union to be forever indissoluble. From crowded thoroughfares leaped forth the flames of blazing bonfires, in whose light rejoiced exultant crowds whose eyes were lifted with a love and veneration never felt before toward the ensign of a new and perpetual republic, whose stars shone with a fresh lustre, since their light no longer fell upon the shackles of a slave. And the silent thanksgiving that welled up in every breast found voice in public utterances of praise to Him to whom our forefathers had commended the infant Union of States.

But the gladness of the hour was suddenly transformed into a grief as bitter as the joy had been exultant. The telegraph-wires, on the morning of April 15, flashed across the continent the intelligence that blanched the cheeks of those who heard it as though touched by the icy hand of death, and brought into every home a sense of desolation akin to that which comes with a sudden personal bereavement.

On Good Friday evening, April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth, a mad actor, of rebel sympathies and associates, entered the private box of the president at Ford's Theatre in Washington, and placing a pistol at the back of his victim's head fired a ball which pierced his brain. The president lingered, though unconscious, until the next morning when his great soul passed from time to eternity. The chants of victory were changed into cries of woe; the peans of triumph into the saddest of *requiems*.

But there remained a great consolation. Not in vain had Abraham Lincoln offered on the altar of patriotism the best years of his manhood, the highest powers of his mind — even the life-blood of that great heart which had never throbbed with a selfish impulse. He had lived to see the fetters fall from

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4,000,000 bondmen; to witness the triumphant termination of that gigantic struggle in which for four years he had been the central figure, and which triumph his sagacity, his patience, his unwearying devotion had rendered possible. His eyes had beheld the flag, for whose supremacy he had died, floating over the capital of the rebellion. His life had been devoted to the presentation before the bar of public opinion the cause of human freedom and equal rights; that life did not close until he had seen the glorious success of that cause in the court of ultimate resort—the appeal to arms.

And it must be conceded, that if it had been ordained that that great life was to end by the hand of an assassin, no hour could have been selected which would more surely bestow upon the victim the crown of martyrdom. Abraham Lincoln died in the zenith of his fame. His grand work was finished. It was not his destiny to be called upon to grapple with the perplexing problems of reconstruction, nor to participate in the feuds to which these disturbing and yet unsettled problems gave birth. His fame abides unsullied and unquestioned; and before his shrine, in the hearts of his countrymen, there passes no cloud.

The sombre shadow of grief which overcast the land at his death did not begin to lift until, after continuous and imposing funeral ceremonies, extending from Washington for over sixteen hundred miles, his remains were laid at rest in Oak-Ridge Cemetery, near his old home in Springfield, May 4, 1865.

An association was organized on May 11, of which Governor Oglesby was president, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory. Nearly $200,000 was raised for this purpose, of which $50,000 was contributed by the State of Illinois, $10,000 by New York, $1000 by Missouri, and $500 by Nevada; the balance was made up of individual subscriptions from soldiers and sailors, Sunday-school scholars, churches, and benevolent societies. The monument having been completed, the ceremonies of dedication occurred Oct. 15, 1874, in the presence of an immense concourse. Gen. John M. Palmer presided and Gov. Oglesby delivered the oration. President Grant, Vice-President Henry Wilson, and Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, with many other distinguished guests, were present and made addresses.

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CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Civil War — Number of Troops Engaged — Battles — Losses — Illinois in the War — Quotas — Troops Furnished by Each County — Bounties Paid — Regimental Losses at Fort Donelson — Shiloh — Stone River — Chickamauga — Missionary Ridge — Other Battles — Percentage of Losses — Officers from Illinois — Work of the "Stay-at-Homes" — Sanitary and Christian Commissions — Union League — Songs of the War.

THE war of the rebellion will take its place in history among the greater wars of modern times. It was remarkable not only on account of the magnitude of the issues involved, but also for the numbers engaged, the length of its duration, and the valor displayed by the soldiers of both sides, on many hotly-contested fields.

The number of volunteers given in the table on the next page includes the enlistments for all terms of service except those for less than ninety days. In addition, during the war there were recruited for the regular army about 67,000 men, not more than two-thirds of whom were credited to the respective states from which they came. The following totals also include all veterans and others whose names appear twice on the rolls. The number of colored troops in the table embraces only those who were organized in the confederate states—the whole number enlisted being 186,097.

The total number of officers and men in the Union army, if reduced to a standard of three years' service for each man, would be 2,326,168, who were organized into:

Artillery,	- -	78 regiments and	2 companies.
Cavalry,	- -	272 " "	2 "
Infantry,	- -	1696 " "	6 "
Total,		2047 regiments.*	

* "Statistical Record," by Capt. Frederick Phisterer; "Regimental Losses," by William F. Fox.

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POPULATION, QUOTA, TROOPS ACTUALLY FURNISHED, AND NUMBER OF THOSE WHO PAID COMMUTATION IN EACH OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION:

NAME	POPULATION IN 1860	QUOTAS	TOTAL TROOPS FURNISHED	PAID COMMUT'N*	PER CENT POPUL'N
Maine,	628,279	73,587	70,107	2,007	11.2
New Hampshire,	326,073	35,897	33,937	692	10.4
Vermont,	315,098	32,074	33,288	1,974	10.6
Massachusetts,	1,231,066	139,095	146,730	5,318	11.1
Rhode Island,	174,620	18,898	23,236	463	13.3
Connecticut,	460,147	44,797	55,864	1,515	12.2
New York,	3,880,735	507,148	448,850	18,197	11.6
New Jersey,	672,035	92,820	76,814	4,196	11.4
Pennsylvania,	2,906,215	385,369	337,936	28,171	11.6
Delaware,	112,216	13,935	12,284	1,386	11.0
Maryland,	687,049	70,965	46,638	3,678	6.7
West Virginia,	393,234	34,463	32,068	——	8.2
District of Columbia,	75,080	13,973	16,534	338	22.0
Ohio,	2,339,511	306,322	313,180	6,479	13.4
Indiana,	1,350,428	199,788	196,363	784	14.5
Illinois,	1,711,951	244,496	259,092	55	15.1
Michigan,	749,113	95,007	87,364	2,008	11.7
Wisconsin,	775,881	109,080	91,327	5,097	11.8
Minnesota,	172,023	26,326	24,020	1,032	14.0
Iowa,	674,913	79,521	76,242	67	11.3
Missouri,	1,182,012	122,496	109,111	——	9.2
Kentucky,	1,155,684	100,782	75,760	3,265	6.5
Kansas,	107,206	12,931	20,149	2	18.8
Tennessee,	1,109,801	1,560	31,092	——	2.8
Arkansas,	435,450	780	8,289	——	1.9
North Carolina,	992,622	1,560	3,156	——	——
California,	379,994	——	15,725	——	4.1
Nevada,	6,857	——	1,080	——	15.7
Oregon,	52,465	——	1,810	——	3.4
Washington Territory,	11,594	——	964	——	8.3
Nebraska Territory,	28,841	——	3,157	——	10.9
Colorado Territory,	34,277	——	4,903	——	14.3
Dakota Territory,	——	——	206	——	——
New Mexico Territory,	93,516	——	6,561	——	7.0
Alabama,	——	——	2,576	——	——
Florida,	——	——	1,290	——	——
Louisiana,	——	——	5,224	——	——
Mississippi,	——	——	545	——	——
Texas,	——	——	1,965	——	——
Indian Nation,	——	——	3,530	——	——
Colored troops,	——	——	99,337	——	——
Total,	2,763,670	2,778,304	86,724		

* Number included in whole number furnished.

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The strength of the Union army at various periods* was:

	PRESENT	ABSENT	TOTAL
Jan. 1, 1861, -	14,663	1,704	16,367
July 1, 1861, - -	183,588	3,163	186,751
Jan. 1, 1862, -	527,204	48,713	575,917
Jan. 1, 1863, - -	698,802	219,389	918,191
Jan. 1, 1864, -	611,250	249,487	860,737
Jan. 1, 1865, - -	620,924	338,536	959,460
Mar. 31, 1865, -	657,747	322,359	980,086
May 1, 1865, - -	797,807	202,709	1,000,516

During the war 2261 engagements took place—of which 156 were in 1861, 564 in 1862, 627 in 1863, 779 in 1864, and 135 in 1865. Of these, 519 occurred in Virginia, 298 in Tennessee, 244 in Missouri, 186 in Mississippi, 167 in Arkansas, 138 in Kentucky, 85 in North Carolina, 50 in West Virginia, 78 in Alabama, and 60 in South Carolina.

The table on the following page, prepared from authentic sources of information, exhibits the numbers engaged and the killed, wounded, captured, and missing, in some of the principal battles of the war.

The difficulties in the way of attaining absolute accuracy as to particulars in regard to most of these engagements appear to be insuperable. At Antietam for instance, Colonel Walter H. Taylor, in his "Four Years with General Lee," insists that the confederate force numbered only 35,255. The *Richmond Enquirer*, in its account of the battle, places Lee's strength at 60,000; while Pollard, in his southern history, says, that Lee had 45,000 when the battle commenced and that this number was increased to 70,000 before its close. The official returns of the army of Virginia on September 22, only five days after the battle, showed present for duty 36,187, infantry and artillery.† The number here given is obtained by adding to this admitted return, the conceded losses—12,601, and the cavalry, after deducting 2000 for incoming stragglers.

Gen. McClellan's force in this engagement, as stated by himself, was 87,164; but it must be borne in mind, in all these estimates, that the returns of Union officers differed from those

* "Provost-Marshal General's Report." † Davis' "Rise and Fall," II, 343.

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of the confederates in this respect, that while the former reckoned as present for duty all those who received pay, including musicians, teamsters, special details, and artificers, the latter

NAME, DATE, NUMBER ENGAGED, KILLED, WOUNDED, CAPTURED, AND MISSING IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE WAR OF REBELLION:

BATTLE OF	DATE	ENGAGED	KILLED	WOUNDED	CAPTURED OR MISSING	TOTAL	PR CENT KILLED AND WOUNDED
Bull Run, Union	July 21, 1861	*18,572	470	1,071	1,793	2,334	8.3
Bull Run, Confed	July 21, 1861	*21,900	387	1,582	13	1,982	9.
Ft. Donelson, U. C.	Feb. 13–6, 1862	†27,000	500	2,108	224	2,832	10.
Shiloh, Grant	Apr. 6, 7, 1862	†19,600	466	1,534	13,829	15,829	10.
Shiloh, Wallace	" 7, "	†33,000	1,472	6,350	2,826	10,648	23.7
Shiloh, Buel	" 7, "	6,000	41	251	4	13,047	17.2
Shiloh, Confed.	" 6, 7, "	20,000	241	1,807	55		
Antietam, U. C.	Sept. 17, 1862	†41,000	1,728	8,012	1,175	10,915	23.7
Antietam, -	Sept. 17, 1862	‡70,000	2,108	9,549	753	12,410	16.7
Perryville, U. C.	Oct. 8, 1862	‡53,000	1,886	9,348	1,367	12,601	23.7
Perryville, -	Oct. 8, 1862	§22,000	845	2,943	489	4,277	19.
Stone's River, U. C.	Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863	§15,000	510	2,635	251	3,396	22.6
Stone's River, -	Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863	§43,400	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249	22.1
Gettysburg, U. C.	July 1, 2, 3, 1863	§46,600	1,294	7,945	1,027	10,266	20.
Gettysburg, -	July 1, 2, 3, 1863	‖82,000	3,063	14,492	5,435	22,990	21.4
Chickamauga, U. C.	Sep. 18–9, 1863	‖72,000	2,592	12,706	5,150	20,448	20.
Chickamauga, -	Sep. 18–9, 1863	§57,840	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179	20.
Wilderness, U. C.	May 5, 7, 1864	§60,589	2,268	13,613	1,090	16,971	26.2
Wilderness, -	May 5, 7, 1864	118,769	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666	12.
		61,000		k. & w.	estim'd	8,000	13.2

* James B. Fry in *Century Magazine*, xxix, 31; "Rebellion Record," II, 110.

† "From Fort Henry to Corinth," M. F. Force, 60–2; "War of the Rebellion," Official Reports, Ser. i, x; Grant's and Sherman's "Memoirs"; "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," in *Century Magazine*, xxix to xxxiv. It is evident that the confederate losses at Shiloh as above are not placed high enough. Reports of colonels show this; and indeed William P. Johnson admits a loss of 218 killed in addition to those reported.

‡ "The Antietam and Fredericksburg," by F. W. Palfrey; William Swinton's "Campaigns"; Official Reports in "Rebellion Record" and "War of the Rebellion."

§ Official Reports; "Chickamauga," by John B. Turchin, 240; *Century Magazine;* "The Army of the Cumberland," by Henry M. Cist. At Perryville, the principal fighting was done by the corps of Gen. Alexander McD. McCook which numbered 14,000, and lost in killed and wounded 3299—over 23 per cent.

‖ "Gettysburg," by Henry J. Hunt, *Century Magazine*, xxxiii; Swinton, *supra;* Pollard's "Southern History of the War"; Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederate Government"; and Taylor's "Four Years with Gen. Lee." The confederate losses at Gettysburg, as here given, are also undoubtedly much too small, as appears by the table of reports in "Rebellion Records," Vol. XXVII. They lost also more in prisoners than they admitted.

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reported only actual combatants. Estimating the Union army, after the confederate method, the number of troops engaged did not exceed 70,000; and of these the fifth and sixth corps and cavalry division—numbering 20,000 effectives—being held in reserve, lost only 596—less than three per cent of their number.

The battle of Gettysburg affords another illustration—Gen. Meade, in his testimony on the conduct of the war, stated that his army numbered 94,000. The return of those "present for duty" on the morning of June 30, 1863, showed 77,208 infantry.* If to these figures be added the cavalry and artillery, the aggregate will approach very closely the number given by him. The Comte de Paris, however, in his history of the war, estimates that Meade had only 82,000 actually on the field.

In respect to the strength of the confederates, Lee had 68,000 infantry in his command at the end of May and admitted that his effective force at Chambersburg, a few days before the battle, was 70,000. Davis, in his "Rise and Fall," gives the rebel strength at Gettysburg at only 62,000. This estimate, however, undoubtedly too low, excludes the cavalry, only a portion of which was engaged and which is included in the table.

The same difficulty exists with regard to the number of killed and wounded. Gen. Grant insists that at Shiloh the confederate estimate as given in the table "must be incorrect," and says that "We found by actual count more of the enemy's dead in front of the divisions of McClernand and Sherman alone than here reported (1728).†

The confederate loss in killed at Corinth was reported to be 505, and yet Gen. Rosecrans, in his report at the time and reiterated in a late account of the battle by him in the *Century Magazine*, states the number to have been 1423.‡

The severity of the fighting in these sanguinary engagements in comparison with other celebrated battles, in our own and other countries, is shown in the following table compiled from the most trustworthy sources of information. The losses given in the tables are generally those presented in the official reports of either side.

* Swinton's "Campaigns," 310. † Grant's "Memoirs," i, 367.

‡ *Century Magazine*, vol. xxxii, 901. "War of the Rebellion," xvii, 170.

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NAME, DATE, NUMBER ENGAGED, KILLED, WOUNDED, CAPTURED, AND MISSING, AND PER CENT KILLED AND WOUNDED IN CELEBRATED BATTLES OF THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES:

BATTLE OF	DATE	NO. ENGAGED	KILLED	WOUN'D	CAPT'D OR MISS	TOTAL	PR CT KIL'D WOUN
Blenheim, Marlborough	Aug. 13, 1704	60,000	5,000	8,000		13,000	
" French and Bavarians		60,000	12,000	8,000	15,200	35,200	
Zorndorf, Fred'k II	Aug. 25, 1758	30,000	11,390	k., w.,	& miss.	11,390	
" Russians		50,000	21,531	"	"	21,531	
Marengo, Napoleon	June 14, 1800	29,100	7,000	"		7,000	24.
" Allies		31,000	7,000	"	3,000	10,000	22.6
Austerlitz, Napoleon	Dec. 2, 1805	90,000	12,000	"		12,000	13.
" Allies		80,000	10,400	"	19,600	30,000	13.
Borodino, Napoleon	Sept. 7, 1812	125,000	28,085	"		28,085	22.
" Russians		130,000	50,000	"	& miss.	50,000	
Waterloo, Napoleon	June 18, 1815	74,100	5,000	15,000	6,300	26,300	27.
" Wellington		72,720	4,206	14,539	4,231	22,976	25.7
Alma, Allies	Sept. 20, 1854	50,000	589	2,699		3,288	6.5
" Russians		40,000	4,600	k. & w.	400	5,000	10.5
Solferino, French and S.	June 24, 1859	150,000	18,249	"		18,249	12.1
" Austrians		170,000	19,941	"	7,000	26,941	11.7
Sadowa, Prussians	July 3, 1866	212,000	20,000	"		20,000	9.4
" Austrians		190,000	40,000	"	10,000	50,000	21.
Gravelotte, Prussians	Aug. 18, 1870	146,000	4,449	15,189	939	20,577	13.4
" French		174,000	25,000	k. & w.		25,000	14.3
Bunker Hill, American	June 17, 1775	1,835	139	278	36	453	22.7
" British		3,500	226	828		1,054	30.
Germantown, American	Oct. 4, 1777	11,000	152	521	400	1,073	6.
" British		15,000	75	456	14	525	5.
Monmouth, American	June 28, 1778	10,500	69	160	130	359	2.
" British		10,000	249	170	61	480	4.
Eutaw Springs, American	Sept. 8, 1781	2,310	114	262	32	408	16.
" British		2,000	85	608	& miss.	693	
Chippewa, American	July 5, 1814	3,300	61	255	19	335	9.5
" British		2,200	236	352	46	634	26.
Lundy's Lane, American	July 25, 1814	3,800	171	571	110	852	20.
" British		3,200	84	559	235	878	20.
New Orleans, American	Jan. 8, 1815	4,750	8	13		21	.5
" British		6,300	293	1,267	482	2,042	24.7
Buena Vista, American	Feb. 23, 1847	4,700	267	456	23	746	15.
" Mexican		17,000	500	k., w.,	1,000	1,500	3.
Moleno del Rey, American	Sept. 8, 1847	3,154	191	588	20	799	24.7
" Mexican		14,000	230	k., w.,	852	1,082	2.

* Authorities consulted:—Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics;" Abbott's "Frederick the Great"; "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates"; "New American Cyclopædia"; Alison's "History of Europe"; Creasy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles"; "Encyclopædia Britannica"; Gordon's "History of the American War"; Marshall's and Irving's "Washington"; Carrington's "Battles of the American Revolution"; "Bunker-Hill Battle," by Geo. E. Ellis; Butler's and Graham's "History of the United States"; *Niles' Register;* Lossing's "War of 1812"; Armstrong's "Notices of the War of 1812"; James' "Military Occurrences of the Late War" [1812]; Parton's and Eaton's "Andrew Jackson."

The following table shows the total losses in the Union Army during the war of the rebellion from all causes:

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LOSSES IN THE UNION ARMY DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION FROM ALL CAUSES:

	WHOLE NUMBER	KILLED IN BATTLE	DIED OF WOUNDS	DIED OF DISEASE	OTHER CAUSES	TOTAL DEATHS
Maine,	64,973	1,773	1,411	5,798	416	9,398
New Hampshire,	32,930	1,074	829	2,721	258	4,882
Vermont,	32,549	1,061	748	3,083	332	5,224
Massachusetts,	122,781	3,705	2,410	7,013	814	13,942
Rhode Island,	19,521	296	164	732	129	1,321
Connecticut,	51,937	1,102	845	3,068	339	5,354
New York,	409,561	12,101	6,984	24,545	2,904	46,534
New Jersey,	67,500	1,664	914	2,834	342	5,754
Pennsylvania,	315,017	9,351	5,914	15,901	2,017	33,183
Delaware,	11,236	207	176	431	68	882
Maryland,	33,995	527	382	1,807	266	2,982
West Virginia,	31,872	778	469	2,495	275	4,017
District of Columbia,	11,912	28	13	194	55	290
Ohio,	304,814	6,835	4,753	21,721	2,166	35,475
Indiana,	193,748	4,272	2,971	17,785	1,644	26,672
Illinois,	255,057	5,874	4,020	22,786	2,154	34,834
Michigan,	85,479	2,798	1,650	9,537	768	14,753
Wisconsin,	91,029	2,385	1,417	8,068	431	12,301
Minnesota,	23,913	394	232	1,836	122	2,584
Iowa,	75,797	2,065	1,475	9,013	448	13,001
Missouri,	100,616	2,191	1,126	9,468	1,100	13,885
Kentucky,	51,743	1,485	993	7,243	1,053	10,774
Kansas,	18,069	518	219	1,674	219	2,630
Tennessee,	31,092	466	278	5,236	797	6,777
Arkansas,	8,289	234	71	1,262	146	1,713
Other Southern States,	14,756	178	122	1,553	289	2,142
California,	15,725	73	35	344	121	573
Oregon,	1,810	10	1	21	13	45
Colorado,	4,903	118	35	120	50	323
Nebraska,	3,157	30	5	160	44	239
Territories,	8,811	59	20	185	174	338
Colored troops,	———	1,715	1,179	29,756	4,197	36,847
Regular army, etc.,	———	1,584	1,103	5,409	746	8,842
Indians,	———	86	21	775	136	1,018
Total	2,494,592*	67,077	42,993	224,854	24,904	359,528

The figures given include both regulars and volunteers, but do not embrace sailors, negroes, or those who purchased commutation. The period of service covered in the regular army is from April 15, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1865; that of the volunteers from the date of their muster in, until their final discharge. Prisoners of war, who died after the mustering out of their

* Exclusive of colored troops, 178,975; sailors, 101,207; and commutations, 86,724; the returns relating to white troops alone.

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respective regiments, have been counted so far as ascertained. By far the greater portion of the volunteer army was disbanded in the summer and fall of 1865, but the process of mustering out continued gradually until November, 1867—the last white organization being discharged on the 18th, and the last negro company on the 20th.

In regard to these losses generally, there is a discrepancy between the reports of the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, and surgeon-general. In the preparation of this table, that of the adjutant-general, having been corrected to May 22, 1885, has been followed.

If from the entire enlisted force of 2,865,028 there be deducted an allowance of one third for duplications in enrolment and desertions, there would remain an effective force, likely to have been actively engaged, of 1,910,000 troops. The deaths by disease and the total number of deaths may be placed upon the whole number of men furnished by the states and territories during the war—2,494,592.* Upon this basis of computation the losses may be apportioned, under the different categories enumerated in the table, as follows: one out of every 17.3 was killed or died of wounds received in battle; one out of every 11 of the total troops furnished died of disease or other causes; and one man out of every 7.71, or 13 per cent, died while in service.

The rates of mortality from casualties in battle and from wounds was larger among New England troops than among those from the West; the latter, however, sustained a larger proportionate loss through disease and other causes.

As regards the losses among Illinois troops, the computation being made on the same basis: one in 20 was killed in battle or died of wounds; one in 11.2 died of disease; and one out of every 7.3 died from all causes while in the service.

Before the invention of gunpowder and the employment of fire-arms in warfare, a battle was an aggregation of close personal encounters. In these hand-to-hand conflicts with sword or lance or spear, individual strength, dexterity, bravery, and endurance were the principal factors in deciding the issue, and the results were often sanguinary beyond anything witnessed in

* Estimate of Capt. F. Phisterer in his "Statistical Record," sailors and colored troops not included.

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modern times. At the battle of Cannæ, where the Roman eagles were trailed in the dust beneath the feet of Hannibal, out of a force of 80,000 foot and 6000 horse, the vanquished left 70,000 either killed or wounded on the field, while the Carthaginian loss was 5700 out of 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse.

Under the system of today, the opposing armies are, more or less, separated by the carrying distance of a bullet, ball, or shell, and the probability of being slain is more a question of tactical manœuvring and of the doctrine of chances than of personal prowess—the shot of a man who is neither skilful nor brave may prove as deadly as that of the most courageous veteran.

Rarely does modern warfare approach that of ancient times in fatality. Yet at those critical periods when the issue of a battle hangs, as it were, upon a single thread, to be turned by the resolute daring of a heroic dash in the face of bristling bayonets,

> "With cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them,
> Stormed at with shot and shell,"

personal valor and individual prowess often decide the supremacy of the bloody field. So also when the exigencies of the moment call for the display of that unflinching determination, that cool courage, which nerves devoted men to stand to their guns until cut down, one by one, by the sabres of the charging foe, the carnage becomes frightful; and when it becomes essential that a troop should "stand in the gap," to be made a target for the shot and shell of the enemy in order that a strategic point may be held, and gallant men are cut down as the bending grass before the mower's scythe, the loss of life is appalling.

Another point of difference between ancient and modern warfare is found in regard to the vanquished. In Sparta and other Greek states, it was an inviolable law never to fly nor to surrender.* All prisoners taken were enslaved by the conqueror and those who escaped were banished or degraded; so that the only alternative placed before a defeated army was death or disgrace. The vanquished now lay down their arms and surrender.

The part which Illinois took in the war of the rebellion was

* Rollin's "History of Greece," II, 435.

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no less patriotic than glorious. As has already been shown, in the enlistment of volunteers, the State was nearly always in advance of the quota allotted to her by the general government. No draft was found necessary in 1863; only 3538 men had to be secured by the compulsory process in 1864; and but 55 citizens purchased exemption by commutation, a smaller number than in any other state except Kansas.

The accounts of Illinois of quotas required and men furnished differed very considerably from those of the United States, as is shown by the annexed table:

	QUOTAS.			FURNISHED.	
YEAR.	STATE ACCOUNT.		U.-S.	STATE ACCOUNT.	U.-S.
1861	47,785	April -	4,683	74,160	86,772
		May, July	47,785		
1862	32,685	July -	26,148	62,108	58,089
		August	26,148	4,373	4,696
1863–4	64,833		64,833	3,445	
					28,818
1864	(militia)		20,000	38,428	25,055
1864	52,057	July -	21,997	16,082	11,328
		December	32,902		15,465
1865	34,128			27,996	28,324
	231,488		244,496	226,592	285,147

According to the regimental returns in the adjutant-general's office, the number was:

151 9/10	regiments of infantry,	185,941	
17	regiments of cavalry, and	32,082	
2 4/5	regiments of artillery,	7,277	225,300

The United-States account gives 157 infantry regiments, which includes the first six mustered out in July and reënlisted.

Reducing the aggregate to a three years' standard, the number of men furnished by the State, according to the Federal statement, was 214,133. The foregoing table of volunteers from the different states places Illinois in the proud position of having furnished a greater number, in proportion to the population of 1860, than any other state in the Union except Kansas,

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which, being a new state, had a preponderance of male inhabitants of military age.

POPULATION, QUOTA, TROOPS FURNISHED, BOUNTIES AND WAR EXPENSES PAID BY EACH COUNTY OF ILLINOIS DURING THE WAR OF REBELLION:

COUNTY	POPULATION IN 1860	TOTAL QUOTA	TOTAL CREDIT	DEFICIT	EXCESS	COUNTIES' EXPENSES
Adams,	41,144	5,499	5,173	326	——	$80,920
Alexander,	4,652	1,526	1,358	168	——	——
Bond,	9,767	1,161	1,148	13	——	——
Boone,	11,670	1,316	1,337	——	21	30,353
Brown,	9,919	1,213	1,215	——	2	52,800
Bureau,	26,415	3,598	3,626	——	28	797,971
Calhoun,	5,143	571	528	43	——	——
Carroll,	11,718	1,556	1,498	58	——	346,600
Cass,	11,313	1,369	1,312	57	——	——
Champaign,	14,581	2,222	2,276	——	54	228,010
Christian,	10,475	1,449	1,369	80	——	60,000
Clark,	14,948	1,566	1,560	6	——	172.326
Clay,	9,309	1,462	1,482	——	20	——
Clinton,	10,729	1,388	1,332	56	——	2,347
Coles,	14,174	2,728	2,741	——	13	——
Cook,	143,947	24,069	22,436	1,633	——	2,901,455
Crawford,	11,529	1,313	1,323	——	10	71,840
Cumberland,	8,309	918	920	——	2	8,151
DeKalb,	19,079	2,392	2,391	1	——	408,195
DeWitt,	10,814	1,503	1,522	——	19	——
Douglas,	7,109	1,177	1,175	2	——	——
DuPage,	14,696	1,531	1,524	7	——	254,529
Edgar,	16,888	2,372	2,312	60	——	——
Edwards,	5,379	619	625	——	6	15,972
Effingham,	7,805	1,191	1,202	——	11	28,602
Fayette,	11,146	1,667	1,629	38	——	9,502
Ford,	1,979	272	271	1	——	86,288
Franklin,	9,367	1,259	1,241	18	——	——
Fulton,	33,289	3,850	3,739	111	——	152,883
Gallatin,	7,629	1,358	1,362	——	4	——
Greene,	16,067	1,999	1,940	59	——	6,845
Grundy,	10,372	1,364	1,343	21	——	163,539
Hamilton,	9,849	1,293	1,226	67	——	——
Hancock,	29,041	3,506	3,272	234	——	174,309
Hardin,	3,704	561	569	——	8	——
Henderson,	9,499	1,413	1,330	83	——	108,467
Henry,	20,658	3,147	3,077	70	——	322,766
Iroquois,	12,285	1,730	1,769	——	39	8,912
Jackson,	9,560	1,451	1,422	29	——	——
Jasper,	8,350	930	948	——	18	——
Jefferson,	12,931	1,434	1,330	104	——	1,555
Jersey,	11,942	1,459	1,229	230	——	——

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COUNTY	POPULATION IN 1860	TOTAL QUOTA	TOTAL CREDIT	DEFICIT	EXCESS	COUNTIES' EXPENSES
JoDaviess,	27,147	2,761	2,513	248	——	——
Johnson,	9,306	1,423	1,426	——	3	——
Kane,	30,024	3,872	3,873	——	1	366,867
Kankakee,	15,393	1,839	1,764	75	——	199,289
Kendall,	13,073	1,555	1,551	4	——	239,065
Knox,	28,512	3,842	3,837	5	——	41,608
Lake,	18,248	1,897	1,890	7	——	279,362
LaSalle,	48,272	6,137	5,942	195	——	543,061
Lawrence,	8,976	1,234	1,230	4	——	3,879
Lee,	17,643	2,454	2,446	8	——	661,335
Livingston,	11,632	1,733	1,743	——	10	279,847
Logan,	14,247	2,131	2,160	——	29	6,950
Macon,	13,655	2,133	2,189	——	56	220,692
Macoupin,	24,504	3,209	3,184	——	25	204,047
Madison,	30,689	4,300	4,221	——	8	82,897
Marion,	12,730	1,946	1,954	79	——	——
Marshall,	13,437	1,812	1,797	15	——	179,459
Mason,	10,929	1,534	1,531	3	——	——
Massac,	6,101	967	880	87	——	——
McDonough,	20,061	2,737	2,734	3	——	651,937
McHenry,	22,085	2,536	2,533	3	——	488,986
McLean,	28,580	4,189	4,349	——	160	153,611
Menard,	9,577	1,216	1,225	——	9	126.016
Mercer,	15,037	1,862	1,848	14	——	44,583
Monroe,	12,815	1,180	1,227	——	47	——
Montgomery,	13,881	1,761	1,620	141	——	2,195
Morgan,	21,937	2,780	2,732	48	——	——
Moultrie,	6,384	773	773	——	——	——
Ogle,	22,863	2,989	2,953	36	——	421,318
Peoria,	36,475	5,193	4,907	286	——	327,615
Perry,	9,508	1,482	1,468	14	——	16,816
Piatt,	6,124	1,051	1,055	——	4	23,382
Pike,	27,182	3,221	3,132	89	——	97,005
Pope,	6,546	1,252	1,253	——	1	3,639
Pulaski,	3,904	833	643	190	——	——
Putnam,	5,579	707	707	——	——	149,338
Randolph,	16,766	2,066	2,099	——	33	8,539
Richland,	9,709	1,523	1,577	——	54	5,900
Rock Island,	20,981	2,603	2,473	130	——	140,451
Saline,	9,161	1,285	1,280	5	——	——
Sangamon,	31,963	4,926	5,010	——	84	10,784
Schuyler,	14,670	1,655	1,570	85	——	14,723
Scott,	9,047	1,206	1,212	——	6	40,167
Shelby,	14,590	2,121	2,070	51	——	——
Stark,	9,003	1,134	1,084	50	——	28,460
St. Clair,	37,169	4,400	4,396	4	——	291,309
Stephenson,	25,112	3,156	3,168	——	12	470,171

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COUNTY	POPULATION IN 1860	TOTAL QUOTA	TOTAL CREDIT	DEFICIT	EXCESS	COUNTIES' EXPENSES
Tazewell,	21,427	2,723	2,700	23	——	482,651
Union,	11,145	1,836	1,846	——	10	——
Vermilion,	19,779	2,589	2,596	——	7	31,277
Wabash,	7,233	795	707	88	——	4,209
Warren,	18,293	2,477	2,455	22	——	34,247
Washington,	13,725	1,786	1,744	42	——	——
Wayne,	12,222	1,611	1,613	——	2	——
White,	12,274	1,981	1,984	——	3	——
Whiteside,	18,729	2,539	2,535	4	——	547,937
Will,	29,264	3,738	3,696	42	——	286,621
Williamson,	12,087	1,578	1,575	3	——	——
Winnebago,	24,457	3,162	3,187	——	25	500,002
Woodford,	13,281	1,655	1,643	12	——	101,661
Total	1,704,327	231,488	226,592	5,715	819	$15,307,074

Nearly all the Illinois regiments were employed in the South and Southwest. Wherever the heaviest fighting was to be done, there were found the brave men from the Prairie State—the first in the deadly charge and the last to retreat or surrender.

The first battle in which any considerable number of Illinois troops were engaged was that of Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861, under Gen. Grant. All the troops engaged were from Illinois except the 7th Iowa. Gen. John A. McClernand commanded a brigade, as did Col. Henry Doughtery, of the 22d regiment, who was severely wounded and captured. The losses were as follows:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
22d,	Lt.-Col. Harrison E. Hart,	23	74	37	134
27th,	Col. Napoleon B. Buford,	11	42	28	81
30th,	Col. Philip B. Fouke,	8	27	8	44
31st,	Col. John A. Logan,	10	61	18	89
Battery B,	1st Artillery, Capt. Ezra Taylor,	—	5	—	5
	2d Cavalry, Capt. J. J. Dollius,	1	2	—	3

At the battle of Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, the first signal success of the war, the commander-in-chief, Gen. Grant; Gen. McClernand who commanded the first division; 7 commanders of brigades, namely: Cols. Wm. H. L. Wallace, Richard J. Oglesby, Wm. R. Morrison—wounded, Leonard F. Ross, John McArthur, John Cook, and Isham N. Haynie; and Chief-of-staff Col. J. D. Webster, were from Illinois; as were also 19 of the 36 infantry regiments engaged; besides batteries B—Taylor's, and

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D—McAllister's of the 1st, and D—Dresser's and E—Schwartz's of the 2d Illinois Artillery; and 4 companies of the 2d—Col. Silas Noble, and the 4th—Col. T. L. Dickey—Cavalry, and Birge's Sharpshooters. Of the six regiments which sustained the greatest losses in killed and wounded, five were from the same State, as follows:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
11th,	Lt.-Col. Thomas E. G. Ransom,	70	182	75	327
8th,	Lt.-Col. Frank L. Rhoads,	54	188	—	242
18th,	Col. Michael K. Lawler, wounded,	53	157	18	228
9th,	Col. Augustus Mersy, / Capt. S. B. Marks,	36	165	9	210
31st,	Col. John A. Logan, wounded,	31	117	28	176

The other Illinois regiments which lost heavily were:

12th,	Lt.-Col. Augustus Louis Chetlain,	19	62	8	89
17th,	Maj. Francis M. Smith,	13	61	7	81
20th,	Col. C. Carroll Marsh,	18	108	6	132
29th,	Col. James Reardon,	25	61	13	99
30th,	Lt.-Col. Elias S. Dennis,	19	69	6	94
41st,	Col. Isaac C. Pugh,	14	113	3	130
49th,	Lt.-Col. Phineas Pease,	15	44	12	71

Other Illinois losses were:

7th,	Lt.-Col. Andrew J. Babcock,	3	19	—	22
45th,	Col. John E. Smith,	2	20	—	22
46th,	Col. John A. Davis,	—	3	—	3
48th,	Lt.-Col. Thomas H. Smith, killed,	8	31	3	42
50th,	Col. Moses M. Bane,	—	12	—	12
57th,	Col. Silas D. Baldwin,	1	—	—	1
58th,	Col. William F. Lynch,	5	12	—	17

Lt.-Cols. Wm. Irwin of the 20th, and John H. White of the 31st Illinois were killed while bravely leading their men.

Then came the news from the wilds of Arkansas where the troops from Illinois had been gloriously engaged in the hotly-contested battle of Pea Ridge, March 6, 7, 8, 1862; and where Col. Eugene A. Carr commanded a division, and Cols. Julius White and Nicholas Greusel, all from Illinois, brigades. Among

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the regiments which suffered the greatest losses were the following from that State:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
25th,	Col. William N. Coler, - -	4	17	3	24
35th,	Col. Gustavus A. Smith, -	14	47	52	113
36th,	Capt. Silas Miller, - - -	4	37	27	68
37th,	Lt.-Col. Myron S. Barnes, -	20	121	3	144
59th,	Lt.-Col. C. H. Frederick, -	9	57	—	66
3d, Cavalry,	Major John McConnell, Major James M. Ruggles,	9	36	13	58

In the sanguinary and stubborn conflict of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, the commander-in-chief, and 4 of the 5 division-commanders, on the first day, when the greatest losses were sustained, namely, Gens. McClernand, Wm. H. L. Wallace—mortally wounded, Stephen A. Hurlbut, and Benj. M. Prentiss—captured; and nine commanders of brigades, namely, Brig.-Gen. John Mc Arthur, Colonels C. C. Marsh, Julius Raith—mortally wounded, Edward N. Kirk—wounded, Thomas W. Sweeney—wounded, David Stuart—wounded, Isaac C. Pugh, Silas D. Baldwin, and Lt.-Col. Enos P. Wood, were from Illinois; also 27 of the 65 infantry regiments,* and 10 batteries out of 27 engaged, and portions of the 2d, 4th, and 11th cavalry. Of the 14 regiments which suffered the most, 8 were from the same State, as follows:†

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
9th,	Col. August Mersy, -	61	300	5	366
55th,	Lt.-Col. Oscar Malmborg, -	51	197	27	275
28th,	Col. Amory K. Johnson, -	29	211	5	245
40th,	Col. Stephen G. Hicks, -	47	160	9	216
45th,	Col. John E. Smith, - -	23	187	3	213
43d,	Lt.-Col. Adolph Engelmann,	50	118	29	197
15th,	Col. Edward F. Ellis, killed, Maj. Wm. G. Goddard, killed, Capt. Louis D. Kelley,	49	117	—	166
14th,	Col. Cyrus Hall, Lt.-Col. William Cam, -	35	126	4	165

* The others being from Missouri 5; Iowa 11; Ohio 10; Indiana 3; Kentucky 2; Wisconsin 3; Michigan 2.

† It should be farther noted that of the 2830 prisoners captured by the enemy, only 401 were from Illinois.

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The losses of other Illinois regiments, every one of which participated in the fiery struggle, though not so large, were severe:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
7th,	Major Richard Rowett, -	17	81	1	99
8th,	Capt. Jas. M. Ashmore, wounded, Capt. William H. Harvey, killed, Capt. Robert H. Sturgiss,	30	91	3	124
11th,	Lt.-Col. Thomas E. G. Ransom,	17	69	17	101
12th,	Lt.-Col. Augustus Louis Chetlain, Maj. James R. Hugunin, 2nd day,	22	76	3	101
17th,	Lt.-Col. Enos P. Wood,	15	118	5	138
18th,	Capt. Daniel H. Brush, woun'd, Capt. J. J. Anderson,	17	68	2	87
20th,	Lt.-Col. Evan Richards, wounded,	22	107	7	136
29th,	Lt.-Col. Charles M. Ferrill, -	12	73	4	89
32d,	Col. John A. Logan, -	39	114	5	158
41st,	Lt.-Col. Ansel Tupper, killed, Maj. John Warner, -	21	73	3	97
46th,	Col. John A. Davis, wounded, Lt.-Col. John J. Jones,	25	134	1	160
48th,	Col. Isham N. Haynie, -	18	112	3	133
49th,	Lt.-Col. Phineas Pease, -	19	83	8	110
50th,	Col. Moses M. Bane, -	12	68	4	84
52d,	Maj. Henry Stark, Capt. Edwin A. Bowen,	23	123	9	155
57th,	Col. Silas D. Baldwin, 1st day, Lt.-Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut,	25	110	3	138
58th,	Col. William F. Lynch, Capt. R. W. Healy, -	20	47	223	290
61st,	Col. Jacob Fry, - -	12	45	18	75
Birge's Sharpshooters,	- - -	2	6	—	8

The 34th Illinois, of Buell's army, Major Charles Levenway, killed, succeeded by Capt. Hiram W. Bristol, took part in the second day's battle and met with a loss of 15 killed and 112 wounded.

The battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, though not so large in the numbers engaged, was nearly equal in destructive results with those of the most sanguinary. Six of the commanders of brigades, namely, Gens. Oglesby—severely wounded,

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McArthur—wounded, and Buford, and Cols. Sweeney, Mersy, and Baldwin—wounded, belonged to Illinois, as did 10 out of the 44 infantry regiments engaged. The losses sustained by these troops were heavy, as will be seen in the following table:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
7th,	Col. A. J. Babcock,	9	45	23	77
9th,	Col. Augustus Mersy,	11	82	55	148
12th,	Col. Augustus L. Chetlain,	15	79	15	109
26th,	Major Robert A. Gilmore,	2	11	—	13
47th,	Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Thrush, killed, Capt. Harmon Andrews, killed, Capt. Samuel R. Baker,	19	79	10	108
50th,	Lt.-Col. William Swarthout,	5	26	—	31
52d,	Lt.-Col. John S. Wilcox,	6	63	1	70
56th,	Lt.-Col. Green B. Raum,	7	32	—	39
57th,	Lt.-Col. F. J. Hurlbut, Major Eric Forsse,	7	44	23	74
58th,	Detachment,	2	11	6	19
64th,	Capt. John Morrill,	11	44	15	70

The 7th and 11th Illinois cavalry were also engaged in this battle, meeting with a total loss of 14.

In the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1862, Colonels William P. Carlin and Nicholas Greusel commanded brigades. Nine Illinois regiments were actively engaged and generally sustained heavy losses, as follows:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
24th,	Capt. August Mauff,	28	79	8	115
36th,	Col. Nicholas Greusel,	9	64	4	77
59th,	Major Joshua C. Winters,	25	59	29	113
75th,	Lt.-Col. John E. Bennett,	46	167	12	225
80th,	Col. Thomas G. Allen,	11	45	—	56
85th,	Col. Robert S. Moore,	5	38	9	52
86th,	Col. David D. Irons,	1	14	—	15
88th,	Col. Francis T. Sherman,	9	36	—	45
123d,	Col. James Monroe,	35	119	35	189

At the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862 to Jan. 2, 1863, Gen. John M. Palmer was in command of a division and Generals Edward N. Kirk—mortally wounded, Jas. D. Morgan, and Cols.

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William P. Carlin, P. Sidney Post, Nicholas Greusel, and George W. Roberts—killed, were in command of brigades. Out of the 106 volunteer regiments engaged 24 were from Illinois;* and of the 17 regiments whose casualty lists were the largest, six were from this State, as follows:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
21st,	Col. John W. S. Alexander, Lieut.-Col. Warren E. Mackin,	57	187	59	303
36th,	Maj. Silas Miller, wounded, Capt. Porter C. Olson,	46	151	15	212
84th,	Col. Louis H. Waters,	35	124	8	167
38th,	Lt.-Col. Daniel H. Gilmer,	34	109	34	177
44th,	Capt. Wallace W. Barrett,	29	109	17	155
22d,	Lt.-Col. Francis Swanwick, Capt. Samuel Johnson,	21	116	56	193

The losses in the other Illinois regiments, all of which were in the thickest of the fight—except the 24th, 4 wounded, and the 85th no loss reported—were:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
19th,	Col. Jos. R. Scott, mortally wou'd, Lt.-Col. Alexander W. Raffen,	14	83	11	108
25th,	Col. Thomas D. Williams, killed, Maj. Richard H. Nodine, Capt. Westford Taggart,	16	75	5	96
27th,	Col. Fazillo A. Harrington, killed, Maj. William A. Schmidt,	9	69	24	103
34th,	Lt.-Col. Hiram W. Bristol, Maj. Alexander P. Dysart,	21	100	74	195
35th,	Lt.-Col. William P. Chandler,	10	51	25	86
42d,	Lt.-Col. Nathan H. Walworth,	19	96	46	161
51st,	Col. Luther P. Bradley, Capt. Henry F. Wescott,	7	41	9	57
59th,	Capt. Hendrick E. Paine,	7	43	30	80
73d,	Maj. William A. Presson,	16	64	8	88
74th,	Col. Jason Marsh,	8	35	42	85
75th,	Lt.-Col. John E. Bennett,	2	21	59	82
79th,	Col. Sheridan P. Read, killed, Maj. Allen Buckner,	24	71	124	219

* Ohio being represented by 29; Indiana 25; Kentucky 11; Wisconsin 5; Michigan 4; Pennsylvania 3; Tennessee 3; Missouri 2.

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REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
88th,	Col. Francis T. Sherman,	14	50	48	112
89th,	Lt.-Col. Chas. Truman Hotchkiss,	10	46	94	150
100th,	Lt.-Col. Frederick A. Bartleson,	7	39	—	46
110th,	Col. Thomas S. Casey,	7	49	2	58

At the two days' bloody conflict of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, Illinois was represented by two commanders of divisions, namely, Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer and Brig.-Gen. James D. Morgan; 7 commanders of brigades, namely, Generals John Basil Turchin, William P. Carlin, and Colonels P. Sydney Post, Silas Miller, Robert F. Smith, Luther P. Bradley, wounded, and Nathan H. Walworth; among the staff-officers was Major John C. Smith of the 96th Illinois, since lieutenant-governor of the State, serving with Gen. Jas. B. Steedman; and by 28 infantry regiments.* Of the 20 regiments which met with the greatest loss, 5 of them were from Illinois, namely:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
96th,	Col. Thomas E. Champion,	39	134	52	225
21st,	Col. John W. S. Alexander, killed, Capt. Chester K. Knight,	32	144	62	238
25th,	Maj. Samuel D. Wall, Capt. Westford Taggart,	10	171	24	205
115th,	Col. Jesse H. Moore,	22	151	10	183
35th,	Lt.-Col. William P. Chandler,	17	130	13	160

The losses of the other Illinois regiments engaged, nearly all of them severe, were as follows:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
19th,	Lt.-Col. Alexander W. Raffen, Capt. Presley Neville Guthrie,	10	45	16	71
22d,	Lt.-Col. Francis Swanwick,	23	76	31	130
24th,	Col. Geza Mihalotzy, wounded, Maj. George A. Guenther, "	19	76	56	151
27th,	Lt.-Col. Jonathan R. Miles,	2	79	10	91
36th,	Col. Silas Miller, Lt.-Col. Porter C. Olson,	20	101	20	141
38th,	Col. Daniel H. Gilmer, killed, Capt. Willis G. Whitehurst,	15	87	78	180

* Ohio was represented by 44; Indiana 26; Kentucky 15; Wisconsin 7; Michigan 6; Pennsylvania 4; Tennessee and Missouri 2 each; Minnesota and Kansas 1 each.

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REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
42d,	Col. Nathan H. Walworth, Lt.-Col. John A. Hottenstein,	15	123	5	143
44th,	Lt.-Col. Wallace W. Barrett,	6	60	34	100
51st,	Lt.-Col. Samuel B. Raymond,	18	92	18	128
73d,	Col. James F. Jaquess,	13	57	22	92
78th,	Lt.-Col. Carter VanVleck, Lt. George Green,	17	77	62	156
79th,	Col. Allen Buckner,	3	21	97	121
84th,	Col. Louis H. Waters,	13	83	9	105
85th,	Col. Caleb J. Dilworth,	*—	—	—	—
86th,	Lt.-Col. David W. Magee,	1	4	1	6
88th,	Lt.-Col. Alexander S. Chadbourne,	12	62	14	88
89th,	Col. Charles Truman Hotchkiss, Lt.-Col. Duncan J. Hall, killed, Maj. William D. Williams,	14	88	30	132
92d,	Col. Smith D. Atkins,	2	22	2	26
98th,	Col. John J. Funkhouser, Lt.-Col. Edward Kitchell,	5	36	2	43
100th,	Col. Frederick A. Bartleson, Maj. Charles M. Hammond,	23	117	24	164
104th,	Lt.-Col. Douglas Hapeman,	2	46	16	64
123d,	Col. James Monroe,	1	13	10	24
125th,	Col. Oscar F. Harmon,	*—	—	—	—

At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, Gen. John M. Palmer commanded the 14th corps, Gen. John E. Smith a division, and Generals Morgan, Turchin, Carlin, Giles A. Smith, and Colonels Hecker, Loomis, Silas Miller, Francis T. Sherman, Walworth, Raum, and Tupper, brigades; 38 Illinois regiments were engaged, 6 of which were among the heaviest losers, *viz.*:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
90th,	Col. Timothy O'Meara, killed, Lt.-Col. Owen Stuart,	10	94	13	117
26th,	Col. Robert A. Gilmore,	10	82	1	93
103d,	Col. Willard A. Dickerman,	15	74	—	89
93d,	Col. Holden Putnam, killed, Lt.-Col. Nicholas C. Buswell,	20	46	27	93
25th,	Col. Richard H. Nodine,	9	58	—	67
27th,	Col. Jonathan R. Miles,	8	70	—	78

* Losses not reported.

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In all these statements of casualties, at this time it must be remembered that nearly every regiment had become much depleted in numbers in consequence of former losses. For instance, in the reports of this battle, it appears that the 19th had only 195 officers and men; the 25th, 260; the 59th, 286; the 75th, 266; the 84th, 305; and the 96th, 272.

The other Illinois regiments, all hotly engaged in achieving this great victory or in its attending conflicts, met with the following serious losses:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	TOTAL
13th,	Lt.-Col. Frederick W. Partridge, wounded, Maj. Douglas Bushnell, killed, Capt. George P. Brown,	4	58	1	63
19th,	Lt.-Col. Alexander W. Raffen,	2	24	—	26
22d,	Lt.-Col. Francis Swanwick,	3	16	—	19
35th,	Lt.-Col. William P. Chandler,	6	48	—	54
36th,	Lt.-Col. Porter C. Olson,	3	26	—	29
40th,	Maj. Hiram W. Hall,	7	43	1	50
42d,	Capt. Edgar D. Swain,	5	46	—	51
44th,	Col. Wallace W. Barrett,	3	18	—	21
51st,	Maj. Charles W. Davis, wounded, Capt. Albert M. Tilton,	2	13	—	15
56th,	Maj. Pinckney J. Welch, wounded,	1	18	—	19
59th,	Maj. Clayton Hale,	1	17	—	18
73d,	Col. James F. Jaquess, Maj. Jas. I. Davidson, wounded,	3	24	—	27
74th,	Col. Jason Marsh,	3	46	—	49
78th,	Lt.-Col. Carter VanVleck,	1	4	—	5
79th,	Col. Allen Buckner,	2	5	—	7
80th,	Capt. James Neville,	—	7	—	7
82d,	Lt.-Col. Edward S. Salomon,	1	1	—	2
88th,	Lt.-Col. George W. Chandler,	5	46	—	51
89th,	Lt.-Col. William D. Williams,	4	30	—	34
96th,	Col. Thomas E. Champion, Maj. George Hicks,	1	14	—	15
100th,	Maj. Charles M. Hammond,	1	31	—	32
104th,	Col. Douglas Hapeman,	4	17	—	21

The following regiments being upon outpost duty, on special details, or held in reserve, suffered but slightly; namely: the

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10th, 34th, 55th, 75th, 80th, 84th, 85th, 86th, 98th, 101st, 116th, 125th, and 127th.

In the various engagements during the decisive campaign against Vicksburg under Gen. Grant, Gen. McClernand commanded a corps, Gens. John A. Logan and Eugene A. Carr, divisions, and Gens. Lawler, John E. Smith, McArthur, Wm. W. Orme, Elias S. Dennis, and Colonels Loomis, Hicks, Pugh, Cyrus Hall, A. K. Johnson, A. Engleman, Raum, Putnam, D. Stuart, and W. W. Sanford, brigades. The following are some of the heaviest regimental losses:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISS'G	TOTAL
13th,	Col. John B. Wyman, killed, Chickasaw Bayou,	27	107	39	173
20th,	L.-Col. Evan Richards, killed, Raymond,	17	68	1	86
55th,	Col. Oscar Malmborg, - -	10	58	—	68
93d,	Col. Holden Putnam, Champion's Hill	38	113	11	162
11th,	Lt.-Col. Garrett Nevins, killed,*	3	42	9	53
32d,	Col. John Logan, / Lt.-Col. William Hunter,	13	59	—	72
72d,	Col. Frederick A. Starring, -	20	71	5	96
77th,	Col. David P. Grier, / Lt.-Col. James C. Wright, mortally	19	85	26	130
			wounded,		
81st,	Col. Jas. J. Dollins, killed, -	11	96	—	107
95th,	Col. Thomas W. Humphrey, -	18	83	8	109
99th,	Col. Geo. W. K. Bailey, wounded, / Lt.-Col. Lemuel Parke,	19	77	6	102
113th,	Col. George B. Hoge, / Maj. George R. Clarke, -	7	20	—	27
116th,	Col. N. W. Tupper, / Lt.-Col. James P. Boyd, -	6	64	1	71
127th,	Col. H. N. Eldridge, - -	8	31	1	40

The following table exhibits the casualties sustained by the Illinois regiments in other famous battles of the war. It must be remembered, however, that the killed and wounded in any given contest, or as relating to any given regiment, is not always to be relied upon as evidence of its superior bravery or efficiency. The losses may have resulted from the bad handling by incompetent or rash commanders, unnecessarily exposing

* The losses in the 11th, 32d, 72d, 77th, 81st, 95th, 99th, 113th, 116th, and 127th, respectively, were caused in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

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their commands, or failing to retire in time from untenable positions. Other regiments by reason of having been detailed to guard posts, or railroad lines, or placed on other detached service, where they rendered efficient and important aid to the cause, oftentimes had not the opportunity of showing what they could do in a regular-pitched battle.

Losses of Illinois regiments in other battles:

REGIMENT	COMMANDER	BATTLE	KILL'D	WOU'D	MIS'G	TOTAL
7th,	Col. Richard Rowett,	Allatoona,	35	67	39	141
12th,	Capt. Robt. Koehler,	Allatoona Pass,	17	33	1	51
28th,	Col. Amory K. Johnson,	Hatchie,	13	91	2	196
		Jackson,	6	43	19	68
30th,	Col. Warren Shedd,	Atlanta,	24	82	80	186
31st,	Col. Edwin S. McCook,	Atlanta,	28	94	41	163
34th,	Lt.-Col. Oscar Van Tassel,	Bentonville,	8	28	—	36
36th,	Lt.-Col. Peter C. Olson, killed,	Franklin,	6	35	21	62
39th,	Lt.-Col. O. L. Mann,	Drury's Bluff,	11	64	47	122
		Petersburg,	15	72	—	87
		Deep Bottom,	20	76	7	103
41st,	Maj. Francis M. Long, killed,	Jackson,	27	135	40	202
42d,	Col. Edgar D. Swain,	Spring Hill, Tenn.	16	64	20	100
51st,	Col. Charles W. Davis,	Franklin,	11	45	98	154
53d,	Capt. John W. McClanahan,	Hatchie,	9	49	—	58
	Col. Seth C. Earl, killed,	Jackson,	33	79	50	162
55th,	Capt. Jacob M. Augustine, killed,	Kenesaw,	14	33	—	47
58th,	Lt.-Col. Robt. W. Healy,	Ezra Chapel,	29	67	5	101
59th,	Lt.-Col. Clayton Hale,	Nashville,	8	83	9	100
64th,	Col. John Morrill,	Kenesaw,	19	41	—	60
	Col. John Morrill, wounded, Lt.-C. Michael W. Manning,	Atlanta,	17	87	10	114
72d,	Lt.-Col. Jos. R. Stockton, wounded, Maj. William James, Capt. James A. Sexton,	Franklin,	15	97	38	150
76th,	Col. Samuel T. Bussey,	Jackson,	16	71	15	102
78th,	Col. Carter VanVleck,	Jonesboro,	13	37	—	50
79th,	Lt.-C. Maris Vernon,	Liberty Gap, Tenn.	6	41	—	47
80th,	Lt. Herman Steinecke,	Kenesaw,	16	38	9	63
82d,	Col. Fred. Hecker, wounded, Maj. Ferd. H. Rolshausen, wounded, Capt. Jacob LaSalle,	Chancelorville,	29	88	38	155

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REGIMENT	COMMANDER	BATTLE	KILLED	WOU'D	MIS'G	TOTAL
83d,	Col. A. C. Harding, attack	Ft. Donelson,	13	51	—	64
86th,	Lt.-Col. Allen L. Fahnestock,	Kenesaw,	26	60	12	98
89th,	Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss,	Picketts,	16	71	67	154
93d,	Col. Nicholas C. Buswell,	Atlanta,	21	52	10	83
102d,	Col. Franklin C. Smith,	Resaca,	24	70	—	94
103d,	Lt.-C. Geo. W. Wright, wn'd,	Kenesaw,	23	42	2	67
104th,	Col. A. B. Moore, captured,	Hartsville,	25	131	568	724
	Lt.-Col. Douglas Hapeman,	Peach Tree Creek,	16	29	5	50
111th,	Maj. William H. Mabry,	Atlanta,	18	75	86	179
112th,	Col. Thos. J. Henderson,	Knoxville,	18	38	12	68
		Etoy Creek,	12	58	1	71
122d,	Col. John I. Rinaker, wounded,*		23	58	1	82
125th,	Col. Oscar F. Harmon, killed,	Kenesaw,	54	63	7	124
129th,	Lt.-C. Thos. H. Flynn,	Peach Tree Creek,	9	30	6	45

Many subordinate, field, staff, and line officers, in addition to those already mentioned, fell gallantly upon the field of battle. In the present imperfect state of the war-records, it is impossible to state them all but the following list, relating to field-officers of infantry regiments, is supposed to be nearly complete:

REGIMENT	NAME AND RANK OF OFFICER	DIED OR WHEN KILLED
24th,	Col. Geza Mihalotzy,	March 11, 1864.
28th,	Lt.-Col. Thos. M. Killpatrick,	At Shiloh.
30th,	Maj. Thomas McClurken,	At Belmont.
31st,	Lt.-Col. John D. Reese,	Of wounds, July 1, 1863.
32d,	Lt.-Col. John W. Ross,	Of wounds received at Shiloh.
35th,	Maj. John McIlwain,	Near Kenesaw, 1864.
36th,	Col. Silas Miller,	Mortally wounded at Kenesaw, 1864.
40th,	Lt.-Col. Rigdon S. Barnhill,	In battle, June 27, 1864.
	Maj. Francis M. Long,	In battle, July 12, 1863.
42d,	Maj. James Leighton,	In battle, Sept. 2, 1863.
	Maj. David W. Norton,	In battle, June 2, 1864.
45th,	Lt.-Col. Melancthon Smith,	In battle, June 25, 1863.
	Maj. Luther N. Cowan,	In battle, May 22, 1863.
	Maj. Leander B. Fisk,	In battle, June 25, 1863.
46th,	Col. John A. Davis,	Mortally wounded at Hatchie.
47th,	Col. John M. Cromwell,	At Jackson, May, 1863.
	Lt.-Col. David L. Miles,	At Farmington.

* Engagement at Parker's Cross-Road.

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REGIMENT	NAME AND RANK OF OFFICER	DIED OR WHEN KILLED
48th,	Col. Lucien Greathouse,	In battle, July 22, 1864.
57th,	Maj. Norman B. Page,	At Shiloh.
66th,	Col. Patrick E. Burke,	Of wounds at Resaca.
73d,	Maj. Wm. E. Smith,	At Chickamauga.
	Maj. Thomas Motherspaw,	Of wounds, Dec. 18, 1864.
74th,	Lt.-Col. James B. Kerr,	Of wounds at Atlanta.
77th,	Lt.-Col. Lysander R. Webb,	In battle, April 8, 1864.
78th,	Maj. William L. Broddus,	At Chickamauga.
88th,	Lt.-Col. George W. Chandler,	At Atlanta.
95th,	Col. Thomas W. Humphrey,	In battle, June 10, 1864.
96th,	Lt.-Col. Isaac L. Clark,	In battle, Sept. 20, 1863.
100th,	Col. Frederick A. Bartleson,	At Kenesaw.
103d,	Col. Willliam A. Dickerman,	At Resaca.
107th,	Col. Francis H. Lowry,	Mortally wounded at Franklin.
115th,	Lt.-Col. William Kinnan,	At Chickamauga.
116th,	Lt.-Col. Anderson Froman,	Of wounds, June 15, 1864.
123d,	Col. James Monroe,	At Farmington.
125th,	Col. Oscar F. Harmon,	At Kenesaw.
Col'd infantry,	Col. John A. Bross,	At Petersburg.

The 9th Infantry lost the most men killed in action of any other Illinois regiment. As shown before, it lost at the battle of Fort Donelson, 36 killed, 165 wounded, and 9 missing—a total of 210. The same regiment lost at Shiloh, 61 killed, 300 wounded, and 5 missing—a total of 366. That a new regiment should lose in less than 50 days 577 men is one of the most remarkable events in the annals of war—especially when the fact is taken into the account that this was done in the wilds of Southern forests and swamps and only 14 of the number missing. This regiment was commanded most of the time by Colonels August Mersy and Jesse J. Phillips; who, at different times, also commanded brigades or divisions and were frequently wounded, but although confessedly among the most gallant officers of the service were never promoted brigadier-generals.

The following organizations served in the departments of the East, namely, the 23d, 39th, and 82d infantry, and the 8th and 12th cavalry. The 8th suffered the heaviest loss in killed and wounded of any Illinois cavalry regiment. From its ranks

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came the gallant Elon J. Farnsworth whose commission as a brigadier-general bore the date of his heroic death at Gettysburg.

The rough and heavily-timbered country in the South, where nearly all the cavalry regiments principally served did not afford much scope for use in large bodies and close fighting. They performed, however, very efficient and valuable service in scouting and in various raids. Perhaps the most damaging of the latter was that commanded by Gen. Grierson of Illinois through the entire state of Mississippi and part of Louisiana, during the Vicksburg campaign, performed solely by Illinois regiments, namely, the 6th and 7th cavalry. Col. Dudley Wickersham of the 10th, performed distinguished services in Missouri and Arkansas in command of a brigade, and as commander of Fayetteville. Col. Benj. F. Marsh, jr., commanded the 2d Cavalry after its consolidation in 1864, and rendered conspicuous service.

Gen. John L. Beveridge, who was elected lieutenant-governor of the State in 1872, and served the full term of four years as governor, *vice* Gen. Oglesby elected to the senate, served at first as a major in the 8th Cavalry, but was subsequently transferred to and commissioned colonel of the 17th. This regiment was ordered to Missouri, where it was kept busily employed in skirmishes and engagements, doing valiant service; Col. Beveridge most of the time being in command of a brigade. The 12th, under Col. Hasbrouck Davis, was engaged in some of the most noted of the successful raids in Virginia.

Maj. Zenas Applington of the 7th, was killed near Corinth in 1862; Lt.-Col. Harvey Hogg of the 2d cavalry, fell while leading a charge at Bolivar, Aug. 29, 1862; Col. John J. Mudd, of the same regiment, was killed on Red River, May 3, 1864; Lt.-Col. William McCullough, 4th, was killed in battle, Dec. 5, 1862; Col. Matthew H. Starr, 6th, was mortally wounded, October, 1864; Lt.-Col. Reuben Loomis, 6th, killed, Nov. 2, 1863; Lt.-Col. Wm. D. Blackburn, 7th, died of wounds, May 17, 1863; Maj. William H. Medill, 8th, died of wounds, July 16, 1863; Col. Warren Stewart, 15th, killed near Vicksburg, June 23, 1863; and Maj. Frederick Schaumbeck, 16th cavalry, killed in action, August 3, 1864.

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The 16th cavalry lost the remarkable number of 157 men who died in confederate prisons.*

In most or all of the engagements of which lists of the killed and wounded are presented in this chapter, some one or more of the Illinois artillery companies performed gallant and efficient services, often stemming the tide of rebel charges and saving the day. The heaviest loss in killed and mortally wounded of any Illinois battery during the war was 15 each, in Wood's Battery A and Houghtaling's C. These batteries, also lost the most in particular engagements, the former at Shiloh, 4 killed and 26 wounded; the latter at Stone's River, 5 killed and 20 wounded. Bridge's Battery at Chickamauga lost 6 killed, 16 wounded, and 4 missing. Taylor's Battery B was renowned all through the South for its efficiency, and the same is true of the famous De Gress's Battery of twenty-pound Parrot-guns, captured and recaptured so bravely at Atlanta.*

The three infantry regiments which sustained the greatest numerical losses in battles were the following: 5th New Hampshire, 18 officers, 277 men; the 83d Pennsylvania, 11 officers, 271 men; the 7th Wisconsin, 10 officers, 271 men. Many other regiments suffered nearly equal losses, that of the 9th Illinois, which heads the list of this State, having 5 officers who were either killed or died of wounds and 211 men; the 36th Illinois, with a loss of 11 officers and 193 men, not being far behind.

The largest percentage of loss in killed and mortally wounded in any infantry regiment was sustained by the 2d Wisconsin, which, out of 1203 names enrolled, lost 238 or 19.7 per cent. The 57th Massachusetts sustained the next heaviest percentage of loss. The heaviest losers among Illinois regiments in killed and mortally wounded were as follows: that of the 55th, 15; the 93d, 14.9; the 36th, 14.8; the 9th, 14.4; and several others reaching to between 10 and 14 per cent.

The greatest percentage of killed, wounded, and missing, the latter supposed to be killed or wounded, in any infantry regiment in any single engagement, was that of the 1st Minnesota at Gettysburg, where, out of 262 engaged, 47 were killed and 168 wounded, equal to 82 per cent. The 141st Pennsylvania lost

* Tables containing the losses of all the Illinois cavalry regiments and batteries will be found in the Appendix.

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75.7 per cent in the same battle; the 101st New York, 73.8 per cent at Manassas. In a list, prepared by Lt.-Col. William F. Fox, of 62 regiments, which sustained a loss in particular engagements of 50 per cent and over, were the following from Illinois:

REG'T	BATTLE	ENGAGED	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	PER CT
9th,	Shiloh,	578	61	300	5	63.3
51st,	Chickamauga,	209	18	92	18	61.2
41st,	Jackson,	338	27	135	40	59.7
55th,	Shiloh,	512	51	197	27	53.7
35th,	Chickamauga,	299	17	130	13	53.5
11th,	Fort Donelson,	500	70	181	88	50.1

To which may be added the following:

22d,	Stone's River,	342	43	94	56	60
34th,	Stone's River,	354	36	85	74	55
53d,	Jackson,	219	33	79	50	74 *

The following Illinois regiments participated in the celebrated campaign of Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the sea:†

REG'T	COLONEL	LT.-COLONEL	MAJOR
7th,	Richard Rowett,	Hector Perrin,	Edward S. Johnson.
9th,	——— ———	Samuel T. Hughes,	William Padon.
10th,	John Tillson,	David Gillespie,	George A. Race.
12th,	——— ———	Henry VanSellar,	Wheelock S. Merriman.
14th, 15th,	George C. Rogers,	Lemuel O. Gilman,	Carlos C. Cox.
16th,	Robert F. Smith,	James A. Chapman,	Charles Petrie.

* The greatest percentage of confederate losses sustained in particular engagements —on the same authority—were as follows:

REGIMENT	BATTLE	NO. ENGAGED	KILLED	WOUN'D	MISSING	PER CENT
1st Texas,	Antietam,	226	45	141	—	82
21st Georgia,	Manasses,	242	38	146	—	76
26th North Carolina,	Gettysburg,	820	86	502	[1]—	71

[1] 120 missing, many of whom were supposed to have been killed.

6th Mississippi,	Shiloh,	425	61	239	—	70
8th Tennessee,	Chickamauga,	328	44	180	—	68

and so on. According to the very imcomplete and imperfect confederate returns 42 regiments are reported to have lost from 50 to 82 per cent in single battles.

† A table showing the name of the colonel of each regiment, date of organization, strength, and date of final muster out, with name of officer then commanding and strength; and also, in order that full justice may be done, a complete list of casualties in each regiment, as prepared by Col. Fox in his "Regimental Losses," will be found in the Appendix.

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REG'T	COLONEL	LT.-COLONEL	MAJOR
20th,	Daniel Bradley,	——— ———	George W. Kennard.
26th,	——— ———	Ira J. Bloomfield,	John B. Harris.
30th,	Warren Shedd,	William C. Rhodes,	John P. Davis.
31st,	——— ———	Robert N. Pearson,	——— ———
32d,	——— ———	George H. English,	Henry Davidson.
34th,	——— ———	Peter Ege,	Peter F. Walker.
40th,	Stephen G. Hicks,	Hiram W. Hall,	——— ———
41st,	——— ———	——— ———	R. H. McFadden.
45th,	Robert P. Sealy,	——— ———	John O. Duer.
48th,	——— ———	Ashley T. Galbraith,	Edward Adams.
50th,	William Hanna,	——— ———	Horace L. Burnham.
52d,	——— ———	Jerome D. Davis,	Albert C. Perry.
53d,	John W. McClanahan,	——— ———	Roland H. Allison.
55th,	——— ———	——— ———	——— ———
56th,	Green B. Raum,	John P. Hall,	James P. Files.
57th,	——— ———	Frederick J. Hurlbut,	Frederick A. Battey.
60th,	William B. Anderson,	George W. Evans,	James H. McDonald.
63d,	Joseph B. McCown,	James Isaminger,	Joseph F. Lemen.
64th,	John Morrill,	Michael W. Manning,	Joseph S. Reynolds.
66th,	Andrew K. Campbell,	——— ———	——— ———
78th,	——— ———	Maris R. Vernon,	George Green.
82d,	Edward S. Salomon,	——— ———	Ferd H. Rolshanson.
85th,	Caleb J. Dilworth,	——— ———	Robert G. Rider.
86th,	——— ———	Allen L. Fahnestock,	——— ———
90th,	Owen Stuart,	——— ———	Patrick Flynn.
92d,	Smith D. Atkins,	Mathew VanBuskirk,	Albert Woodcock.
93d,	Nicholas C. Buswell,	——— ———	James M. Fisher.
101st,	John B. LaSage,	——— ———	Napoleon B. Brown.
102d,	Franklin C. Smith,	Isaac McManus,	Hiland H. Clay.
103d,	George W. Wright,	Asias Willison,	Charles W. Wills.
104th,	Douglas Hapeman,	——— ———	John H. Widmer.
105th,	Daniel Dustin,	Everell F. Dutton,	Henry D. Brown.
110th,	——— ———	Ebenezer H. Topping,	Green M. Cantrell.
111th,	James S. Martin,	Joseph F. Black,	William H. Mabry.
116th,	——— ———	John E. Madux,	John S. Windsor.
125th,	——— ———	James W. Langley,	John B. Lee.
127th,	——— ———	Frank S. Curtiss,	Frank C. Gillette.
129th,	Henry Case,	Thomas H. Flynn,	John A. Hoskins.

Artillery:—1st Regiment Company C, Capt. Joseph R. Channel.
1st Regiment Company H, Capt. Francis De Gress.
2d Regiment Company I, Capt. Judson Rich.

Cavalry:—11th Regiment Company G, Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.

In all, 45 regiments and 4 companies.—"Adjutant-General's Report," I, 103.

The splendid record made by the volunteers from Illinois could not have been accomplished, however, but for their gallant and able leadership.

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Our State gave to the Nation and the world not only the illustrious Lincoln, but the great commander-in-chief, General Grant, who led her armed hosts to final victory. Eleven other of the major-generals of volunteers were credited to Illinois, namely: John Pope, John A. McClernand, Stephen A. Hurlbut, Benjamin M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, Richard J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Napoleon B. Buford, Wesley Merritt, Benjamin H. Grierson, and Giles A. Smith.

Twenty of those who started out as commanders of regiments were promoted to brevet major-generalship; fifty-three —excluding those named above—rose to be brigadier-generals, and 120 attained the rank of brevet brigadier-generals. To award to each of these gallant leaders his just meed of praise would be impossible without prolixity; to select a chosen few for special encomium would be invidious.*

The State was equally well served by the staff-officers and *aides-de-camp* appointed therefrom, headed by the brave and efficient Gen. John A. Rawlins.

To confine the history of the part taken by Illinois in the war to a recital of the meritorious services of her brave volunteers, would be as incomplete as it would be unjust, to that portion of her citizens who, for personal, domestic, or official reasons, did not go to the war and who might be properly classified as the "stay-at-homes."

It was just as essential to the success of the Union cause that trade should be carried on, manufactures continued, and that civil and *quasi*-military offices should be loyally filled and faithfully administered, as it was that armies should be recruited and equipped for the struggle in the field. Many of those who would have distinguished themselves in the military service and would have shared with others in the renown of their heroic achievements, wisely and nobly decided to perform their duties as public officers or private citizens in their several stations at home.

The backbone of the Union army was the unfaltering support it received from the loyal people who helped to raise and maintain it; who followed it with their sympathy and aid; who in

* A complete list of brevet major-generals, brigadier and brevet brigadier-generals, will be found in the Appendix.

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fact furnished the sinews of war and made its glorious success possible. To counteract the adverse influences of the disloyal element, which was ever active and untiring; to uncover and defeat their secret machinations; to respond to the frequent calls of sanitary and christian commissions; and to keep brightly burning the flame of patriotism on every home altar — these were the claims and demands which were continually pressing upon the time, purse, and devotion to the Union of the "stay-at-homes."

As soon as news had been received of the engagement at Fort Donelson, the governor and state officers visited the battle-field, not only for the purpose of rejoicing with the brave volunteers over the first great victory of the Union arms, but also, and chiefly, to look after and care for the sick and wounded.

It had been seen long before this that the facilities of the war department were inadequate to the proper care of the sick and disabled soldiers of so vast and hastily-equipped an army. To alleviate the suffering and reduce the mortality consequent upon the imperfect methods of the government, supplementary organizations, sanitary commissions, both national and state, were formed. Through the unwearying zeal of these efforts, large quantities of medical and surgical as well as other supplies were collected and distributed among the wounded and suffering, both in hospitals and camps. Devoted, self-sacrificing, courageous women volunteered their services as nurses and nobly performed their part, not only by the couch of pain in the hospital or tent, but even in the midst of a pitiless leaden hail upon the field.

Following close upon the victory at Fort Donelson, came the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, with its appalling list of 7882 wounded Union soldiers, besides the multitude of confederates left helpless upon the field. The army-hospitals were overcrowded, and in pursuance of the recommendation of Governor Yates, hospitals were established at Springfield, Peoria, and Quincy.

Within twenty-four hours after the guns of Shiloh had ceased to reverberate among the mountains of Tennessee, Gov. Yates had chartered a steamboat, from the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad, commanded by Col. Charles Goodrich Ham-

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mond, and was on his way to the scene of carnage, with surgeons, nurses, and all necessary medico-surgical appliances and supplies.

Arriving just a week after the battle, the dreadful evidences of the havoc of war were to be seen on every side. Dead bodies were lying on the ground awaiting burial, while others had been hurriedly thrown into shallow graves and were but partially covered with the cold earth. The condition of the wounded was most deplorable. The accommodations of the hastily-improvised field-hospitals were insufficient to provide for the dying and those whose wounds were most serious. Hundreds of brave men were lying where they had fallen, their wounds as yet undressed, while other hundreds were dying from disease induced by nervous prostration and exposure. They had neither supplies nor medical attention.

The governor's coming was most opportune and was hailed by the suffering soldiers and their friends with unspeakable satisfaction. In a few hours the boat was laden with about 300 of the most severely wounded and had started on its homeward way. As soon as its precious human cargo had been disposed of in Illinois hospitals, Adj't-Gen. Fuller was dispatched with the same boat for another load to be cared for in a like manner. Two other similar and equally successful expeditions followed; the number of wounded soldiers thus brought to northern hospitals and within the reach of friends and home exceeded 1000; and the number of lives thus saved, which would have been lost if left to such surgical treatment as could have been given them by regulation methods, can hardly be estimated.

Gov. Yates had said, "we must not let our brave boys think that they are forgotten, but follow them in their many marches, with such things as they need for their comfort, which the government can not supply, and with messages of love and encouragement from home, wherever they go and at whatever cost."

To carry out this purpose involved the outlay of immense sums and the labor of many patriotic hands. In order that the work might be properly systematized and intelligently directed, the governor determined to establish a State sanitary bureau and appointed Col. John Williams, state commissary-general, its chief. A board of directors was appointed, consisting of Col. John

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Williams, William Butler, John P. Reynolds, Robert Irwin, and E. B. Hawley; Col. John R. Woods acted as secretary. State agents, for the purpose of dispensing relief and distributing supplies, were appointed at the places named as follows: C. T. Chase and Capt. C. W. Webster at Cairo, J. C. McCoy and A. A. Dunseth at Louisville, Col. Thomas P. Robb at Memphis, Edward I. Eno at Nashville, Dr. J. Weeks and M. E. Worrall at Chattanooga, E. C. Hackett at Duvalls Bluffs, Maj. John H. Woods at St. Louis, and E. Ransom in the home field.

So efficient and popular had been the work of these officers, that the legislature of 1865 passed a law authorizing the governor to appoint "military state agents" and providing for their compensation. Under this law, with the rank of colonel, were appointed: Walter D. B. Morrill, Selah W. King, Jackson M. Sheets, Thomas P. Robb, B. F. Bumgardner, Harry D. Cook, John H. Wickiser, Owen M. Long, M.D., and Newton Crawford, all of whom performed arduous and efficient services.

Auxiliary sanitary associations and soldiers aid-societies were formed, and fairs held in aid of the work in nearly every county in the State, the citizens responding with great liberality to all of the many calls made upon them.

The labors of the state commission were of incalculable value. It formed the connecting link between the needy, suffering soldier and those dear to him at home. In his privations it brought solace and not infrequently its ministrations called him back to life from the brink of the grave. Thousands were saved to their families and country through this instrumentality, who but for the assistance thus rendered would have been sacrificed. They, wasted and bleeding from wounds, were met returning by warm hearts and restored to home and health. Those incapacitated for service were furloughed or discharged and sent home to their families and friends. Their papers were properly made out and their pay collected and sent to them—over $300,000 passing in this way through the hands of the commission. They were lodged on their way in Soldiers' homes and were supplied with meals, rations, and clothing, and furnished with transportation when able to travel.

The United-States sanitary commission, organized April 25, 1861, with Rev. Henry W. Bellows of New York at its head,

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embraced in its field of operations the entire army. The Chicago commission was organized Oct. 17, 1861. Its principal officers and self-sacrificing and indefatigable managers were Isaac Newton Arnold, Mark Skinner, Ezra Butler McCagg, William Hubbard Brown, Dr. Ralph N. Isham, E. W. Blatchford, John W. Foster, James Ward, Cyrus Bentley, Benjamin Wright Raymond, Ira G. Munn, Wesley Munger, Jabez Kent Botsford, James B. Bradwell, Charles Goodrich Hammond, and Thomas Butler Bryan. The service rendered by these societies and kindred organizations was second only to that of our immense armies, which they supplemented.

Soldiers' homes and relief associations and hospitals were established, and agents appointed. Immense sums of money and large quantities of supplies were collected, partly by direct contribution and partly through sanitary fairs and other agencies —the total aggregating $1,056,192, of which $411,027 was in cash. This enormous fund was administered with rigid economy and scrupulous fidelity, being applied, almost in its entirety, to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

In this great work the women of the State were not found wanting, and its success was in no small degree due to their unwearying devotion and noble self-sacrifice. Among those prominently identified with the movement in Chicago and who lent it invaluable aid were Mesdames Daniel P. Livermore, Abram H. Hoge, Henry Sayrs, Jeremiah Porter, Oliver E. Hosmer, Christopher C. Webster, E. W. Blatchford, ——— Sloan, ——— Beaubien, Myra Bradwell, C. P. Dickinson, Misses —— Culver, Elizabeth Hawley, Elizabeth Blakie, and Jeanie E. Mc Laren. Through their efforts, in addition to other work for the commission, a female-nurse association was formed, the object of which was to furnish to military hospitals trained nurses. At the head of this department were Mrs. Mary Bickerdyke, Mrs. ——— Edgerton, Miss Jane A. Babcock, Miss Mary E. M. Foster, and Mrs. D. M. Brundage.

In 1863, was also formed, in Chicago, the Ladies Relief Society to care for the families of soldiers. It was managed by Mesdames Abram H. Hoge, Edward I. Tinkham, C. A. Lamb, and Henry D. Smith.

Another association of the "stay-at-homes" was the Christian

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Commission, at the head of which, in Chicago, were John V. Farwell, Tuthill King, Benjamin F. Jacobs, Dwight L. Moody, Samuel P. Farrington, Jas. L. Reynolds, and Phineas L. Underwood. Through this branch, $139,019 in cash, stores, and publications, were distributed. The branch at Peoria distributed $54,863, and that at Springfield, $33,756.

But the efforts of patriotic citizens to mitigate the horrors of war and alleviate distressed soldiers were not confined to any one city or town. In every county either branch associations existed or fairs were held, and loyal men and women gave from their own home store-house the best they had, and all that could be spared to minister to the wants of their husbands and fathers, their sons, brothers, and neighbors in the field. It was a day of willing sacrifices and hearty offerings upon the altar of their country's liberty and unity.

The "stay-at-homes," in addition to the societies above named, formed another organization totally dissimilar to these in its aims and methods, but which wielded a mighty influence for good in its own chosen field. It was the secret political order known as the Union League of America, and had for its object countervailing results against the efforts of the secret orders of southern sympathizers. It came into existence in the summer of 1862, in Tazewell County, and rapidly spread over this and other states, attaining the proportions of a national organization within a year. In 1864, it embraced 1300 councils and had a membership of 175,000. Col. George H. Harlow, afterward secretary of state, was one of its chief promoters, and for many years grand secretary of the Illinois council. The order still exists, though in a modified form.

The favorable influence of the loyal press has already been adverted to and can not be too strongly emphasized. Many of those who have since become distinguished as editors and writers, gained their first laurels as war correspondents of leading daily papers. Among those in this State, who attained a well-earned reputation as being one of the ablest, was Joseph K. C. Forrest. He was a great friend of Gov. Yates, who honored him by appointing him a member of his staff with the rank of colonel. He was the leading Springfield correspondent during the war and subsequently followed the ex-governor, now

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senator, to Washington. He is an entertaining and brilliant writer, and, at the age of seventy, still resides in Chicago and wields the pen with undiminished power.

The universally conceded influence of Song upon public sentiment first found recognition in the historic saying of Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, two centuries ago, "give me the making of the ballads and I care not who makes the laws of a nation".

In no single direction, perhaps, were the contributions of Illinoisans to the success of the war more powerful and conspicuous than in that of the songs of the war furnished by two of her citizens. "The Battle-Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," were composed by George F. Root, who at the age of seventy is still an esteemed and influential citizen of Chicago. "Marching Through Georgia," "Kingdom Coming," and "Brave Boys are They," were the inspired strains of Henry Clay Work, who at the time and for many years afterward was also a resident of Chicago.

A confederate general, a few days after the surrender of Lee, on hearing these and other songs for the first time, sung by a Union quartette, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, if we'd had your songs, we'd have licked you out of your boots. Who couldn't have marched or fought with such songs?" Another one remarked: "I shall never forget the first time I heard 'Rally Round the Flag.' T'was a nasty night during the 'Seven-days Fight,' I was on picket, when just before taps, some fellow on the other side struck up that song and others joined in the chorus. Tom B. sung out, 'Good heavens, Cap., what are those fellows made of? Here we've licked them six days running, and now on the eve of the seventh they're singing 'Rally Round the Flag.' I tell you that song sounded to me like the 'knell of doom' and my heart went down into my boots, and it has been an up-hill fight with me ever since that night."*

It is stated that after the battle of Stone's River a great many officers had become discouraged and being opposed to the proclamation of emancipation, tendered their resignations. A few days afterward a glee-club visited them from Chicago and they heard the new song "The Battle-Cry of Freedom,"

* *Century Magazine*, XXXV, 478.

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and the effect was little short of miraculous. It rang through the camp like wildfire, inspiring fresh courage and hope and enthusiasm. Day and night, from every tent in lusty harmony might be heard the chorus:

> "The Union forever, hurrah! boys, hurrah!
> Down with the traitor, up with the Stars;
> While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
> Shouting the battle-cry of freedom."

And thus through these songs, simple in melody but powerful in their appeal to the patriotic soul, the voice of Illinois was heard in every camp throughout the army — in the swamps of Virginia, on the sand-hills of Arkansas, along the bayous of the delta of the Mississippi, upon the mountains of Tennessee and Georgia,—recalling to the minds of the boys in blue, the principles which they were risking their lives to maintain, reanimating their drooping spirits in the hour of defeat and inciting their loyal hearts to new acts of valor. They not only brought fresh cheer to the troops on tented fields, but stirred the patriotism and nerved the loyal heart at home. At every Union meeting, whether it was to recruit the army, to organize fresh bodies of troops, to raise funds for war purposes, or arouse enthusiasm at political meetings, that song and others, especially "Marching Through Georgia," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," were sung by the entire audience, with electrical effect. Nor in these later days when the Angel of Peace spreads her wings over a reunited country has the echo of these Songs yet died away. As long as the Union shall endure, these cherished melodies will be sung around the "camp-fires" of veterans, in the family circle, and on national holidays; not in vindictive memory but rather in a spirit of loyal enthusiasm and of thanksgiving to the Power which has made us one people.

Thus in brief has been given a glance only at the part borne by Illinois in the great war of the rebellion.

The author is indebted to Hon. Lucien B. Crooker, of Mendota, author of "The Story of the 55th Illinois," for his assistance and many valuable suggestions in the preparation of the tables of losses in this chapter

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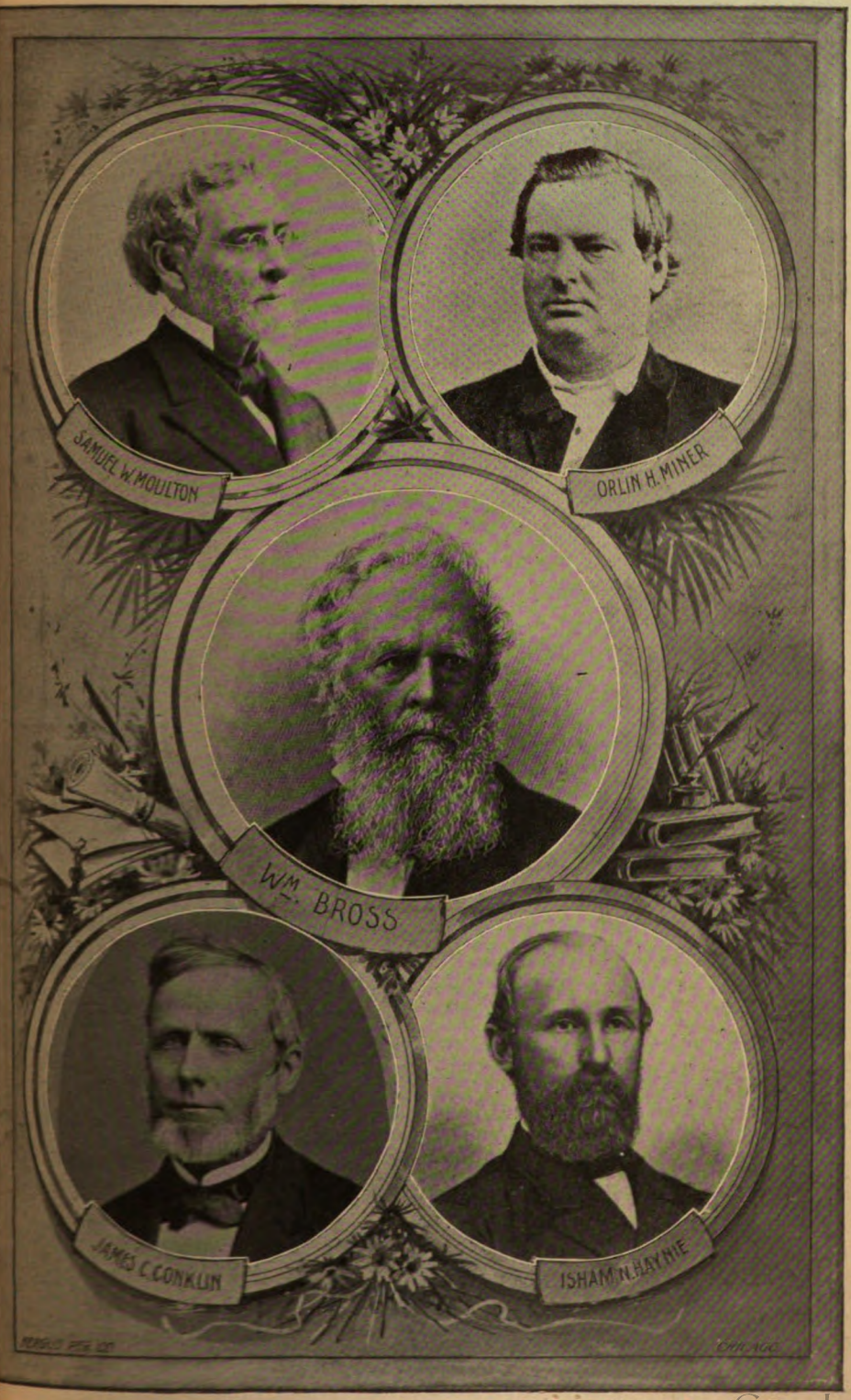
CHAPTER XL.

Gov. Oglesby's Administration — [Continued] — Changed Aspect of Politics—Reconstruction—Conventions and Elections of 1866—Twenty-fifth General Assembly—Re-election of United-States Senator Trumbull—Laws—New State-House—Political Conventions, Nominations, and Elections of 1868—State Debt, Receipts, and Expenditures.

WITH the close of the war and the incoming of a new national administration, with Vice-President Andrew Johnson at its head, new questions and political problems of grave import presented themselves. It very early became apparent that upon the questions growing out of the restoration of the states lately in rebellion to their forfeited place in the Union, and establishing the *status* of the newly-emancipated slaves, there was a radical divergence of opinions between the new executive and the great majority of the party whose suffrages had rendered possible his accidental elevation to the presidential chair.

The public utterances of President Johnson upon assuming the seat made vacant by the bullet of the assassin, were of such a character as to induce some leading, conservative republicans to fear that the catholic charity of the martyred Lincoln was to be replaced by a spirit of vindictive rancor. Johnson was loud voiced in his declaration that "traitors must be hanged and treason made odious," and offered a reward of $100,000 for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis and of $25,000 each for the arrest of other noted confederate leaders, and fears were expressed at the North that in the treatment of the late insurgents, justice might be supplanted by revenge. Not many months passed, however, before all dread of the possibility of such a catastrophe was effectually dissipated. On May 29, 1865, the president issued a proclamation of amnesty and pardon, and during the two months succeeding, the wheels of civil government were set in motion in the seceded states by the

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appointment of provisional governors. These governments were controlled by men who for four years had devoted all their energies to the destruction of the Union, and openly avowed that their only regret was the failure of the cause which they had espoused. Their hatred of the national government was equalled in intensity only by their devotion to the memory of the defunct confederacy. The arbitrament of arms had not altered their convictions, and their every act was inspired by a determination to accomplish, by indirect means, at least a portion of those results which they had failed to achieve by the sword. With their consent, if not at their instigation, the "old flag" was openly and repeatedly insulted. Although the thirteenth amendment to the constitution was formally ratified, state legislation was so shaped as virtually to deprive the freedmen of all the benefits of liberty. Unrepentant leaders of the rebellion appeared as claimants of seats in the halls of congress and arrogantly demanded the repeal of the test oath.

Such were the fruits of the presidential policy with which congress found itself confronted when called upon to grapple with the perplexing problems of reconstruction. Vastly different from the views of Johnson were the sentiments of the majority of both houses of the national legislature. What was at first a difference of opinion soon widened into an irreparable breach, and the rupture between the executive and legislative branches of the government was well nigh completed by the presidential vetoes of the measures popularly known as the Freedmen's-Bureau bill and the Civil-Rights bill of which Lyman Trumbull was the author. The open and uncompromising warfare between the president and congress that followed formed one of the most exciting eras of American political history. The president favored the immediate readmission of the states with full representation in congress, while the latter body contended that the lately-revolted states should not be admitted to a participation in the government of the country without first providing such constitutional guarantees as would secure the civil rights of all citizens of the republic, insure a just equality of representation, protection against claims founded in the rebellion, and the exclusion from positions of public trust of certain leading confederates. The attitude of the administra-

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tion, supported as it was by the entire democratic party and press, inflamed partisan resentment to fever-heat. The country was fairly ablaze with excitement and constitutional lawyers were as plentiful as voters. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution having been rejected by the states lately in rebellion, congress evolved a new plan for reconstruction, which was engrafted upon the national statute-book, despite the president's veto, and the conflict between privilege and prerogative continued until its culmination was reached in the world-famous impeachment of the chief magistrate, and the failure of the managers on the part of the house to secure the constitutional majority in the senate.

The republican state-convention met at Springfield, on Aug. 8, 1866, and was presided over by General Green B. Raum, James P. Root acting as the principal secretary. Gen. John A. Logan was nominated for congressman at large; Newton Bateman, the then incumbent, was renominated by acclamation for superintendent of public instruction, and Gen. George W. Smith of Chicago, who had served as an officer with great gallantry and distinction in the 88th—Board of Trade—regiment, was selected for the state treasurership on the second ballot.

The platform adopted endorsed the congressional policy of reconstruction as in contradistinction to that of the president; approved the 13th amendment to the constitution; denied the right of the executive to encroach upon, or even to interfere with, the constitutional power vested in a coördinate branch of the government; endorsed the congressional test-oath; expressed "unfeigned and heartfelt thanks to the soldiers and sailors for the achievements and triumphs which forever immortalize them and the Nation whose government they saved;" paid a tribute to the memory of the martyred Lincoln; and favored shorter hours of labor for the workingman.

The democratic state-convention assembled at Springfield, August 29, over which Gen. John A. McClernand presided. Col. T. Lyle Dickey was nominated for congressman at large on the second ballot; Gen. Jesse J. Phillips for state treasurer by acclamation, and Col. John M. Crebs for state superintendent of public instruction. This was essentially a soldier's ticket,

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being made up of officers who had performed gallant services in the late war. The platform adopted contained planks favoring the reduction of hours of labor, as had that of the republicans; declaring sympathy with Ireland; and reaffirming allegiance to the Monroe doctrine. The points as to which an issue was raised between the two parties were indicated in the resolutions which pronounced in favor of the taxation of all property, including United-States bonds, and of the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank notes as a medium of circulation.

A "national union" convention of the supporters of President Johnson having been held at Philadelphia, August 17, the platform of that body on the subject of reconstruction was adopted. They declared that "slavery was abolished and forever prohibited," and that the enfranchised slaves should receive, in common with all other inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property; that the debt of the Nation was sacred and inviolable; recognized the services of the federal soldiers; and endorsed President Johnson and the policy of his administration.

On the issues thus raised joint-discussions were held by candidates for congress in nearly every congressional district; notably between Gen. Raum and W. J. Allen, in the thirteenth; H. P. H. Bromwell and Gen. J. C. Black in the seventh; and between S. M. Cullom and Dr. Edwin S. Fowler in the eighth; while Gen. Logan and Col. Dickey met each other at Carbondale, McComb, and Decatur, at each of which places large crowds gathered to hear the debate. The republicans carried the State by an increased majority—that of Logan being 55,987. They elected 11 out of 14 congressmen and secured the legislature by an overwhelming majority—the senate standing 16 republicans to 9 democrats, and the house, 60 republicans to 25 democrats. It was apparent, however, that the returned soldiers had divided their vote very nearly impartially between the two parties.

There were three sessions of the twenty-fifth general assembly; the first from Jan. 7, to Feb. 28, 1867; the second from June 11, to June 13; and the third, from June 14, to June 28.

Gen. A. C. Fuller had been transferred from the house to the senate, as had Daniel J. Pinckney; and with them appeared in

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that body for the first time, Thomas A. Boyd, Greenberry L. Fort, Daniel W. Munn, and William Shepard.

To the house but 18 former members had been returned. Among these were Hugh Gregg, Wm. K. Murphy, Jas. C. Conkling, Jas. M. Epler, Malden Jones, T. C. Moore, Elmer Baldwin, Franklin Corwin, Stephen A. Hurlbut, E. B. Payne, and H. C. Childs. Among the new names on the roll were those of Erastus N. Bates, Robert P. Hanna, John H. Yeager, J. F. Alexander, James M. True, Edwin Harlan, J. B. Ricks, H. C. Withers, Robert M. Knapp, J. G. Fonda, Wm. M. Smith, Henry S. Greene, A. B. Bunn, Wm. Strawn, James Dinsmore, Joseph M. Bailey, Henry M. Shepard, Edward S. Taylor, Lester L. Bond, Joseph S. Reynolds, and Horace M. Singer.

The house was organized by the election of Franklin Corwin of LaSalle, speaker, who received 58 votes to 24 cast for Newton R. Casey. Stephen G. Paddock was elected clerk of the house and Charles E. Lippincott secretary of the senate.

The governor's message was read to both houses on January 7. He congratulated the people upon the cessation of war and referred to the death of the president in the following well-chosen words: "Prompt to war, we were overjoyed at the return of peace. Our noble soldiers who sought the field and defied the conflict—who stood at the helm until the tempest subsided —have returned to all the employments of peaceful life, so naturally, and so rapidly, that but for the mangled forms of those we meet every day, and the noble and honored dead, who sleep behind, the dark hours of the four mad years would scarcely sadden us.

"Inspired by solemn duty and unalloyed respect for his high character as a citizen and statesman, I but respond to a natural and just expectation in recalling your thoughts to the death of Abraham Lincoln, the late president of the United States. In the maturity of life, at the moment of greatest usefulness to his country, when the gilded rays of the morning of peace were just beginning to dawn upon our distracted country, and the first impressions of joy to throb in his great heart over the august results of our own great struggle, and his own herculean efforts, for the peace, the security, and the perpetuity of the Union, he fell by the hand of a remorseless assassin. Our State

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was his loved home and here he sleeps in death. Illinois, justly proud of his imperishable fame, can not regret that he belonged to our whole county, and by our whole country shall be forever honored and mourned."

He exhibited a detailed statement of the public debt and of the receipts and expenditures of the State government; referred to the State census taken in 1865, which, although incomplete, showed a decided increase of products and manufacturing, as compared with 1860, and a marked growth in population, which was given as 2,141,510; referred to the condition of the state institutions; and recommended a revision of the State constitution.

The first work of the legislature, after effecting the organization of the two houses, was the election of a successor to Judge Trumbull whose term as United-States senator was to expire on March 4. Considerable hostility to Trumbull's reëlection was developed, many republicans thinking that the honor should be conferred upon one of the heroes of the war. The opposition finally concentrated in favor of John M. Palmer, and the claims of each candidate were discussed with no little warmth, there having been raised the issue of fact as to the source from which emanated the idea of citizenship embodied in the civil-rights bill introduced by Judge Trumbull, which both contestants claimed to have originated. Gen. Palmer was supported by Generals Oglesby and Logan on the ground that the office ought to go to a soldier.

The strength of the candidates was tested on a preliminary ballot in the caucus and found to be 48 to 28 in favor of Trumbull. The friends of Palmer thereupon withdrew his name, when the judge was renominated by acclamation and his election followed on January 16; the democrats voting for Colonel T. Lyle Dickey.

On January 15, the fourteenth amendment to the Nation's constitution, conferring citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States—without regard to color—was ratified by a strict party-vote; the roll call in the senate showing 17 in its favor to 8 negatives, and in the house 60 to 25.

Having disposed of these political questions, both houses now gave their undivided attention to the consideration of those

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subjects of public interest, the discussion and settlement of which made this an unusually interesting and exciting session.

The first of these topics to receive attention was the question of the construction and location of an agricultural or industrial college, for the building and maintenance of which a donation of land had been made to the several states by act of congress of July 2, 1862; Illinois' share being equivalent to 480,000 acres. The condition of the grant was that the states should provide for the erection of these institutions within five years, which period would expire on the second day of the succeeding July. Among the cities and towns competing to secure the location were Jacksonville, Lincoln, Pekin, Bloomington, and Champaign, or Urbana. The latter city having made what was considered the best offer, consisting of lands and buildings estimated to be worth $550,400, won the prize, and the bill for the construction of the college was passed and duly approved.

Another question, still more absorbing, and which was considered in the same connection, was that of the erection of a new state-house. The State had manifestly outgrown the old structure, magnificent and complete as it was considered to be when built. The building did not now contain sufficient room to accommodate the public officers and there was a demand for a larger and more convenient edifice. With this question, however, and growing out of it, was sprung that of the removal of the capital. Anticipating the movement for a new building, a bill had been introduced in the senate in 1865, for the removal of the capital to Peoria, which had been rather favorably received in many portions of the State and advocated by some of the leading newspapers. M. L. Jossyln of McHenry, had at the same session introduced a bill for the removal of the seat of government to Chicago, but this had been subsequently laid upon the table by a vote of 48 to 31.*

At the present session, a bill providing for the erection of a new state-house — limiting its cost to $3,000,000 and appropriating $450,000 to begin the work — was introduced in the senate and ably managed there by Cohrs, and skilfully championed in the house by Conkling from Sangamon, who found an able coadjutor in Gen. Hurlbut. Almost simultaneously, Decatur

* "House Journal," 537.

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now came to the front with a proposition, to donate to the State a beautiful site, comprising about ten acres of land, and $1,000,000 in cash, for the location of the capital in that city. But munificent as was the offer, it failed to make any decided impression upon the legislative mind, and the bill of Senator Cohrs became a law February 25, 1867.

An attempt was made subsequently to obstruct the action of the state-house commissioners—by legal proceedings on the ground that being public officers, under the constitution they should have been appointed by the governor instead of being named by the legislature, and that, therefore, they had no rightful authority to act; but the court of ultimate resort finally decided that the position of the petitioners was not well taken.

The following additional laws of public importance were also passed at this session:

To locate, construct, and carry on the southern Illinois penitentiary; to establish a state board for the equalization of assessments; to create the office of attorney-general; an act providing for the regulation of warehousemen and authorizing connections of railroads with warehouses; an act relating to the competency of witnesses, removing the disqualification theretofore attaching through interest in the event of the suit or because of previous conviction of crime, thus changing the rules of the common law in this respect; also acts for canal-and-river improvement; making eight hours a legal day's work, except in farm employments; authorizing juries in cases of murder to fix the punishment by either death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The question of state supervision of railroads and the regulation of rates was freely discussed at this session, and a bill for that purpose passed the senate but failed to secure a majority in the house.

The laws of public and general interest passed at this session, important and far-reaching as they were, are contained in a modest volume of 205 printed-octavo pages; while those denominated "private," relating chiefly to corporations, required three large volumes containing over 2500 octavo pages.

The general assembly adjourned February 28, but the body was convened in special session June 11, by the governor, at

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which time laws were passed regulating the assessment and collection of taxes upon the shares of capital stock in banks, and amendatory of "an act to incorporate the Mississippi-River-and-Wisconsin-State-Line Railroad Company" of Feb. 28, 1867.

A second special session was called June 14—the first having adjourned on that day—to provide for the management of the penitentiary at Joliet, the lessee having surrendered his lease without previous notice. A law was passed providing for the appointment of commissioners, a warden, and for the letting of the convict's labor on contract. This being done, the legislature finally adjourned June 28.

The troubling of the political waters in Illinois by the two great parties, preparatory to the quadrennial commotions preceding the first presidential election after the war, was inaugurated by the democrats. Their state convention met at Springfield, April 15, and was presided over by Anthony L. Thornton. It was declared in the platform adopted that the democratic party was unalterably opposed to the reconstruction measures of congress; that the right of suffrage should be limited to the white race, but that the people in each state should determine the question for themselves; that the public debt should be paid in legal tenders, except when a different standard had been stipulated for; in favor of abolishing the present national-bank system and supplying legal tenders in the place of bank-notes; that all government securities should be taxed; condemning the existing tariff system and demanding that trade should be left entirely free, subject only to the imperative necessities of the government; denouncing the impeachment of President Johnson; acknowledging the Nation's debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors; and, finally, pronouncing in favor of Geo. H. Pendleton as the choice of the party in Illinois for president.*

* The following were appointed delegates to the national convention: at large, Wm. J. Allen, Wm. R. Morrison, George W. Shutt, W. T. Dowdall, Wilbur F. Storey Wm. A. Richardson; 1st district, Thomas Hoyne, W. C. Goudy; 2d, R. S. Molony, A. M. Herrington; 3d, William P. Malburn, Bernard H. Truesdale; 4th, Charles Buford, Geo. Edmunds; 5th, W. W. O'Brien, James S. Eckles; 6th, Chas. E. Boyer, J. H. McConnel; 7th, John Doulon, Thomas Brewer; 8th, R. B. M. Wilson, Charles A. Keyes; 9th, Lyman Lacy, Henry L. Bryant; 10th, Edward Y. Rice, David M. Woodson; 11th, Samuel K. Casey, Joseph Cooper; 12th, Timothy Greaze, W. A. J. Sparks; 13th, William H. Green, George W. Wall.

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This platform was not adopted without strong opposition, many of the delegates being in favor of the payment of the 5–20 bonds in gold and many also were opposed to the nomination of Pendleton.

The ticket nominated was John R. Eden for governor; Wm. H. Van Epps for lieutenant-governor; Gustavus Van Hornbecke for secretary of state; Gen. Jesse J. Phillips for state treasurer; John R. Shannon for auditor; John W. Connett, Dr. W. G. Garrard, and Volney Zarley for commissioners of the penitentiary; William W. O'Brien was nominated for congressman at large.

The republican state convention was held at Peoria, May 6. Franklin Corwin acted as president and James P. Root as principal secretary.

Peoria was the home of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, then attorney-general,* whose name had been favorably mentioned in connection with the governorship, in case General Palmer who had been brought most prominently before the public as a candidate should decline the honor, as it had been authoritatively stated he would do. A dispatch was sent to the general when the convention assembled asking him if he would accept the nomination, to which he replied, "Do not permit me to be nominated, I can not accept."† But the convention "would not take no for an answer," and his nomination, which would have been by acclamation had there not been doubts of his acceptance, was made on the second ballot, the vote standing as follows: first ballot—Palmer 263, Ingersoll 117, S. W. Moulton 82, Dubois 42; second ballot—Palmer 317, Ingersoll 118, Moulton 52, Dubois 17. The nomination was then made unanimous. It was evident that his selection voiced the spontaneous choice of the party; the nomination came to him without effort on his part, and his election was, perhaps, the first instance in Illinois politics of "the office seeking the man rather than the man the office."

The other nominations were as follows: for lieutenant-governor, John Dougherty of Union County without serious opposition; for secretary of state, Edward Rummel on the third

* Appointed Feb. 28, 1867, by Gov. Oglesby under the law of the last legislature.
† Springfield *State Journal's* report.

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ballot; for auditor, Charles E. Lippincott on the first ballot; for state treasurer, Erastus N. Bates on the first ballot, the race being close between him and the then incumbent, George W. Smith. There was also an animated contest over the nomination for attorney-general between Washington Bushnell and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, resulting in the choice of the former; for penitentiary commissioners, Andrew Shuman, Robert E. Logan, and John Reid were nominated; and John A. Logan for congressman at large, by acclamation.

The platform adopted supported the reconstruction policy of congress; denounced repudiation and favored paying the public debt according to the letter and spirit of the law; demanded the equalization and reduction of taxes; recognized the rights of labor — "an honest day's wages for a faithful day's work;" endorsed Gen. U. S. Grant for president; and expressed gratitude to the soldiers and sailors for their services in the late war.*

At the republican national convention which met in Chicago, May 21, Ulysses S. Grant was nominated for president by general consent; and Schuyler Colfax for vice-president, after a close contest—on the fifth ballot, the other principal candidates being Benj. F. Wade, Reuben E. Fenton, and Henry Wilson.

The democratic national convention was held in New-York City, beginning on July 4. The first ballot exhibited the strength of the various candidates for nomination as follows: George H. Pendleton 105, Andrew Johnson 65, Winfield S. Hancock 33½, Sanford E. Church 33, Asa Packer 26. Pendleton dropped out on the nineteenth ballot, when Hancock received 135½ votes, Thomas Hendricks 107½, with 73 scattering. On the twenty-second ballot, a stampede was made in the direction of Horatio Seymour, the president of the convention, who received 317 votes and was nominated despite his oft-quoted protestation, "Gentlemen, your candidate I can not

* The delegates chosen to the republican national convention were: at large, John A. Logan, B. J. Sweet, A. C. Babcock, J. K. Dubois, E. A. Storrs; 1st district, J. R. Jones, Herman Raster; 2d, M. L. Josslyn, Wm. Hullin; 3d, James L. Camp, N. D. Swift; 4th, Calvin Truesdale, Ira D. Chamberlin; 5th, Mark Bangs, W. L. Wiley; 6th, Henry Fish, Calhoun Grant; 7th, J. W. Langley, James H. Steele; 8th, Giles A. Smith, I. S. Whitmore; 9th, Hugh L. Fullerton, C. N. Whitney; 10th, John Logan, A. C. Vanderwater; 11th, J. A. Powell, William H. Robinson; 12th, P. E. Hosmer, Philip Isenmeyer; 13th, B. G. Roots, Thomas S. Ridgway.

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be." F. P. Blair of Missouri was nominated for vice-president.

All other questions in this celebrated campaign were made subordinate to that of the maintenance or overthrow of the congressional policy of reconstruction, including what was popularly known as impartial suffrage, and the payment of the public debt "not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted" as demanded by the republicans and opposed by the democrats; the latter insisting upon the adoption of the Johnsonian policy of reconstruction and the payment of the public debt in "lawful money," by which was meant the depreciated legal tenders.

The issue being thus made up, the popular verdict was again rendered in favor of the republicans. Grant carried 26 states and received 214 electoral votes; Seymour 8 states, including New York, with 80 electoral votes; three states not voting. Grant's majority of the popular vote was 305,458; his majority in Illinois was 51,150; while Palmer's was 50,099. The republicans succeeded also in securing an increased legislative majority.

The receipts into the treasury for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1868, were $2,276,763, and the payments for special purposes $1,050,882, and for ordinary expenses, including state institutions, $1,075,726—leaving a balance, including amount brought forward, in the treasury of $216,751.

The state-debt was reduced during Gov. Oglesby's administration as follows:

Amount Dec. 1, 1864, -	$11,246,210	
Penitentiary bonds, - -	50,000	11,296,210
Paid on same in four years, - - -		5,307,757
Balance Dec. 1, 1868, -		$5,988,453
Paid on account of interest, - - -		$2,314,514

Gov. Oglesby was abundantly justified in saying at the close of his term, in his last message, that "looking back over the four years that have passed, since by the generous confidence of the people I was honored with the administration of the executive department of the State government, one unbroken chain of general and reasonable prosperity marks the whole period of our history and progressive march up to the commencement of the present year."

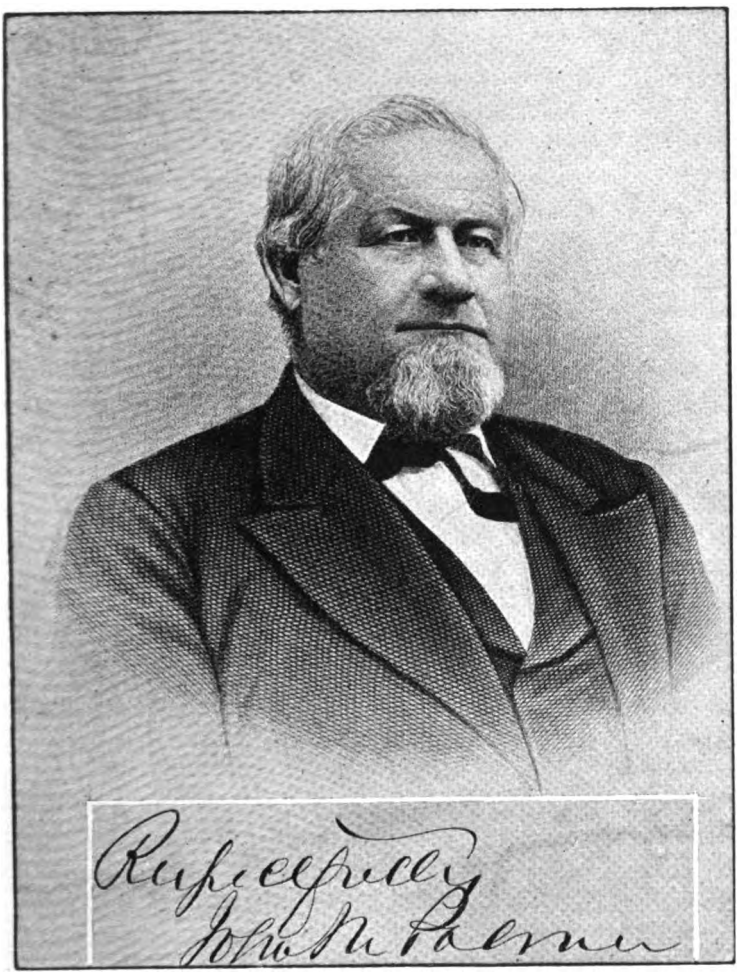
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CHAPTER XLI.

Governor Palmer's Administration (1869-1873)—Twenty-sixth General Assembly—Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—Special Legislation—Laws and Vetoes.

THE name of John McAuley Palmer, the sixteenth governor of the State, at the time of his nomination and election had become distinguished as that of one of the leaders of the republican party. Like his predecessor—as well as many others in this country who have won fame and honor—his early educational advantages were limited to such as were afforded by the common schools to be found in the country settlements of his native state, Kentucky, where he was born September 13, 1817. Removing to Illinois in 1831, after spending two years on his father's farm, he enjoyed for a brief time the benefit of attending Shurtliff College, at Upper Alton. Leaving the academic shades, however, at an early age, he donned the garb and grasped the ferule of the pedagogue. While thus employed, as his limited means afforded him opportunity, being encouraged thereto by Judge Douglas—who took an interest in his welfare, he pursued the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1839. His natural inclination soon led him to enter the arena of politics, where he made a favorable impression. His first office was that of probate judge of Macoupin County, his residence being at Carlinville, the county-seat. From this time forward his advancement was rapid. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847; was elected to the state senate in 1852, to fill a vacancy, and was reëlected in 1854. Having been, under all circumstances, and without regard to political affiliations, a consistent opponent of slavery, as was his father before him, he separated from the democratic party, to which he had hitherto belonged, in consequence of its attitude on the questions arising under the Kansas-Nebraska legislation of congress and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. His action as a member of the nineteenth general assembly in supporting Judge Trumbull, and afterward in assisting to organize

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the republican party, has already been adverted to. In 1859, he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress against General Mc Clernand; in 1860, he was a republican presidential elector; and in 1861, was one of the commissioners from Illinois to the peace-congress at Washington. When the war broke out, he tendered his services to the government and was commissioned colonel of the 14th Regiment. Discovering an unexpected aptitude for military affairs, he rose rapidly to the positions of brigadier- and major-general, successively. His record as a division-commander, especially at Stone's River and Chickamauga, was exceptionally brilliant. Having asked to be relieved from the command of the 14th army corps before Atlanta, because of the assignment over him by Gen. Sherman of Gen. Howard, a junior officer, to command the Army of the Tennessee, President Lincoln, who well knew Palmer's superior qualifications for such a position, appointed him to the command of the military district of Kentucky. His discharge of the responsible, complicated, and delicate duties thereto attaching, was such as to command the approval and endorsement of the administration and of loyal citizens generally.

Gen. Palmer is a devoted follower of his profession, the law, in which he has been successful to a high degree. No athlete enters into a contest of physical strength and dexterity with greater ardor or keener enjoyment than does the general into a legal contest before a court and jury. Here the full powers of his mind have free scope, and no intricacy of facts or ingenuity of opposing counsel can dampen his enthusiasm or lessen his devotion to the interests of his client. As a speaker, he is interesting and forcible rather than eloquent. Yet when he becomes fully aroused and the magnitude of the question is such as to bring into full play his strong reasoning faculties, his keen wit, and biting sarcasm, there are few speakers, however fluent or eloquent, who covet the opportunity of facing him on the other side. Of robust frame, sanguine temperament, genial disposition, and a superior mental organization, his seventy odd years, the greater portion of which have been spent in active public life, rest upon him as lightly as do two score years and ten upon the majority of men whose vital powers have not been submitted to so severe a strain. On his elevation to

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the executive chair of the State, he entered upon a larger and measurably untried field of service, and at the commencement of one of the most important eras in the civil history of Illinois.*

Col. John Dougherty, the lieutenant-governor elect, had been, until the outbreak of the civil war, a leading democrat. He had served four consecutive terms in the Illinois house of representatives, beginning in 1834; and had been twice thereafter elected to the state senate—1842–46. He was a fair parliamentarian and a courteous gentleman of the old school.†

The twenty-sixth general assembly, the last under the constitution of 1848, convened Jan. 4, 1869. The names of the new senators were J. J. R. Turney of Wayne County, Samuel K. Casey of Jefferson, John P. VanDorston of Fayette, Willard C. Flagg of Madison, Edwin Harlan of Clark, John McNulta of McLean, Aaron B. Nicholson of Logan, James M. Epler of Cass, Isaac McManus of Mercer, Jason W. Strevell of Livingston, Henry Snapp of Will, Andrew Crawford of Henry, and John C. Dore of Cook. In the house, less than one-fifth of the old members had been returned. Among these were Newton R. Casey, David M. Woodson, Charles Voris, William M. Smith, Franklin Corwin, James Dinsmore, Ansel B. Cook, Henry C. Childs; and Messrs. Bond, Reynolds, and Taylor, from Cook County.

Among the new members, there came for the first time, Silas Beason, John Cook, Irus Coy, Calvin H. Frew, Joshua C. Knickerbocker, John Landrigan, Edward Laning, Thomas E. Merritt, William E. Phelps, and Lorenzo D. Whiting. The senate stood 18 republicans, 7 democrats; the house, 58 republicans, 27 democrats.‡

Franklin Corwin was elected speaker, James P. Root clerk,

* Herbert Dilger was appointed adj't-general and E. B. Harlan private secretary.

† He was born of Irish parentage, in Washington County, Ohio, May 6, 1806.

‡ The occupations and nativity of the members were as follows:

Senate: lawyers 12, farmers 6, merchants 3, miller, trader, banker, and physician one each; 6 were from New York, 4 New England, 3 Pennsylvania, 3 Illinois, 2 Ohio, one each from Scotland and England, 2 Indiana, 2 Kentucky, 1 Tennessee.

House: lawyers 22, farmers 30, physicians 11, merchants and traders 10, manufacturers 5, bankers 3, printers 2, and one architect and one editor; 20 were from Ohio, 18 New York, 10 Illinois, 10 Kentucky, 10 New England, 4 Pennsylvania, 3 Virginia, 1 Tennessee, and 8 foreigners.

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James K. Magie assistant clerk, James V. Mahoney enrolling and engrossing clerk, and Francis Sequin doorkeeper. Chauncey Elwood was chosen secretary of the senate and John M. Wall sergeant-at-arms.

Gov. Palmer took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address in person before the joint-session of the general assembly on January 11. A prominent feature in this document was the discussion, for the first time by an executive, before the legislature, of the relative rights and duties of railroad corporations and the government of the State, involving the right of the latter to exercise legislative control over the franchises of common carriers. The extraordinary multiplication and extension of these highways of trade and the growing influence which they exerted upon the commerce of the State, together with their alleged encroachments upon the rights of the public in making inequitable and unequal charges for transportation of freight and passengers, had evoked a wide-spread feeling of alarm and anxiety among the people, who had demanded legislative action at the previous session, but which, as has been seen, although attempted, had failed.

The governor remarked: "In my judgment, all express grants to a railway corporation of the power to fix the rates of compensation which it will demand for its services, however expressed, is always attended by the inseparable condition that it shall be exercised in a just and reasonable manner. * * * Fixed tolls are permitted, not to authorize unreasonable rates to be demanded, but that reasonable charges may be conveniently ascertained and collected; while the whole matter must, in the nature of things, be subject to the final control of the State."

In this connection, and in opposition to the project to create railroad corporations by act of the general government—under the clause of the United-States constitution conferring upon congress the power to regulate commerce between the several states—the governor took occasion to discuss the question of state-rights, as follows: "Such corporations would embarrass the operations of those already created by the States; they would be exempt from taxation by state authority; in short, the State would have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burthen, or in any manner control the operations of such incor-

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porations. It is essential to the usefulness of state governments that their just authority should be respected by that of the Nation. Already the authority of the states is, in a measure, paralyzed by a growing conviction that all their powers are, in some sense, derivative and subordinate, and not original and independent. The state governments are a part of the American system of government. They fill a well-defined place, and their just authority must be respected by the federal government, if it is expected that the laws will be obeyed. * * It is the clear duty of the national government to decline the exercise of all doubtful powers when the neglect to do so would be to bring it into fields of legislation already occupied by the states, thereby raising embarrassing questions and presenting a singular and dangerous instance of two jurisdictions claiming the right to control the same class of subjects and creating rival corporations with different powers."

This reference to the doctrine of state sovereignty was regarded by the republicans as uncalled for by the situation, but was warmly approved and heartily endorsed by the democrats.

In response to the demand for legislative action on the subject of rates, Senator Fuller, chairman of the senate committee on railroads, early in the session, introduced a bill for "An act concerning railroad rates for passengers in Illinois." It provided, among other things, that no railroad corporation doing business in this State should charge or receive for the conveyance of any passenger over its line of road more than three cents per mile. The bill passed both houses, but was returned to the senate by the governor with his veto, on the following grounds: that the charter of every railroad company constitutes a contract, the validity of which can not be impaired by the legislature—the respective rights of the State and the corporators being fixed beyond recall and the contract being susceptible of interpretation only by the judiciary; the bill as passed, the governor said, was an assumption of judicial powers by the legislative department. He remarked, in his message: "In fact, the bill is based upon a misconception both of the rights of the corporators and of the public. The rights of all are secured by the contract between the proprietors of the corporate franchise and the state. * * What is reasonable for the transportation of passengers,

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under any given circumstances, must, in the nature of things, be dependent upon the facts that can only be investigated in tribunals organized for that purpose. * * The bill under consideration, then, so far as it proposes to establish a rate of compensation to railroad corporations for the transportation of passengers, founded alone upon the authority of the general assembly, irrespective of the exact measure of reason and right, impairs the obligation of the contracts of the State, and if it rests for its support upon any claim of the general assembly of a right to interpret this class of contracts, it invades the constitutional power of the judicial department, and would be void even if clothed by my approval with the forms of law."

The senate having refused to pass the bill over the governor's veto, Gen. Fuller introduced a new measure, drafted in accordance with the governor's views, which became a law March 10. The first section provided that all railroads in this State should be "limited to a just, reasonable, and uniform rate, fare, toll, and compensation for the transportation of passengers and freight." Other sections provided for establishing, printing, and posting of all railroad tariffs, and fixed penalties for violations. In this shape it simply reaffirmed the principles of the common law on the subject of railroad charges, and came far short of what the people demanded. It was superseded by subsequent legislation under the constitution of 1870.

Other laws of public interest were enacted at this session, as follows: to provide for the appointment of a board of commissioners of public charities and defining their duties and powers; to erect and carry on an asylum for the insane—the northern; to establish and maintain the southern Illinois normal university; to fund and provide for paying the railroad debts of counties, townships, cities, and towns, sometimes referred to as the "tax-grabbing law." It provided that whenever any county, township, city, or town had contracted a debt to aid in the construction of any railroad running near to, into, or through said locality, the state treasurer should place to the credit of such county, city, or town, annually, for and during the term of ten years, all the state taxes collected and paid into the State treasury on the increased valuation of the taxable property of said county, city, or town, as shown by the annual

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assessment rolls, over and above the amount of the assessment roll for 1868—excepting the school and two-mill tax—which funds should be "deemed as pledged and appropriated" to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for the payment of said railroad debt.

It was an ingenious, even if questionable, scheme, which was supposed to be destined to benefit counties and towns in their efforts to extend their railroad facilities. The governor interposed his veto to the bill, on the ground that it contemplated the assumption by the State of the obligation to pay the debts of counties incurred by individual cities and towns to aid railroads already completed; and for the additional reason that it violated the principle of the equality of taxation. The assembly, however, passed it despite the governor's protest. The amount of bonds filed under the law amounted to over $15,000,000 and the State taxes devoted to their payment amounted to about $60,000 per annum.

The law aroused no little opposition in some portions of the State, and in 1874, the question of its constitutionality having been brought before the supreme court, that tribunal sustained the position of the executive.*

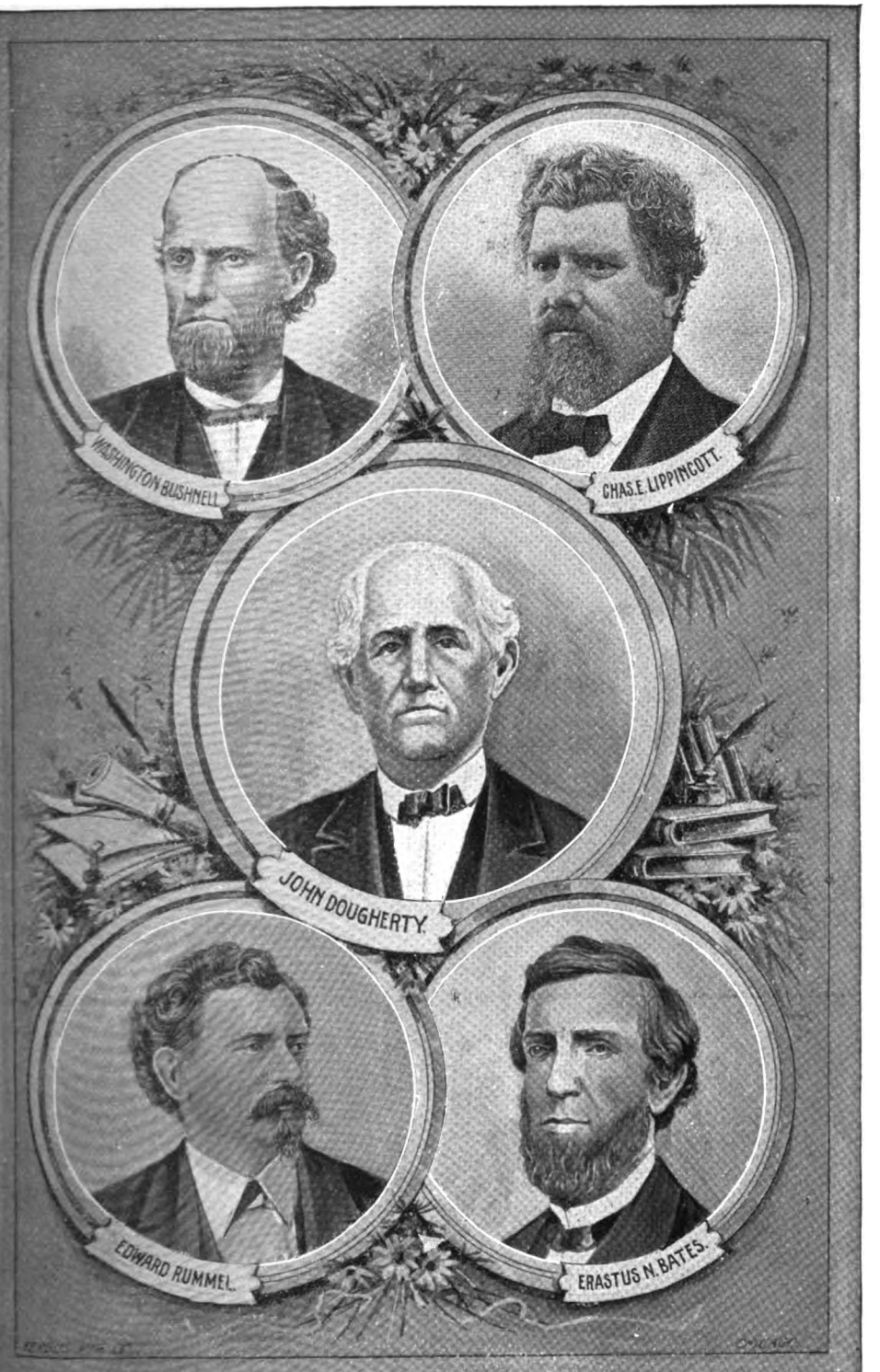
By act of 1875, provision was made for the refunding of the taxes of 1873, illegally collected under the law.

Another law, which attracted a good deal of attention at the time, and the controversy over the subject matter of which has only lately been concluded in the courts, was entitled: "An act in relation to a portion of the submerged lands and lake-park grounds lying on and adjacent to the shore of Lake Michigan, on the eastern frontage of the City of Chicago;" otherwise known as the "Lake-Front bill."

By this act the State ceded to the City of Chicago, in fee, a strip of land in section 15, township 39, range 14, lying east of Michigan Avenue, north of Park Row, south of the south line of Monroe Street, and west of a line running parallel with and 400 feet east of the west line of said Michigan Avenue, being a strip of land 400 feet in width, including said avenue, and comprising about 32 acres—known as the Lake-Front Park. While, however, the city was granted full power and authority

* Ramsey *vs.* Hoeger, 6 Illinois, 432.

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to sell and convey the same, the proceeds of said sale were to be set aside and to constitute what was termed the Park Fund.

The act also confirmed the property rights of the Illinois-Central Railroad Company, under the grant from the State in its charter, and recognized "the riparian ownership incident to such grant, appropriation, occupancy, use, and control, in and to the lands submerged, or otherwise lying east of the said line running parallel with and 400 feet east of the west line of Michigan Avenue in fractional sections 10 and 15, township and range as aforesaid." The most important clause in the act, however, was that expressed in the following terms: "All the right and title of the State of Illinois, in and to the submerged lands constituting the bed of Lake Michigan, and lying east of the tracks and breakwater of the Illinois-Central Railroad Company for the distance of one mile, and between the south line of the south pier extended eastwardly, and a line extended eastward from the south line of lot 21, south of and near to the round-house and machine-shops of said company in the south division of the said City of Chicago, are hereby granted in fee to the said Illinois-Central Railroad Company," upon certain conditions and uses. Another important clause was as follows: "All the right and title of the State in and to the lands, submerged or otherwise, lying north of the south line of Monroe Street, and south of the south line of Randolph Street, and between the east line of Michigan Avenue and the track and roadway of the Illinois-Central Railroad Company were granted in fee to the Illinois-Central Railroad Company, the Chicago-Burlington-and-Quincy Railroad Company, and the Michigan-Central Railroad Company," for the erection thereon of a passenger depot, and for such other purposes as the business of said companies might require; in consideration of which grant the said railroad companies were to pay to the City of Chicago $800,000.

Again the governor interposed his veto. In regard to the lots sold for depot purposes, he claimed that they were worth $2,600,000 instead of $800,000. He further took the ground that the grant to the Illinois-Central Railroad Company of the submerged lands was not sufficiently defined, nor could it be easily understood. The company, he said, should moreover be required to begin the work of improvement within a reasonable

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time; and the net profits derived from improvements made for the relief of commerce should be limited, and the property made subject to taxation.

Notwithstanding these well-founded objections and despite the strong opposition of citizens of Chicago, the bill was passed over the governor's veto by the constitutional majority.

It was not long before litigation grew out of the enactment of this law. An injunction was granted by the United-States circuit-court, restraining the city from releasing, or the railway companies from occupying, the land granted for depot purposes; and so determined and aggressive had become the opposition to the provisions of the act, that it was repealed by the legislature of 1873.

The legal controversy was continued in the form of a triangular fight, involving the respective rights of the State, the railroad company, and the city of Chicago, until February, 1888, when the same were judicially determined in the circuit-court of the United States for the nothern district of Illinois.

The decision of that tribunal held that the Illinois-Central Railroad, under grants from the State, acquired title in fee to all the water-lots in the Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago north of Randolph Street, and that what had been done by that company in the way of filling in the lake and constructing wharves, slips, piers, tracks, and warehouses between the Chicago River and Randolph Street, as well as its occupancy and use of the two triangular pieces of ground immediately south of Randolph Street, were justified by its riparian ownership, by its charter, and by the city ordinances of 1855–6; that the structures erected by the company east of the exterior line designated by the city ordinance of 1852, granting the right of way, and of those built in 1867—apart from the confirmatory act of 1869—was justifiable on the ground that they were necessary for the complete operation of the road for the purpose designated in the charter. Upon the same ground, the court held, that the structures erected by the company south of Park Row and north of Sixteenth Street had been legally built, and its title thereto was confirmed. But the opinion went further, declaring that even if the court was in error in so holding, the action of the railroad company in these particu-

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lars had been legalized by the confirmatory clause of the third section of the act of 1869. In regard to the grant of the submerged lands as described in the third section of the act of 1869, the court held that the effect of the repealing act of 1873 was to abrogate the cession of the same to the railway company, and to revoke the additional powers therein conferred upon it, by implication, to construct and maintain wharves, piers, and docks for the benefit of commerce and navigation generally, rather than in the prosecution of its business as defined and limited by its original charter; saving to the company the right to hold and use, as a part of its right of way, the small part of the submerged lands, outside its breakwater of 1869, between Monroe and Washington streets, extending eastwardly, which had been reclaimed from the lake in 1873. Such repeal, it was held, was attended by the further result that while the city of Chicago might, under its charter, preserve the harbor, prevent obstructions being placed therein, and make wharves and slips, at the ends of the streets, the exercise of these powers and the whole subject of the improvement of the harbor by a system of wharves, docks, piers, and other structures, remained with the State, subject only to the paramount authority of the United States under the power of congress to regulate commerce.

In regard to the lot granted to the railroads for depot purposes, it was held that the return to them of the money deposited with the comptroller as a condition precedent, at their request, deprived them of whatever benefit might have accrued from that tender, "leaving them in the attitude of never having performed the conditions upon which they were to acquire the title to these lands. So that the title remains just where it was before the passage of the act of 1869, namely in the city of Chicago."

During this session, the question of the completion of the new state-house again loomed up into prominence. The first measure introduced making an appropriation for the continuance of the work failed, but a bill was finally passed, amending former laws on the subject and appropriating $650,000 for that purpose.

The fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United

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States, providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party-vote in each house on March 5.

It having been decided to call a convention to amend the constitution, there was a general scramble to take advantage of the brief period which seemed likely to afford the last opportunity for the passage of private laws and special acts of incorporation. The "third house" was out in force and its members were influential and aggressive, besides being plethoric of means. The charge was repeatedly made that money was being used to procure the passage of certain bills; and the clerk, James P. Root, reported to the house at one time, that $400 having come into his possession which he "knew of no law which authorizes an action in the name of any party to recover," he had distributed the same among four deserving charities, which he named; and his action was approved by a unanimous vote of the body.

The preceding general assembly, as has been shown, had been by no means backward in special legislation, but the twenty-sixth was conspicuous above all others for its prodigality in the passage of bills of a local and private character "as pernicious in principle, as they were contrary to public policy." They embraced every conceivable subject, from the incorporation of private manufacturing concerns, hotels, and banking establishments to the creation of land companies and benevolent loan associations, whose sole aim was to blossom out into huge monopolies for private gain.

No less than 1700 private laws were enacted at this session, filling four large octavo volumes—so many, indeed, that when the legislature had concluded its business on March 11, at the end of the longest session ever held under the constitution of 1848, Gov. Palmer had only been able to examine 300 of them, and a recess, until April 14, had to be taken to give him time to read the remaining 1400. This he did with considerable care, and when the two houses again assembled, he fulminated his veto against eighty odd of these enactments—most of which, nevertheless, were passed. It was in contemplation of the pro-

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ceedings of this general assembly that the cynical remark was made, that "the legislature meets in ignorance, sits in corruption, and dissolves in disgrace regularly every two years."

A state constitution may be defined to be an authoritative statement in writing by the people in their sovereign capacity of those fundamental principles which shall be the absolute rule of action and decision for all departments of the government in respect to all subjects and matters covered by it, which must dominate and control, subject to the constitution of the United States, until it shall be changed by the authority which established it.*

As a criminal code, court-houses, and jails are necessary in the most free and enlightened communities to preserve order and secure to the people their personal rights and liberties, so are the permanent declarations and restrictions of constitutions necessary to guard against that hasty, inconsiderate, or corrupt legislation which might arise from the exercise of uncontrolled power.

The first constitution of Illinois, following those of most of the older states, was a brief document, in which the powers, duties, and functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments were concisely defined in eight articles, including the bill of rights. With the schedule, it covered only fifteen octavo pages. The law-making power was untrammelled by any restrictive provisions. It was under this constitution that the internal-improvement system was passed, under which the already-recited evils of an enormous state debt were entailed upon the commonwealth, retarding its growth and embarrassing its citizens for more than a decade.

Then came the constitution of 1848, which was adopted during an era of burdensome public and private obligations, when property possessed but a nominal value, and before the great natural resources of the State had been developed or even imagined. The chief object of its framers was to provide for an economical administration of the government, to render comparatively easy the extrication of the commonwealth from debt, and to guard against the possibility of an increase in the

* Cooley's "Constitutional Limit.," 3; Hitcock's "American State Constitution," 8; Webster's "Dictionary."

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public burdens by prohibiting the incurring of any indebtedness on account of the State to an amount exceeding $50,000. It was also deemed best to curtail the power of the legislature in other directions: the granting of divorces except under general law was inhibited; extra compensation to public officers was forbidden; and the creation of state-banks, or of any corporation with banking powers, unless the same should be ratified by the people, was made illegal. Neither was the credit of the State to be given in aid of any individual, association, or corporation. It was, indeed, provided,—article X,—that corporations should not be created by special acts, except—and the exception, as has been seen, proved to be the rule—in cases where, in the judgment of the general assembly, the objects of the corporation could not be attained under general laws. The latter provision resembled that other article, which required every bill to be read on three different days in each house before its passage, unless, in case of urgency, three-fourths of the house deemed it expedient to dispense with the rule. The cases of urgency were found to be as frequent as were the desires of the members to secure the prompt passage of their private bills.

Perhaps one reason why specific restrictions upon legislative action in the organic law of 1848 were not more numerous was to be found in the confidence felt in the limitation of the time of the session to forty-two days and the small compensation allowed to the members. It was doubtless thought that no very great amount of mischief could be wrought in so short a time and that no one would care to stay longer at one dollar per day for his services.

The reasons for adopting a new constitution at this time, 1869, were obvious and undisputed, if not imperative. The old instrument had served its day. Under its operations great abuses had grown up, especially in the direction of special legislation, as heretofore shown, until, in the language of Gov. Palmer, in his message of 1871, "the history of the American States presented no example of a government more defective or vicious than that of the State of Illinois." Under the constitution of 1848, "the limitations placed upon the powers of the various governmental departments had become obsolete, so that there

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remained no effective rule by which their respective responsibilities could be defined or enforced." Legislation thereunder had grown to be hasty and improvident and the feeling was general that public and private rights were unsafe. Public officers received as a compensation for their services, under authority of law, sums which were well known to be inconsistent with, and in violation of, the express provisions of the constitution; and what were intended by its framers as provisions for an economical government became in their administration the source of reckless extravagance. Numerous instances might be cited, but a few will suffice: the governor's salary of $1500, which was not to be "increased or diminished," had, for instance, for many years been made equivalent to $6000 by an appropriation in his favor of $4500 per annum, "for fuel and lights for the executive mansion, to defray the expenses of caring for the same, and keeping the grounds attached thereto in repair." The sum of "two dollars per day and ten cents for each necessary mile's travel," as a compensation for forty-two days attendance by the members upon the sessions of the general assembly, "and no more," was stretched out to a *per diem* of seven dollars for a seventy-four days' session by the twenty-sixth general assembly; the sum of "$300 for extra expenses" being voted by the members to themselves in one fell lump. Other equally illegal appropriations followed, so that the legislative and executive expenditures of the State government, which had been $225,121 for the years 1858–60 and $256,878 for 1862–64, had risen to $617,011 for 1864–66; to $740,304 for 1866–68, and to $840,360 for 1868–70.

The legislature of 1867 adopted a resolution recommending that the electors of the State, at the ensuing election of the members of the general assembly, vote for or against calling a convention to frame a new constitution for the State. Although there were but few votes against the proposition, the popular indifference to the subject was such that it only received a majority of 704 of all those cast.

Pursuant to a law passed by the twenty-sixth general assembly, the members elect met at Springfield, December 13, 1869 and organized the convention by the election of Charles Hitchcock, president; John Q. Harmon, secretary; and Daniel Shep-

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ard first and A. H. Swain second assistants. The roll contained the names of eighty-five members, of whom, although fifteen had been elected as independents, forty-four were republicans and forty-one democrats. It was unquestionably the ablest deliberative body that ever convened in the State, a majority of the delegates being men of ripe experience, some on the bench or at the bar, others in various responsible positions in public life—as congressmen, members of the legislature, and representatives of the press, while there was a fair sprinkling of men who had attained distinction in the walks of finance, agriculture, and trade.*

Where so many were distinguished, it may be invidious to draw distinctions; yet perhaps it is not too much to say that the leaders of the body were: Wm. J. and J. C. Allen, Elliott Anthony, William R. Archer, Reuben M. Benjamin, Orville H. Browning, Silas L. Bryan, Alfred M. Craig, Samuel P. Cummings, John Dement, Miles A. Fuller, Milton Hay, S. Snowden Hayes, Jesse S. Hildrup, Joseph Medill, Samuel C. Parks, Edward Y. Rice, Lewis W. Ross, John Scholfield, Onias C. Skinner, William H. Snyder, William H. Underwood, Henry W. Wells, and George R. Wendling.

Naturally, when the convention had fairly commenced work, its attention was primarily directed toward correcting the evils which had grown up in the legislative branch of the government under the old instrument. In this direction, many important changes were effected, which experience had proved to be desirable and many of which have been since adopted in other states. Not only is all special legislation prohibited in general terms where a general law can be made applicable, but in addition to the subjects of lotteries and divorces, which had been the only ones specifically named in the former instrument, twenty-two new items are especially enumerated, in regard to which, no local or special law should be passed. Included among these are roads, names of persons and places; vacating towns

* A complete list of these names will be found with the constitution of 1870 in the Appendix. Occupations: 53 were lawyers, 14 farmers, 13 merchants, bankers, and traders, 4 physicians, 1 editor. By birth, 19 were from New York, 17 from New England, 11 from Illinois, 11 from Ohio, 12 from Kentucky and Tennessee, 5 from Virginia and Maryland, 4 from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 2 from Indiana, and 4 from England and Scotland.

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and alleys; county-seats; township affairs; practice in courts; justices-of-the-peace and constables; changes of venue; incorporating towns or cities; elections of supervisors; juries; common schools; interest; elections; sale of real estate of minors; protection of game or fish; ferries or toll-bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; changing fees of public officers during the term for which elected; the law of descent; railroad charters; the granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privileges. It was under some one of these heads that the great bulk of private acts passed by the preceding legislature might be included.

The general assembly was also prohibited from releasing or discharging any county, city, township, town, or district from its proportionate share of taxes levied for state purposes; it should not impose taxes upon municipal corporations for corporate purposes; neither should it have power to release or extinguish the indebtedness of any corporation or individual to the state, or any municipal corporation therein.

Thus far, nothing original had been attempted, nearly all of the prohibited subjects for legislative action having been included in the same article in the constitution of Indiana in 1851, and in the revised constitutions of Maryland in 1864, Missouri in 1865, and Florida in 1868.

While, however, the restrictive provisions of the constitution of 1870 are more extensive and complete than those engrafted upon the fundamental law of any other state prior to the time of its enactment, the preëminently distinguishing feature of that instrument is to be found in the new departure made in commanding the legislature to enact laws upon certain subjects specifically designated. These were: for the protection of miners; for the construction of drains; liberal homestead and exemption laws; and, yet still more important, in regard to corporations, railroads being declared public highways, and the general assembly being directed to pass laws regulating the same and to establish reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight thereby. Another original and important article was that relating to elevators and storehouses, declaring them to be public warehouses, defining the obligations and responsibilities of their owners, and provid-

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ing for their regulation by legislative authority. The same article also directs the general assembly to pass laws for the inspection of grain, "for the protection of producers, shippers, and receivers of grain and produce."

The adoption of these mandatory provisions was opposed by the leading lawyers of the convention, who contended, strenuously, that they were properly subjects exclusively for consideration by the legislature, which needed no prompting, and that the incorporation of such provisions into the fundamental law was ill-advised. Their adoption, however, was demanded by many and numerously-signed petitions, which were supplemented by agitation on the part of the agricultural community, out of which ultimately grew the celebrated "granger" legislation with its resultant litigation in the courts.

Such was the condition of the public mind on the subject of the alleged extortions and unjust discriminations of railroads and the unfair treatment to which farmers were subjected by handlers of produce, that the legislation required by these mandatory provisions, in the direction of curing the evils complained of, would have followed whether they had been incorporated in the instrument or not. But what would have been the result in case the succeeding legislature had been antagonistic to the policy thus marked out for it to pursue, and had refused to pass the laws required, is an open question which did not present itself. Of course the members would take the prescribed oath to support the constitution, but, having before them the example of Gen. Jackson, who claimed the right, as president, to interpret the constitution of the United States for himself, each one might place a different construction upon the duties required and no resulting action follow. A constitutional enactment can confer no power upon the legislature which it does not already possess, neither could penalties be enforced against a member for non-compliance with its requirements any more than against a juror who, having taken an oath to well and truly try the issue joined in a given case, fails to agree with his fellow-jurors upon a verdict. The utmost that can be done against a legislator whose action has tended to defeat a mandatory provision of the constitution, even though it has been endorsed and ratified by the people, is to

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refer his conduct back to his constituents for such future action as may be deemed advisable.

By the action of this convention, the State of Illinois, for the first time, followed the example of several other states in making the establishment and maintenance of "an efficient system of public schools" by the general assembly a constitutional requirement. Indeed it went much farther than most states in declaring that neither the legislature nor any city, town, or district should ever make any appropriation from the public fund in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, or college controlled by any church or sectarian denomination.

Besides the foregoing, the new instrument contained the following original provisions: declaring that the Illinois-Central Railroad should never be released from its obligation or liability to the State under its charter; that the Illinois-and-Michigan Canal should never be sold or leased without a vote of the people authorizing the same; prohibiting any city, town, or other municipality from ever becoming a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation; establishing the principle of minority representation, under the operation of which each elector may cast as many votes for one candidate for the general assembly as there are representatives to be chosen in any one senatorial district, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among such candidates as he may prefer. The same principle is extended also to the election of directors or managers of incorporated companies in this State.

This innovation upon former methods of electing representatives originated with John Stuart Mill — the eminent English sociologist — and was fathered in the convention by Joseph Medill, for so many years the able and distinguished editor of the *Chicago Tribune.*

Under the old constitution, there was a period when nearly all the representatives in the legislature from the southern portion of the State were democrats, and all from the northern, republicans. Under this provision, representatives from both parties could be elected from all portions of the State. Although efforts have been made to adopt the same principle in other states, they have not succeeded, except that in its application

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to the election of directors by corporations it has been adopted in the states of Pennsylvania, Nebraska, California, West Virginia, and Missouri.

The constitution of 1870 also interposed more effective barriers against the inconsiderate passage of bills. The requirement that every bill shall be read at large on three different days can not be dispensed with by a three-fourths vote as in the former constitution, and all bills and amendments are required to be printed before the vote is taken on their final passage; only one subject can be embraced in each bill. These provisions have been strictly complied with and have been effective in preventing an untold amount of hasty, ill-considered, and fraudulent legislation.

In the oath required to be taken by the members of the general assembly, an obligation against bribery is substituted for that against duelling, prescribed in the constitution of 1848—the latter practice having "fallen into innocuous desuetude" as the "code" waned in influence before the advance of a higher civilization.

In the administration of the executive department some radical changes were made: the restrictive provision which rendered a governor ineligible to reëlection for a second consecutive term was omitted; the influence of the veto power was extended by requiring a two-thirds vote of both houses to override the objections of the executive, instead of a bare majority as before. An attorney-general and a superintendent of public instruction were added to the list of state-officers.

In the judicial department, in addition to the supreme and circuit-courts already established—the bench of the former being increased by the addition of four judges—appellate and county-courts of record were provided for.

Other changes, as important as they were judicious, consisted in leaving the compensation allowed to members of the general assembly, the governor and other state-officers, and judges to be fixed by the legislature; and in providing for the readjustment and regulation of the fees and salaries of county-officers. The reasons for this step have been already indicated.

Another alteration, the reason of which is not so apparent, was that which left the sessions of the general assembly un-

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limited as to length. As will be seen by reference to the following table, a majority of states have thought it wise to adopt a different rule.

The first general assembly—the twenty-seventh—which convened after the adoption of the new constitution held one regular, two special, and one adjourned session, extending in all over three hundred days. While much extraordinary work was thrown upon the body by the new instrument under which they were acting, it must be admitted that the time consumed in doing it was unnecessarily prolonged, entailing great expense upon the State.

The next legislature, with the labor of completing the revision of the statutes on their hands, continued in session 204 days; and since then, with the exception of the 100 days' session of the twenty-ninth, the sessions have been continued from 140 to 170 days.

With all power of special legislation taken away and the passage of general laws covering every conceivable subject of legislative action, there does not seem to be any good reason for these long sessions, exceeding those of nearly every other state. It may be questioned whether there has been a session of the general assembly since the twenty-ninth, where the work could not have been just as well accomplished in 100 days. As a matter of fact, if allowance be made for the absenteeism of members—without loss of pay—which has not infrequently amounted to two and three days per week, the actual work has been performed in a much less time than that.

These unnecessarily protracted sessions tend not only to open the door of corruption and greatly to increase the rate of taxation, but also to deter the better class of citizens from seeking or accepting seats in a body, service in which requires so great a sacrifice of time that they might more profitably employ in their ordinary business or professional avocations.

The people generally express their satisfaction when the legislature adjourns, and congratulate themselves upon their escape from the possibility of legislative evils for at least two years to come.

Forty-eight new constitutions have been proposed since the rebellion, forty three of which were prepared by regular con-

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ventions. Eighteen of these were reconstruction instruments, of which eleven only were adopted and approved by congress. Of the thirty others, three were rejected, leaving twenty-seven new constitutions adopted since 1864, exclusive of those in the reconstruction states.

The annexed, comparative table of the constitutions of the several states will be found as useful for reference as it is interesting:

State	LEGISLATIVE					EXECUTIVE		JUDICIAL	
	Dates of Constitutions Last One in Force	Sessions	No. Days	Pay How Fixed	Provisions prohibiting Special Legislation	Term Years	Required to overcome Veto	Elected or Appointed by	Term Years
Ala.	1819, '65, '67, '75	biennial	50	Const. $4	full	2	majority	the people	6
Ark.	1836, '64, '68, '74	biennial	60	law	full	2	majority	the people	8
Cal.	1849, 1879	biennial	90	law	full	4	⅔	the people	12
Col.	1875	biennial	40	law	full	2	⅔	the people	9
Conn.	1776, 1818*	annual	—	law	none	1	majority	legislature	8
Dela.	1776, 1792, 1831*	biennial	—	law	none	4	no veto	governor	life
Fla.	1838, 1865, 1868	biennial	60	C., $500	full	4	⅔	governor	life
Ga.	1777, '89, 1865, '68	annual	40	law	partial	4	⅔	governor	12
Idaho,	1889	biennial	60	C., $5	full	2	⅔	the people	6
Ill.	1818, 1848, 1870*	biennial	—	law	full	4	⅔	the people	9
Ind.	1816, 1851*	biennial	61	law	full	4	majority	the people	6
Iowa,	1846, 1857*	biennial	—	law	full	2	⅔	the people	6
Kan.	1855, '57, '58, '59*	annual	50	C., $150	partial	2	⅔	the people	6
Ky.	1792, 1799, 1850*	biennial	60	law	partial	4	majority	the people	8
La.	1812, '45, '52, '64, '68	annual	60	law	partial	4	⅔	governor	8
Maine,	1820*	annual	—	law	partial	1	⅔	the people	4
Md.	1776, 1851, '64, '67	biennial	90	C., $5	full	4	⅔	the people	15
Mass.	1780*	annual	—	law	none	1	⅔	gov. and council	life
Mich.	1835, 1850*	biennial	—	C., $3	none	2	⅔	the people	8
Minn.	1857*	annual	—	law	none	2	⅔	the people	7
Miss.	1817, 1832, 1868	annual	—	law	partial	4	⅔	governor	9
Mo.	1820, '45, '65, '75	biennial	70	law	full	4	⅔	the people	10
Mont.	1889	biennial	60	C., $6	full	4	⅔	the people	6
Neb.	1866, 1875	biennial	40	C., $3	full	2	3/5	the people	6
Nev.	1864	biennial	60	law	full	4	⅔	the people	6
N. H.	1776, 1792*	biennial	—	law	none	2	⅔	gov. and council	life
N. J.	1776, 1844*	annual	—	C., $500	full	3	majority	governor	7
N. Y.	1777, 1821, 1846*	annual	—	C., $1500	full	3	⅔	the people	14
N. C.	1776, 1868, 1876	biennial	60	C., $4	partial	4	no veto	the people	8
N. D.	1889	biennial	60	C., $5	full	2	⅔	the people	6
Ohio,	1803, 1851*	biennial	—	law	partial	2	no veto	the people	5
Ore.	1857*	biennial	40	C., $3	full	4	⅔	the people	6
Penn.	1776, '90, 1838, '73	biennial	—	law	full	4	⅔	the people	21
R. I.	1663, 1842*	annual	—	C., $1	none	1	no veto	legislature	life
S. C.	1776, '78, '90, 1865, '68	annual	—	C., $6	partial	2	⅔	legislature	6
S. D.	1889	biennial	60	C., $5	full	2	⅔	the people	4
Tenn.	1796, 1834, 1870	biennial	75	C., $4	full	2	majority	the people	8
Texas,	1845, '66, '68, '76	biennial	60	law	full	2	⅔	the people	6
Vt.	1777. 1786, 1793*	biennial	—	law	none	2	majority	legislature	2
Va.	1776, 1830, '50, '64, '70	biennial	90	law	partial	4	⅔	legislature	12
Wash.	1889	biennial	60	C., $5	full	4	⅔	the people	4
W. Va.	1862, 1872	biennial	40	C., $4	full	4	majority	the people	12
Wis.	1848*	biennial	—	C., $500	full	2	⅔	the people	6
Wyo.	1889	biennial	40	C., $5	full	4	⅔	the people	8

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Period VII.—Under the Constitution of 1870.

CHAPTER XLII.

Gov. Palmer's Administration [Continued]—State Conventions, Nominations, and Elections of 1870—Twenty-seventh General Assembly—Election of Gen. Logan to the Senate—Laws—Recess and Reassembling of the Legislature—Chicago Fire—Controversy between Governor Palmer and Mayor Mason—The Liberal-Republican Party—Presidential Nominations and Elections of 1872.

ILLINOIS, in 1870, had advanced in population from the position of the eleventh—her rank in 1860—to that of the fourth in the sisterhood of states. Within the decade, over 1,000,000 acres had been added to her fields of wheat whose annual yield was 27,115,000 bushels, while her acerage of golden corn had risen from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000—producing 200,000,000 bushels. Property, as listed for taxation at only about a fourth of its value, which amounted in 1860 to $367,227,742, now footed up $480,664,058. The actual valuations, more correctly estimated in the census returns, showed the prodigious increase of 138 per cent, having risen from $871,860,282 to $2,121,680,579. Then she had 2727 miles of railroad, valued for taxation at $12,085,472; now, the returns showed the remarkable increase of 1906 miles with a valuation of $19,242,141. Her state-debt, which in 1860 was $10,300,000, had been reduced to $4,890,937, and there were sufficient funds in the state-treasury, available for the purpose, to extinguish nearly one-half of it.

Her principal cities had kept pace with this marvellous growth, showing an increase as follows: Aurora from 6011 in 1860, to 11,162; Bloomington, 7075, to 14,590; Galesburg, 4953 to 10,158; Jacksonville, 5528 to 9203; Peoria, 14,045 to 22,849; Quincy, 13,718 to 24,052; Rockford, 6,979 to 11,049;

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Springfield, 9320 to 17,364; and last of all, with the most gigantic strides toward the first rank of American cities, the population of Chicago had increased from 112,172 to 298,977—a growth unparalleled by any of the great cities of the Union.

Although 1870 was what is commonly designated as an "off year" in politics, there was no lack of activity in political circles. At the republican state-convention, held in Springfield, Sept. 1, 1870, Gen. Logan was renominated for congressman-at-large, and Gen. Bates for state treasurer, both by acclamation. Newton Bateman was also renominated for superintendent of public instruction on the first ballot. Elmer Washburn and Casper Butz received the nomination for commissioners of the penitentiary.

The platform reported by the committee on resolutions, of which Horace White was chairman, contained at least two remarkable planks. After heartily endorsing the administration of Gen. Grant and congratulating the people upon the adoption of a new constitution, the following deliverance was made upon the subject of internal revenue and the tariff: "That it is wrongful and oppressive for congress to enact revenue laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another; and that the best system of protection to industry is that which imposes the lightest burdens and the fewest restrictions on the property and business of the people." The other extraordinary resolution related to the removal of the national capital and ran as follows: "That as the natural and inevitable place for the capital of the republic is in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, and as its removal from its present inconvenient and exposed locality is only a question of time; we oppose all further expenditure of public money for the enlargement of old government-buildings or the erection of new ones as a useless waste of the treasury of the people."

No republican state-convention has ever gone so far in the direction of a tariff for revenue merely; and the project for the removal of the capital received its first and only favorable mention at this convention.

At the democratic state-convention, which met at Springfield, September 14, Gen. Wm. B. Anderson was nominated for congressman-at-large; Charles Ridgely for treasurer, Charles Feinz

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for superintendent of public instruction; and Frank T. Sherman and Thomas Redmon for penitentiary commissioners.

Melville W. Fuller was chairman of the committee on resolutions, which reported a platform, that was unanimously adopted and whose provisions were substantially as follows: demanding the overthrow of the party in power because of its committal to the policy of the destruction of the rights of the states; because of its policy of protection and its onerous and aggravating system of internal revenue; "because it is extravagant, wasteful, and corrupt," and "being destitute of principle is held together solely by the cohesive power of public plunder." It declared, "That the present administration of state affairs has been more reckless in the expenditure of public money than any that ever exercised the power of the State. On the subject of the tariff, it was unmistakably outspoken, as follows: "That we are in favor of free-trade on principle, and while conceding the legality of a tariff for revenue simply, we denounce a protective tariff as not authorized under the federal constitution, as destructive to the best interests of the people, and as enriching the few at the expense of the many."

The republicans carried the State, as usual, but by a considerably-reduced majority, that of Logan, who received the largest vote of all the candidates, being 24,672. A prohibition state-ticket, the first side issue of the kind since the days of the old liberal party, received 3756 votes.

The twenty-seventh general assembly convened Jan. 4, 1871. It not only held more and longer sessions but had a larger membership than any previous legislature of the State. It was composed of 50 senators and 177 representatives of whom 75 were democrats. Being considered too large a body for convenient accommodation in the state-house, the senate occupied the hall formerly used by the house and the latter body sat in the audience-room of the Second Presbyterian Church, then recently erected, which had been fitted up for the occasion.

In the senate, there were only eleven members holding over, Messrs. Casey, VanDorston, Flagg, Harlan, McNulta, Nicholson, Epler, Strevell, Snapp, Crawford, and Dore. The following had been reëlected: Messrs. Boyd, Fuller, Shepard, and Tincher. J. F. Alexander, Wm. H. Underwood, Lewis Solomon, John

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Landrigan, James M. Washburn, Wm. B. Anderson, Charles Voris, Alexander Starne, Edward Laning, Charles W. Marsh, Winfield S. Wilkinson, Lorenzo D. Whiting, Wallace A. Little, had formerly occupied seats in the house, and Wm. Reddick in the senate. Among the members serving for the first time were Mark Bangs, James K. Edsall, John Early, John N. Jewett, Willard Woodward, John L. Beveridge, and J. Merrick Bush.

A still smaller number of former members was returned to this than the preceding house, only 16 in all; namely: George W. Armstrong, Newton Cloud, Philip Collins, Samuel P. Cummings, Robert H. Foss, Calvin H. Frew, Addison Goodell, Elijah M. Haines, Thomas E. Merritt, James R. Miller, Milton M. Morrill, Wm. R. Morrison, Timothy M. Morse, Wm. H. Neece, William M. Smith, Thomas J. Turner, and Halstead H. Townsend. William Cary, Jesse S. Hildrup, and William M. Springer had been members of the late constitutional convention. Among other new members may be mentioned: William A. Lemma, George W. Herdman, Thomas H. Boyd, James M. Riggs,* William H. Barnes, John C. Short, Maurice Kelley, Edward R. Roe, John S. Lee, Levi North, James Shaw—the delegates from Cook County being Henry W. Austin, Hardin B. Brayton, Augustus Harris Burley, Richard P. Derrickson, James L. Campbell, Arthur Dixon, Wiley M Egan, John D. Easter, Andrew J. Galloway, John W. Heafield, John Humphrey, William H. King, Carlisle Mason, Simon D. Phelps, James P. Root, Henry C. Senne, William K. Sullivan, William Vocke, Horace F. Waite, Rollin S. Williamson.†

William M. Smith of McLean County was elected speaker

* Mr. Riggs represented Scott County; he was elected to the forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses, and is a grandson of Scott Riggs, who was a member of the first general assembly of Illinois and who died in Scott County, Feb. 24, 1872, at the age of ninety-three years. He was a native of North Carolina and removed to Crawford County, Illinois, in 1815, and in 1825 to Scott County, an honored and influential pioneer.

† Occupation of senators: lawyers 22, farmers 10, merchants 5, physicians 2, bankers 2, agents and mechanics 9. Nativity: New York 14, New England 7, Pennsylvania 5, Kentucky and Tennessee 5, Ohio 7, Illinois 4, Indiana 2, foreigners 6.

House: farmers 62, lawyers 61, merchants 21, bankers 6, manufacturers 5, physicians 4, agents 4, ministers and engineers 2 each; retired, *et cetera* 10. Nativity: New York 33, Illinois 27, Ohio 21, New England 19, Pennsylvania 13, Indiana 6, Kentucky 20, Virginia and Tennessee 8, foreigners 17, other 13.

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John A. Logan

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of the house, his opponent being ex-Speaker William R. Morrison; the vote on his election stood 101 to 75. Daniel Shepard was chosen clerk of the house and E. H. Griggs secretary of the senate.

The governor's message, an able, comprehensive, but somewhat lengthy, document, was delivered on January 6.

The election of a United-States senator, to succeed ex-Gov. Yates, was fixed for January 17. The contest for nomination by the dominant party between the two principal aspirants was conducted in a perfectly friendly spirit, and the caucus was harmonious. Gen. Logan, in accepting the nomination as congressman-at-large, had frankly declared before the convention that he did so with the express understanding that the position should not interfere with his candidacy for the senate. The friends of General Oglesby were of opinion, however, that the honor was due to him and they made an ardent canvass but without success—the vote in the caucus standing 98 for Logan to 23 for Oglesby and 8 for Koerner.

The democrats conferred the honor of their suffrages upon Col. Thomas J. Turner. The vote in the senate was, Logan 32, Turner 18; in the house, Logan 99, Turner 71, and William H. Snyder 2.

Gen. John Alexander Logan had long before this attained a national reputation by reason of his services in the war of the rebellion and as a member of congress. He was the most successful and distinguished of all the volunteer generals in the Union army who served from the beginning to the end of the war. He had not exercised an independent command, but as a division and corps commander, he had made a record conspicuous for good judgment, coolness, and daring.

Having before the war been an active, uncompromising democrat in the southern portion of the State, where he was born and raised, and where anything savoring of abolitionism was held in the greatest abhorrence, his early and determined stand for the Union against secession was as beneficial to the country as it was unexpected. Such was his popularity and influence in the district which he then represented in congress that had he, as indeed it was falsely charged he intended to do, cast in his lot with the South he might have taken with him an army

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of no mean proportions. But he having ranged himself on the side of the Union, a large majority of his old friends and neighbors followed his example; and no regiments from any portion of the State fought more fiercely or victoriously than those from "Egypt."

When the war was over the current of events had carried him into the ranks of the republican party, as whose candidate he had been continuously reëlected to congress ever since he laid aside the sword. His career in congress had been characterized by a zealous and unfaltering support of the reconstruction measures introduced and championed by the republican party. He had taken a prominent part in advocating all the constitutional amendments and been active in upholding those measures of financial and internal policy for which his party had contended. Without his untiring aid, the republicans would never have succeeded in carrying the twelfth and thirteenth congressional districts under the old, or the sixteenth and eighteenth districts under the new apportionments.

While destitute of that learning and polish which are generally derived from a scholastic training, he possessed a fertility of resources joined to a quickness of perception and a dogged persistence which stood him in better stead in the turmoil of public life than did the refinement of culture and grace of diction of more than one of his college-bred compeers. These qualities earned for him the distinction of being one of the strongest and most effective stump-speakers in the State.

Possessing neither the logical power of Douglas, the legal ability of Palmer, the eloquence of Yates, nor the invective of Oglesby, he was endowed with a certain intellectual dash and force of character which enabled him to appeal to the people with a directness, a power of personal conviction, and a vigor of illustration which challenged the attention and admiration, even if it did not always command the approval, of his audiences. These qualities were conspicuously exemplified in his debate with Col. Dickey. While the latter enjoyed the advantage of a superior mental equipment, the general was always able to carry the crowd with him and to bear off the popular honors of the discussion.

When it is remembered that the general's public and private

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life were alike irreproachable, that as soldier and civilian his character was unsmirched, the honor conferred upon him in his election to the United-States senate may be regarded as simply a recognition of his ability as a leader and his worth as a man.

Under a law of the preceding legislature, Harvey B. Hurd, Michael Schaeffer, and William E. Nelson had been constituted a board to revise the public laws, and required to report to the twenty-seventh general assembly. The adoption of the new constitution had rendered it impracticable for the commissioners to draft and complete an entire code and they had been instructed by the judiciary committees of both houses to prepare bills to be acted upon separately. Nelson having been elected to a seat in the house, the work devolved upon the other two members after the meeting of the legislature. The commission accordingly from time to time reported for legislative action bills of revision for various laws. It also assisted in framing some new statutes. Those measures whose passage was required by the new constitution, regarding the regulation of railroads and warehouses, first claimed attention.

The proposition of the governor at the previous session, as stated in his veto of the bill "establishing fixed rates for railroads," that a railroad charter "in all essential circumstances takes upon itself the qualities of a contract, and at that instant passes from legislative and becomes subject to judicial control," that such a contract can not be impaired; and that "what is reasonable for the transportation of passengers under any given circumstances, must, in the nature of things, be dependent upon facts that can be investigated only in tribunals organized for that purpose," was now restated in his message, in the following form: "The denial that the State has the power, acting through the appropriate department as determined by its constitution, to control the management of railway corporations and to regulate the rates imposed by them as public common carriers so as to prevent extortion, oppression, favoritism, and unjust discriminations against or in favor of localities and individuals —or to investigate their management and prevent the employment of the vast sums of money under their control for the purpose of corruption—is to assert that a power has grown up in the State greater than the State itself, and makes an issue

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that the representatives of a free people can not, without the most palpable disregard of their duty, avoid."

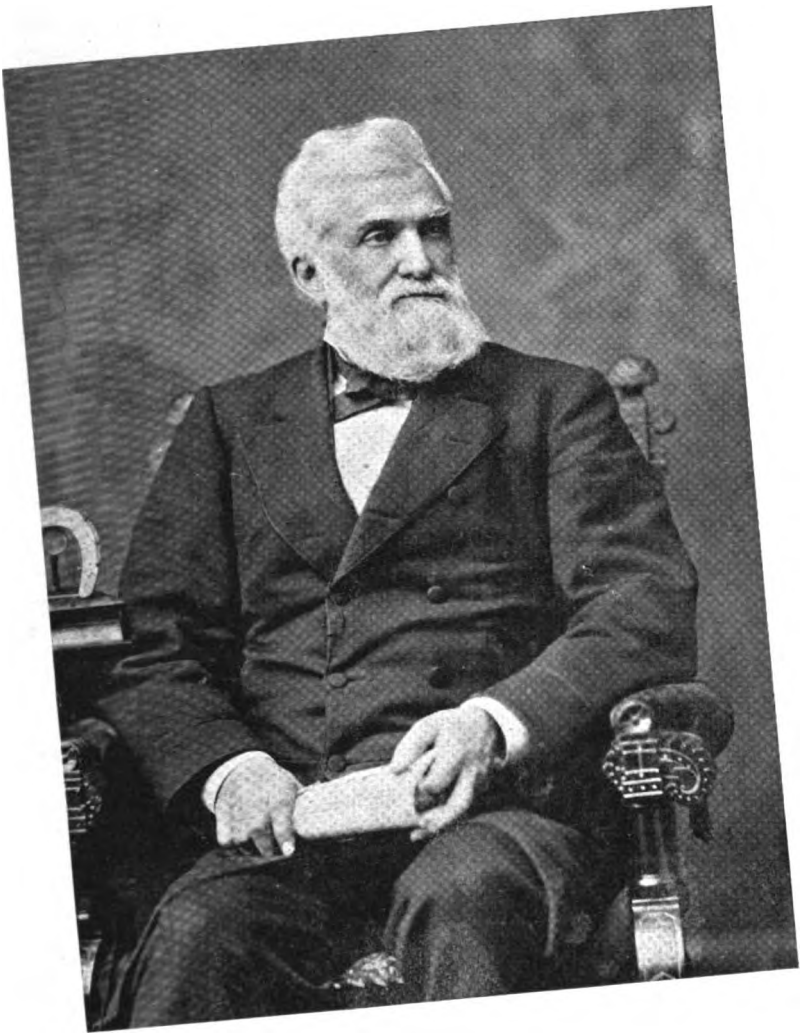
The new measures on this subject were promptly taken up in the senate and passed. These were as follows: to establish a board of railroad-and-warehouse commissioners, passed Feb. 13; an act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State, passed March 3.

Large bodies move slowly. Both parties in the house seemed to lack distinct aggressive leadership. Refusing to agree with the senate in its bill establishing reasonable maximum rates of railroad charges, on January 30, that body substituted for it one of its own which was passed, March 21. The other bills from the senate were not finally acted upon until just before the adjournment. There was no controversy over either of these measures, one of them passing the senate with no votes recorded against it, while the number of negative votes in the house did not on either measure exceed ten.

The only one of the laws reported by the revision commission adopted at this session, was that relating to attachments. In addition to the usual appropriations, however, a few new laws of importance were passed, as follows: to create a department of agriculture; to make the Illinois Eye-and-Ear Infirmary at Chicago a state institution—the trustees having transferred their property to the State for this purpose; and to provide for the construction and protection of drains, ditches, and levees.

The limitation as to the length of the sessions of the general assembly having been removed, the impression seemed to be that they were to last as long as the convenience of the members might dictate. On April 7, it was resolved by the house, and afterward concurred in by the senate, that the general assembly should take a recess from April 17 to November 15. In anticipation of this action, the mayor and common council of Chicago, backed up by a meeting of the citizens, invited the legislature to hold its adjourned session in that city, guaranteeing that "ample and suitable provision should be made for the accommodation of both houses of the legislature and the executive, free of expense to the State." Extraordinary as the proposition was, involving in effect the removal of the

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John L. Beveridge

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state-capital and being in violation of an express statute declaring that all sessions of the general assembly should be holden at Springfield, such was the temper of the members in relation to pending legislation and such their local surroundings, that it was carried—in the house by a vote of 97 to 44 and in the senate by 22 to 18. Nineteen senators filed a protest, setting forth, at length, their reasons for opposing this action. Both houses adjourned for the seven months' recess on April 17.

The subject which excited the greatest interest and strongest feeling at this session, and which doubtless largely influenced the action above mentioned, was that of the removal of the capital, which question had been again reopened by the introduction of a bill appropriating $600,000 to carry forward the work on the new building. Opposition to its passage sprang up, as extensive and powerful as it was unlooked for. The city of Peoria came forward with a proposition to remove the seat of government to that city offering to reimburse the State the amount already expended—over $800,000—to donate an eligible and attractive plat of ground, containing ten acres, as a site for a new building, and to furnish free of rent for five years accommodations for the meetings of the general assembly. The offer was so munificient, and so lavish was the hospitality extended to the members who had accepted an invitation to make a free excursion to the proposed new capital and see for themselves the advantages of the suggested location, that a sentiment in favor of removal was developed which proved as formidable as it was persistent. The fight was made against the appropriation bill, which must be first defeated, and so successfully was it conducted that the recess was reached without the appropriation being made.

Not only had this measure failed, but others equally important, which demanded early action, among them that providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the state government, as well as those fixing the salaries of the judges of the circuit-courts and regulating the compensation by fees or by salaries of all state, county, and township officers; and providing for the government and management of the state penitentiary. The expenses of this institution had exceeded its revenue, and it was largely in debt. Its management had been the

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subject of investigation, and whether it was better to adopt the lease system or one of State control were questions calling for serious and early consideration.

The members had hardly had time to salute their families and friends at home before they were confronted by the governor's proclamation calling the general assembly to meet in special session on May 24, to consider the subjects above mentioned with others enumerated in the call. Although the question of the power of the executive to call a special session during a legal interregnum of the legislature had been raised by leading newspapers, the legality of his action was not questioned by the body itself.

The governor, in his message, took ground in favor of state control of the labor of the convicts in the penitentiary, remarking that: "The only practicable system for the successful management of the penitentiary, in my judgment, is that which combines the retention of complete control of the discipline and government of the convicts with the lease of their labor to persons engaged in special pursuits." The governor's views were adopted in the bill which passed.

In regard to the state capital, the governor strongly favored retaining Springfield as the seat of government and the passage of the appropriation for the completion of the state-house. He contended that the great body of the people took but very little interest in the disputes over the question of location; that while there were many places which offered nearly, if not quite, equal advantages with Springfield, the tax-payers would not be willing to lose the million of dollars already expended nor to the waste of the four years consumed in the construction of the present building without any hope of advantage. Nevertheless, this measure continued to be the absorbing topic of discussion from the time of the convening of the special session until the vote was reached, at ten o'clock on the night of June 7, when the bill finally passed the house by a vote of 100 to 74. It met with equally good fortune in the senate the day following and became a law. Nor does it seem probable that any further effort will be made to remove the capital from the home of Abraham Lincoln.

Other laws were passed at the special session, as follows:

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an act to compensate members, officers, and employés of the general assembly; for park purposes, to enable corporate towns to levy a tax to improve public parks and boulevards, and regulating the duty of park-commissioners; to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the state government.

Other subjects, however, the consideration of which was recommended in the governor's proclamation, namely, the regulation of fees and salaries; in regard to eminent domain; and to amend the revenue laws, were left untouched. The special session adjourned June 22.

Gen. Logan having been elected to the senate, a republican state-convention was convened at Springfield, Sept. 20, 1871, to nominate his successor as congressman-at-large. Gen. John L. Beveridge carried off the prize on the first formal ballot and was elected—the democrats having nominated Samuel Snowden Hayes as his opponent at their convention held on October 4—by 19,000 majority. The election being a special one, a full vote was not called out.

The second special session convened October 13. The occasion necessitating the gathering of the general assembly at that time was the great Chicago holocaust of 1871 which calamitous event occurred October 8 and 9 of that year. The entire area burned over in the city, including streets, covered 2124 acres, on which stood 18,000 buildings, of which 13,500 were consumed; the dwelling places of 100,000 citizens were destroyed, 92,000 persons being rendered homeless. The loss of life was estimated at 250—the remains of 107 bodies having been collected and buried by the coroner. The total pecuniary loss reached the sum of $187,927,000. The State being powerless to afford direct aid to the stricken city, an act was passed redeeming the canal from the lien thereon for the cost of its improvement by Chicago, and the amount of the same, $2,955,340, was appropriated to reimburse that city for the amount so expended.

An interesting episode, growing out of this great calamity, was the controversy which sprang up between Gov. Palmer on the one hand, and Col. R. B Mason, then mayor of Chicago, and the United-States authorities on the other, in regard to the employment of federal troops under command of Gen. Philip

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H. Sheridan to preserve order and protect the lives and property of the citizens. The mayor invoked such assistance and his action in this regard was warmly resented by the governor as an illegal, unwarrantable, and unnecessary interference with the rights and prerogatives of the State.

Col. Thomas W. Grosvenor having been fatally shot by one of the cadets in a regiment of United-States troops organized to act as guards, for refusing to give the countersign while on his way home, the governor addressed letters to the attorney general and to the state's attorney of Cook County, in which he strongly animadverted upon what he termed the lawless acts of those who had "attacked and insulted the dignity and authority of the State," and demanded that not only the soldier who inflicted the wound upon Col. Grosvenor, but also Gen. Sheridan, Mayor Mason, and Col. Frank T. Sherman, who commanded the regiment, should be indicted and tried for murder.

The conduct of Mayor Mason, during the trying period of the fire, had been characterized by prompt and vigorous action, as well as humanity and courage. On Monday morning he had proceeded directly to his office in the court-house, and having learned the extent of the fire he telegraphed to Milwaukee, Joliet, Springfield, and Detroit for fire-engines; and then issued an order to the fire-marshal for the blowing up of buildings. He remained in the old court-house building until it took fire and the roof fell in; after issuing an order for the release of the prisoners in jail, whose lives were then threatened, he endeavored to reach the lake shore, but was unable to get through either Randolph, Lake, or South-Water Streets. He then turned back and crossed the Wells-Street bridge and from thence, over Rush-Street bridge, he reached Michigan Avenue. He next personally directed the tearing down and blowing up of buildings on Wabash Avenue and Harrison Street, by which the progress of the fire in that direction was ultimately checked. It was not in the power of human agencies to put out the flames so fierce was the wind, nor stop its advance in any other way.* He had used his best judgment in every trying emergency, and when he received a communication from

* *Chicago Tribune*, October 15, 1871.

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the state executive protesting against his employment of United States troops, in violation of the State law, he replied with equal sharpness and clearness as follows: "Had your excellency, when in Chicago on the 11th and 12th of this month, informed me, or Lt.-Gen. Sheridan, of your disapprobation of the course that I had thought proper to pursue, in having on the 10th inst. solicited his aid in preserving the peace and order of the city, and protecting the lives and property of its inhabitants, satisfactory reasons could have been given your excellency for so doing, many of which, it would, even now, be unwise to make public. In the performance of my official duties, I believed that the emergency required me to take the step that I did. I do not believe when the lives and property of the people—the peace and good order of a large city—are in danger, that it is time to stop and consider any questions of policy; but that if the United States, by the strong arm of its military, can give the instantly-required protection of life, property, and order, it is the duty of those in power to avail themselves of such assistance. Before the receipt of your communication, I had already, upon consultation with other city officers, decided to dispense with military aid in a day or two; and I am happy to inform your excellency, that on Monday the 23d inst. [Oct.] your excellency will be relieved of all anxiety on account of the assistance of the military in protecting the lives and property of the people."

The governor also addressed President Grant on the subject, enlarging particularly upon the ordering by Gen. Sherman of four companies of the 8th United-States Infantry to Chicago; inquiring of the president whether said troops were intended or instructed to obey the call of the State or city authorities; and stating that the authorities of the State of Illinois were abundantly able to protect every interest of the people that depended upon its internal peace and good order. In reply to that communication, President Grant, enclosed copies of the orders sent, and wrote as follows: "I will only add that no thought here ever contemplated distrust of the state authorities of the State of Illinois, or lack of ability on their part to do all that was necessary, or expected of them, for the maintenance of law and order within the limits of the State. The only thing

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thought of was how to benefit a people stricken by a calamity greater than had ever befallen a community of the same number before in this country. The aid was of a like nature with that given in any emergency requiring immediate action. No reflection was contemplated or thought of, affecting the integrity or ability of any state-officer or city official, within the State of Illinois, to perform his whole duty."

When the adjourned session of the general assembly convened Nov. 15, 1871, Gov. Palmer in his message presented a full statement of the facts of the alleged military usurpation, accompanied by the voluminous correspondence which had ensued, and other documents. The message was read in the house and referred to a special committee, consisting of E. M. Haines, George W. Rives, H. Watson Webb, Charles H. Rice, John N. McMillan, Oscar F. Price, and Andrew J. Galloway. A majority of the committee, the four first named, brought in a report sustaining the views of the governor and condemning the action of the mayor in transferring the government of the city to General Sheridan, censuring the latter for accepting the trust as "illegal and a dangerous example," cordially approving the action of the governor "in protesting against the use of United-States troops in Chicago, and his course in endeavoring to enforce civil authority in said city." The report of the minority of the committee heartily endorsed the action of the mayor and Gen. Sheridan under the circumstances, and, while admitting that much that had been done at the time referred to, was in violation of law, affirmed that justice, weighing the pure motives that prompted the commission of the unlawful acts complained of, should withhold her sentence of condemnation.

The reports coming up for action on January 24, the following resolutions, embodying the views of the house, were adopted by a vote of 59 to 52: "Resolved, that we declare as unlawful, and an infraction of the constitution both of the State and the United States the so-called military occupation, yet in view of the trying circumstances and the great calamity existing, when this military power was exercised, we exonerate the federal government and federal military authorities from intent to wilfully trespass upon the constitutional rights of this

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State, or to interfere with its properly constituted authorities during the emergency created by the recent fire.

"Resolved, that the protest of the executive of this State against a violation of the constitution, was the performance of a duty imposed upon him by his office, and establishes a valuable precedent, which is hereby approved."

The senate refused to take any action on the subject, and thus the matter ended so far as the legislature was concerned; but the question had a further hearing in Chicago with a decidedly different result. The grand-jury of Cook County which made its report November 20, expressed its views, and no doubt those of the people of the city generally, in the following language:

"We fully endorse and commend the action of his honor Mayor Mason in calling to his aid the services of Lt.-Gen. Sheridan; that we honor the wise discretion of our mayor in thrusting aside the petty vanity of place and position, and summoning to his aid the wisest counsels in our midst;" and in regard to the killing of Col. Thomas Grosvenor, it remarked: "We have given this sad case a patient and careful examination. We have had before us all those who had the slightest knowledge of the affair, and our deliberations have resulted in setting at liberty the young man who was the cause of the unfortunate occurrence." This report, signed by all the members of the grand-jury, was regarded not only as an end of the investigation but a complete vindication of his honor, Mayor Mason.

The great fire set at rest the question of the place of meeting of the adjourned session of the general assembly and the resolution to meet in Chicago was rescinded at the October special session. The body finally adjourned April 9, having been in session altogether ten months.

Commendable progress was made at the adjourned session toward the revision of the laws, twenty-five titles having passed. Apportionment laws were also passed, as well as acts relating to the subjects of eminent domain, evidence and depositions, public libraries, fees and salaries, and the duties of the attorney-general and state's attorneys, besides a new practice-act.

On July 3, 1871, the governor appointed Gustavus Koerner, Richard P Morgan, jr., and David S. Hammond as the first

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board of railroad and warehouse commissioners; and Wm. F. Tompkins the first inspector of grain. All of the appointees were confirmed by the senate, January 11, 1872.

At the close of the session, the governor transmitted a communication to the house in which he remarked, "That the twenty-seventh general assembly had been distinguished for its patient industry, for its fidelity to constitutional principles, for its freedom from the slightest suspicion of corruption, and for an independence of action that looked only for the maintenance of its just authority, without interfering with the proper functions of other departments of the government," a merited compliment, so far as the personal integrity of the members was concerned, but that there was wide-spread dissatisfaction among the tax-payers in regard to the prolonged sessions of the body, is evidenced by the comments of the press of the period.

In political affairs, the year 1872 was remarkable, not only for the changes which occurred in the personal leadership of the republican party, but also for the consolidation of the democratic party with a powerful seceding element from the ranks of the former.

The administration of Grant had given dissatisfaction to a very respectable minority of the party which had placed him in power. The first mutterings of discontent were heard in Missouri, where a movement was set on foot for the repeal of a constitutional provision disfranchising rebels. The movement was headed by Carl Schurz and B. Gratz Brown, and was supported by such journals as the *New-Orleans Democrat* and the *New-York Tribune*, and a number of other leading republican papers. Although the original scope of the movement was local in character, the sentiment which prompted it soon proved infectious, and, spreading to other states, resulted in the formal organization of what was designated as the Liberal Republican Party. This body, through its speakers and organs, savagely arraigned the party in power for alleged despotic treatment of the people of the states lately in rebellion, for the corruption of the executive and legislative branches of the government, for the introduction of nepotism into and the general degradation of the civil service.

The movement soon assumed the proportions of a serious

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and wide-spread revolt, headed by a powerful combination of many old and trusted republican leaders. The particular object of its animadversion was the administration of General Grant, although if successful, it threatened the complete overthrow of republican ascendency in national affairs.

Among leading republicans in Illinois who became its supporters and advisers were Senator Trumbull, Gov. Palmer, Superintendent-of-Public-Instruction Newton Bateman, Secretary-of-State Edward Rummel; ex-state officers, Francis A. Hoffman, William Bross, Gustavus Koerner, Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, O. H. Miner, Washington Bushnell, Wm. Butler; ex-congressmen, John Wentworth, S. W. Moulton, Jesse O. Norton; besides Judge David Davis, Leonard Swett, Lawrence Weldon, David L. Phillips, Horace White, Wm. K. Sullivan, S. W. Munn, Richard Rowett, R. B. Latham, and many others. To one conversant with the political history of the State, this list presents a truly formidable array of familiar and influential names, embracing, as it does, those of many who had been identified with the republican party as leaders ever since its organization. Following in their wake came the *Chicago Tribune*, which vied with its New-York prototype in the bitterness of its denunciations of the administration.

The national convention of the Liberal Party—the first to throw down the gauntlet—met at Cincinnati, May 1, and continued in session three days. It can hardly be said to have been a gathering of regularly-chosen delegates, in the sense in which this term is generally applied. It was rather a mass meeting of the odds and ends of every party or clique in the country opposed to Grant and the regular republicans. Among its members were many incongruous elements; embracing "all sorts and conditions of men" who had a grievance. Ex-republicans sat, cheek by jowl, with democrats of every complexion of belief, and ex-knownothings hob-nobbed with greenbackers and grangers. Illinois had a strong representation, divided, however, in presidential preferences as follows: for David Davis came Leonard Swett, Jesse W. Fell, A. Gridley, Wirt Dexter, Wm. Kellogg, N. G. Wilcox, Wm. Fithian, N. K. Fairbank, J. O. Norton, David T. Littler, S. C. Parks, Stephen K. Moore, Thomas S. Mather, and G. W. Minier. Lyman Trum-

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bull was the choice of Koerner, Hatch, White, and Wm. Jayne; Gov. Palmer's claims were urged by Rowett, Gen. John Cook, Casper Butz, E. M. Haines, and A. W. Edwards. The votes of Dubois, Gens. Smith, Hecker, Kueffner, Bushnell, Phillips, Miner, and John H. Bryant were distributed among the three candidates.

The contest over the nomination, as might have been expected under such circumstances, was exciting and bitter. It was found impossible to harmonize so many conflicting elements —the delegation from Illinois being more pronounced in its dissensions than that from any other state. The first ballot disclosed the following result: Horace Greeley 147, Charles Francis Adams 205, Lyman Trumbull 110, David Davis 92½, B. Gratz Brown 95, and Andrew Curtin 62. Greeley developed more and more strength, until on the sixth ballot, he secured the nomination; the vote standing, before any changes had been made, 332 for Greeley to 320 for Adams. B. Gratz Brown was nominated for vice-president on the second ballot.

The platform adopted by the Liberals favored: 1, the equality of all men; 2, pronounced in favor of emancipation and enfranchisement, and opposed any re-opening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments; 3, demanded the removal of all disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion; 4, advocated local self-government and impartial suffrage; 5, took strong ground in favor of reform of the civil service; 6, called for the relegation of the subject of the tariff directly to the people of the several congressional districts; 7, denounced repudiation, and demanded a speedy return to specie payments; 8, remembered the soldiers with gratitude; and 9, avowed hostility to all further grants of public lands to railroads.

The democratic national convention, which met at Baltimore, July 9, ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and adopted the same platform of principles.

Separate state-conventions of the liberal and democratic party were held at Springfield, June 26. Gen. Palmer presided over the former and James C. Allen over the latter. The state-ticket, made up of representative candidates from both of these parties nominated by a conference committee appointed by

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the two conventions and confirmed by each, was as follows: for governor, Gustavus Koerner; lieutenant-governor, John C. Black; secretary of state, Edward Rummel; auditor, Daniel O' Hara; treasurer, C. H. Lanphier; attorney-general, Lawrence Welden. Both conventions were addressed by Gov. Palmer, Senator Trumbull, and Gen. Shields.

In the meantime, the republican party, although somewhat apprehensive of the effect of a secession from its ranks, so extensive and influential, proceeded with its ordinary political work precisely as though nothing had occurred to dampen the ardor of its members or awaken fears of defeat. The state convention was held at Springfield, May 22. The venerable and life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln, Judge Stephen T. Logan, was called upon to preside. The proceedings were characterized by harmony and unwonted enthusiasm. Up to the time of issuing the formal call for the convention, by the state central committee it was generally supposed, and so authoritatively announced in the *State Journal*, that Governor Palmer would ask for a renomination; it being also generally understood that Gen. Richard J. Oglesby would be a candidate before the next legislature for United-States senator to succeed Judge Trumbull. Early in April, however, there appeared in the daily papers a recommendation, signed by twenty-two members of the general assembly, inviting Gen. Oglesby to become a candidate for the governorship; to which he replied, that he had "had no expectation or wish to become the candidate;" and that "it would be far more compatible with his feelings to give a hearty support to some one else," but that if tendered, he would not feel at liberty to decline. About a week after this, Gov. Palmer addressed a letter to his home-paper—the *Carlinville Democrat*—in which he announced that he would not be a candidate for renomination before the republican state-convention, and stating as his reason, that he was opposed to the renomination of Gen. Grant, and "would not consent to canvass the State to promote his re-election unless the candidate placed in the field against him was more objectionable." The objection to Grant, as stated in the communication, was that he "could not justify the opinion acted upon by Gen. Grant when he ordered four companies of infantry into the State to act as

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police, and that dictated his approval of the acts of General Sheridan in raising troops by his own authority in this State subjecting Chicago to military rule whereby a peaceable citizen of the State was unlawfully killed." This course of the governor simplified matters for the convention and insured the renomination of Gen. Oglesby for governor without a dissenting voice. Gen. John L. Beveridge carried off the honor of the second place, receiving 390 votes on the first ballot. The other nominees were as follows: secretary of state, George H. Harlow; auditor of public accounts, Charles E. Lippincott, renominated; state treasurer, Edward Rutz; attorney-general, James K. Edsall.

The platform abounded in declarations which "pointed with pride" to what the party had accomplished in the past but was rather chary in making promises as to the future. The relations between national and state sovereignty were defined, and it was stated, in general terms, that the fundamental principles underlying this issue had been previously enunciated and that the attitude of the party in relation thereto had been abundantly justified. It was further resolved, that it was the right and duty of every republican "to condemn every existing abuse in national, state, and municipal governments, and to zealously advocate all needful reforms;" also, "that the republican party is the party of progress and human rights and duties." The platform further advocated a protective tariff; declared against "all unconstitutional legislation for the cure of any of the disorders of society, whether irreligion, intemperance, or any other evil;" endorsed Gen. Grant's administration and instructed the Illinois delegates to vote for his renomination at the coming national convention.*

The national republican convention was held at Philadelphia,

* The following were chosen delegates to the national convention: at large, Stephen T. Logan, Emery A. Storrs, Leonard F. Ross, Jasper Partridge; districts, J. Young Scammon, Lewis Ellsworth; Herman Raster, James L. Campbell; Clark W. Upton, William Vocke; J. H. Mayburn, A. B. Coon; John C. Smith, Edward B. Warner; Andrew Crawford, J. W. Templeton; Lyman B. Ray, W. M. Sweetland; W. R. Hickox, N. E. Stevens; Enoch Emery, Edwin Butler; John McKenney, sr., Henry Tubbs; George W. Burns, David Pierson; Shelby M. Cullom, John Moses; William McGalliard, Thomas Snell; Joseph R. Mosser, James Knight; T. A. Apperson, James Steele; H. C. Goodnow, J. F. Alexander; Russell Hinckley, A. W. Metcalf; George Waters, T. H. Burgess; D. W. Lusk, and Israel A. Powell.

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June 5, 1872. Gen. Grant was the unanimous choice of the delegates for renomination for the presidency, but the selection of a candidate for vice-president was a close and spirited contest between Schuyler Colfax, the then incumbent, and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts. It resulted in the success of Wilson by a majority of only a few votes.

The national platform advocated reform in the civil service; favored the extension of amnesty to those lately in rebellion; reëndorsed the recently-ratified amendments to the constitution; called for the abolition of the franking privilege; expressed a confidence that "our excellent national currency" would be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments; favored the encouragement of American commerce and shipping; denounced repudiation; opposed further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies; and following the example set by the State of Illinois in this respect, disapproved of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interfering with rights not surrendered by the people to either the state or national government.

At a convention of labor reformers held Feb. 22, 1872, David Davis was nominated as their candidate for president. The nominee duly and courteously thanked the body "for the unexpected honor" conferred upon him, but four months later forwarded a formal declinature.

Charles O'Connor of New York, was the candidate of the straight democrats who refused to support Horace Greeley.

As the campaign progressed, it became more and more evident that the apprehensions of those republicans who had adhered to the party organization had been groundless. The revolt of so many leaders had awakened no little fear, but it was soon apparent that the latter would not be able to carry their following with them into the democratic camp. A leader of a political revolt, stripped of his adherents, is as powerless for evil as is a major-general in the army who, in a fit of pique, tenders his resignation. In the latter case, the rank and file are not affected, nor is the effective working force of the army interfered with. In the case of the former, the great mass of voters are likely to adhere to their former party affiliations, especially when they can see that the motives which actuate the conduct

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of the men whom they have been accustomed to follow are of a nature strictly personal. Under such circumstances as these, it is not easy to loosen the foundations of party fealty. At the same time, there can be no question that the bitter hostility to the candidacy of Gen. Grant was in great part founded in good faith. Many of those who opposed him were as sincere in their criticism of the methods of his administration as they had been unwavering in their fidelity to the country in its hour of sorest need. On the other hand, among the promoters of the secession movement there were many who were technically known, in political parlance, as sore-heads; men who had been disappointed in their aspirations, or had been supplanted by more popular competitors for party favor. The latter class was so numerous as to alienate the republican support which the movement might otherwise have commanded. As for the old-time, dyed-in-the-wool, straight-out, Bourbon democrats, Mr. Greeley was too bitter a pill for them to swallow even though sugar-coated with a national democratic nomination. The practical result was that the rallying cry of the opposition soon became "anything to beat Grant," and principles were forgotten in a campaign which was probably the most bitter personally of any in the history of American politics.

Nevertheless, Greeley found supporters in many old-line whigs, who had been influenced by his *Tribune* for thirty years, and among many others, who sincerely believed him to be a better republican than was Gen. Grant. But as has been said, his name and record were exceedingly distasteful to the democrats, who, in the past, had always found him their most powerful, unflinching, and uncompromising foe. Still many of the latter accorded him a half-hearted support, and always under protest. Had the Cincinnati convention nominated Senator Trumbull or Judge Davis for president, and had Gen. Palmer been nominated for governor in Illinois, the vote in this State might have been much closer, even had not the result been doubtful in both the State and Nation. Many, indeed, of those who went to Cincinnati did so solely to nominate Trumbull or Davis as against Grant; Greeley they did not want and would not support, and accordingly availed themselves of the first opportunity to get back into the republican fold, where most of them

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now remain. Others gave the Cincinnati ticket only a very feeble, practical endorsement. As it turned out, after the first few weeks, all the enthusiasm and vigor of the campaign was on the side of the republicans, who carried the State and Nation by an overwhelming majority. So far as Illinois was concerned, however, the majority was much larger for president than for governor and other state-officers.*

The amount of the State debt, including an addition of $250,000 on account of the canal, was, on Dec. 1, 1872, $2,060-150—showing a decrease during the preceding four years of $3,928,303. Gov. Palmer, in his concluding message to the legislature, called attention to the fact, with pardonable pride, and pointed out that, notwithstanding the low prices ruling for leading farm-products, and the unsettled state of business throughout the country, the growth of the cities and towns of the State had been as extraordinary as had been the increase and multiplication of its manufacturing interests, and as were the evidences of development and progress which were indicated by the condition of the people during and at the close of his term of office. The governor had met with, and even courted, many antagonisms during his term. He had had to encounter the difficulties attendant upon carrying the ship of state over the reefs and shoals of a defective and often-violated constitution into the fairer and safer, yet untried, harbor provided by the new organic law. He had found it necessary, frequently, to differ with the legislature, with his own party, and with the president—he had not, indeed, always been able to be consistent with himself—but he came out of the trial unscathed, so far as his honor was concerned, generally retaining the respect of his opponents and the good-will of the people of the State.

* The following are the figures for Illinois: for the Grant electors, 241,237; for the Greeley electors, 184,772; for the O'Connor electors, 3,138. For Oglesby, 237,774; Koerner, 197,084; B. G. Wright, 2,185. Beveridge, 235,101; Black, 199,767; Starr, 2,459. For state-officers, majority, 48,790.

The result in the Nation was that Grant received 286 electoral votes; liberal and democratic parties, 63; and 17 not counted.

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CHAPTER XLIII.

Administration of Gov. Beveridge—Twenty-eighth General Assembly—Election of Oglesby to the Senate—Laws—Parties and Platforms in 1874—Twenty-ninth General Assembly—Haines Speaker—Laws—The Centennial Year—Conventions, Platforms, and Elections of 1876.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1873, and delivered the usual address. He availed himself of the opportunity, as his predecessor had done, to refer to the question of state-rights, observing that "our character as citizen of the United States is at least equal to our character as citizen of a state," and that as all power emanated from the people, "he who is thoroughly imbued with respect for and confidence in their patriotism, intelligence, and good sense, need take no special uneasiness to himself as to whether this or that grant of political power will trench upon, eat up, or devour all others in the common country." The governor treated the subject in a popular way and received the approving smiles of his political friends.

The ceremony of inaugurating the governor elect, however, was a mere matter of form—as before that he had received the unanimous and enthusiastic nomination of the republican members of the legislature as their candidate for the United-States senate, which was equivalent to his subsequent election, January 21. His opponent, selected by the democrats, was Judge Trumbull, the then incumbent, whose place he was chosen to fill—the final vote being, in the senate, Oglesby 33, Trumbull 16, Coolbaugh 2; in the house, Oglesby 84, Trumbull 62.

Protests, signed by 16 senators and 48 members of the house, were filed against the election of Gov. Oglesby to the senate on the ground of his ineligibility, citing that section of the State constitution which provides that "neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor, secretary of state, superintendent of

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public instruction, nor attorney-general, shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected." Of course, this claim was intended only to affect political results at home; it produced no effect in the United-States senate, that body being the sole judge of the election and qualification of its own members.

The faithful and able services of Lyman Trumbull as a senator from Illinois for eighteen years were thus terminated. His estrangement from the republican party, which he had done so much to create and sustain, began with his opposition to the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson—an act for which all reflecting and right-thinking citizens now honor and applaud him. Political parties have no gratitude and political sins are hardly ever condoned. A revolt from a party, like that of the Liberals in 1872, is suicidal unless it is successful, and the senator reaped only the results of his own sowing.

The governor having, in consequence of his election to the senate, resigned the executive office on January 23, "the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office" devolved upon the lieutenant-governor.

John Lowrie Beveridge, who thus succeeded to the gubernatorial chair, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, July 6, 1824. His ancestors were from Scotland and he was raised a Scotch Presbyterian, inured to hard work on a farm in the summer and attending the district-school in the winter. In 1842, he removed with his father's family to De Kalb County in this State. Here he was enabled partially to gratify his desire for a higher education by attending one term at Granville Academy in Putnam County, and, during 1843 to 1845, several terms at the Rock-River Seminary at Mt. Morris, in Ogle County. Following the example of Gov. Seward of New York, and Senators Trumbull and Kane of this State, when he came of age, he concluded to try his fortune in the South, and emigrated to Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching. While thus employed, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He returned to Illinois for a wife—Miss Helen M. Judson—to whom he was married in 1848, after which he resumed the practice of his profession in Tennessee.

Not meeting with the success he expected, he resolved in

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1851, richer in experience only, to return to Illinois and make that State his permanent home. He resided at Sycamore until 1854, when he removed to Evanston, at the same time opening a law-office in Chicago. Having recruited a company for the 8th Illinois Cavalry, which his law-partner, Gen. John F. Farnsworth, had been authorized to raise, he was mustered into the Union service in September, 1861. He was soon afterward promoted to the majority of, and, indeed, frequently commanded the regiment during its valiant services with the Army of the Potomac.

In 1863, he succeeded in raising and organizing the 17th Illinois Cavalry of which he was commissioned colonel. This regiment was ordered to Missouri and did most gallant and effective service in the border warfare of that region during 1864. In 1865, he commanded several sub-districts in southeast Missouri and was mustered out of the service, Feb. 6, 1866, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general, having proved himself a brave, as he was certainly a popular, officer.

Previous to his entering the army, Gov. Beveridge had never held an office. In 1866, he was elected sheriff of Cook County, and from that time his political advancement was extraordinarily rapid. In 1870, he was elevated to the state senate, his seat in which body he resigned to accept the nomination for congressman-at-large—vice Logan elected to the senate—in 1871; and this position he resigned to make the race for lieutenant-governor in 1872; so that, in fact, within three weeks, he held the offices of congressman, lieutenant-governor, and governor of the State. He had satisfied public expectation in each of these positions. He stood especially high in popular esteem at the time of his nomination for lieutenant-governor, when, in responding to a call in the state-convention for a speech, amid great excitement and confusion, he disclosed unexpected abilities as a speaker. His well-proportioned physique, his dignified bearing, his venerable appearance, indicated by his silver hair and beard, rather than by any symptom of mental or physical infirmity, with his well-chosen words, grouped in appropriate sentences, favorably impressed his audience.

The temperate life of the new governor and the religious tone of his mind were not such as to recommend him to the

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favor of saloon politicians, neither was he "all things to all men." He possessed the courage of his convictions and never dreamed of sacrificing principle to popularity. He lacked indeed that vigor of mind which is self-asserting and brings a personal following within party-lines to promote personal ends. Of all who have occupied the executive chair in this State, probably he was least known among the people at large, a circumstance which may be at least partially explained by the fact that his public life, outside of Cook County, had extended over a period scarcely exceeding two years. But he was heartily in accord with his party and earnestly desired to discharge the duties of his high office for the best interests of all the citizens of the State.*

The twenty-eighth general assembly convened Jan. 8, 1873, with 51 senators and 153 representatives, the number fixed by the new constitution and which has not since been changed. The republicans had a majority of 17 in the upper and 19 in the lower house.

The senate came nearer being composed of new material than at any other session since the first. There were only eight hold-over members, namely, Early, Whiting, Nicholson, Donohue, Voris, Starne, Kelley, and Murphy. Joseph S. Reynolds, Horace F. Waite, Rollin S. Williamson, Henry Green, Patrick H. Sanford, John S. Lee, William R. Archer, Beatty T. Burke, John H. Yager, Thomas S. Casey, William K. Murphy, and John Hinchcliffe, had formerly served in the house. Among the new members were: George P. Jacobs of Ogle County; Miles B. Castle of DeKalb; Eugene Canfield of Kane; Elmer Baldwin of LaSalle; Edward A. Wilcox of Woodford; Samuel P. Cummings of Fulton; John C. Short of Vermilion; Charles B. Steele of Edgar; A. A. Glenn of Brown; William Brown† of Morgan; Miles Kehoe, Samuel K. Dow, Richard S. Thompson, of Cook; Clark W. Upton of Lake; Jas. G. Strong of Livingston; Francis M. Youngblood of Franklin; and Charles M. Ferrell of Hardin.

In the house, there were but nineteen old members, namely,

* Edward L. Higgins was appointed adjutant-general and Philo L. Beveridge the governor's private secretary.

† Nephew of Judge William Brown, deceased, who served in the eighteenth house.

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Senne, Hildrup, Shaw, Efner, P. A. Armstrong, Mann, Julius A. Carpenter, Herrington, George W. Armstrong, Moffet, Cullom, Easley, Dresser, Forth, Dolan, Austin, James, John Thomas, Lemma, and Newton R. Casey.

Among the new members may be mentioned: Messrs. Isaac Rice of Ogle County; Alfred M. Jones of Jo Daviess; Henry D. Dement of Lee; Charles Dunham of Henry; Lyman B. Ray—the present lieutenant-governor—of Grundy; Alson J. Streeter of Mercer; David Rankin of Henderson; Julius Starr of Peoria; C. P. Davis of Piatt; F. K. Granger of McHenry; Richard F. Crawford of Winnebago; Frederick H. Marsh of Ogle; James A. Connolly of Coles; Benson Wood of Effingham; James M. Truitt and Hiram P. Shumway of Christian; Milton Hay and Alfred Orendorf of Sangamon; Nathaniel W. Branson of Menard; N. Bushnell and John Tillson of Adams; M. D. Massie of Pike; Jerome B. Nulton of Green; John Gordon of Morgan; Charles D. Hoiles and Andrew G. Henry of Bond; E. J. C. Alexander and James M. Truitt of Montgomery; Matthew Inscore of Union; and John H. Oberly of Alexander. Cook County was represented by: James B. Bradwell, John A. Lomax, William Wayman, Solomon P. Hopkins, Frank T. Sherman, Charles G. Wicker, Edward F. Cullerton, C. Kann, Thomas M. Halpin, John F. Scanlon, Thomas E. Ferrier, William H. Condon, William A. Herting, Ingwell Oleson, Otto Peltzer, Hugh McLaughlin, John M. Rountree, George E. Washburn, Daniel Booth, C. H. Dalton, and Henry C. Senne.

Shelby M. Cullom was, for the second time, elected speaker of the house, his opponent being Newton R. Casey; and Daniel Shepard was chosen clerk, both by a party-vote. John Early of Winnebago County, was made president *pro tempore* of the senate and Daniel A. Ray, secretary.

A foretaste of the coming storm, which was to deprive the republican party of the control of the legislature, was had in the action of the senate upon the nominations by the governor of a board of railroad-and-warehouse commissioners. The names first sent in were S. H. McCrea, Wm. H. Robinson, and John Stillwell, the senate committee reporting in favor of confirming only the one first named. This compelled the nomina-

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tion of a new board, namely, D. A. Brown, John M. Pearson, and H. D. Cook—the first two farmers and the first named a democrat—who were subsequently confirmed.

Among the acts of a public nature passed at this session, were: to organize agricultural societies; to authorize the building of a lock and dam at Copperas Creek; appropriating one million of dollars for the purpose of carrying on the work on the new state-house; for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of indecent or immoral literature; to repeal the Lake-Front law of 1869; also, an act amending the act of the last session "to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freight." This was the law which was framed in accordance with the suggestions of the supreme court in the "Lexington Case," the opinion being delivered by Judge Lawrence, by which the charging of a greater compensation for a less distance or for the same distance was made *prima-facie* instead of conclusive evidence of unjust discrimination.

The ordinary legislation of the twenty-eighth general assembly having been completed, it adjourned on May 6, 1873, until Jan. 8, 1874, for the purpose of completing the revision of the laws, only about half of the bills having been finished by the last legislature. A joint-committee, composed of Clark W. Upton and Charles B. Steele of the senate, and Milton Hay, John M. Rountree, and Charles Dunham of the house, was appointed, to which all revision bills that had not been acted upon by either house were referred. They were authorized to continue in session during the recess, and, in conjunction with Commissioner Hurd, to prepare all bills necessary to complete the revision and report to the adjourned session. The laborious work of this commission was most faithfully and ably performed, and nearly all the titles reported by it were passed. The legislature finally adjourned, March 31, 1874, having been in session, altogether, two hundred and four days.

The year 1874 will long be remembered as remarkable for the extraordinary upheaval of sentiment and opinion which it witnessed in social, religious, and political circles. It was the year of the great temperance crusade, which, inaugurated by the women in Ohio, gradually spread over the country. The

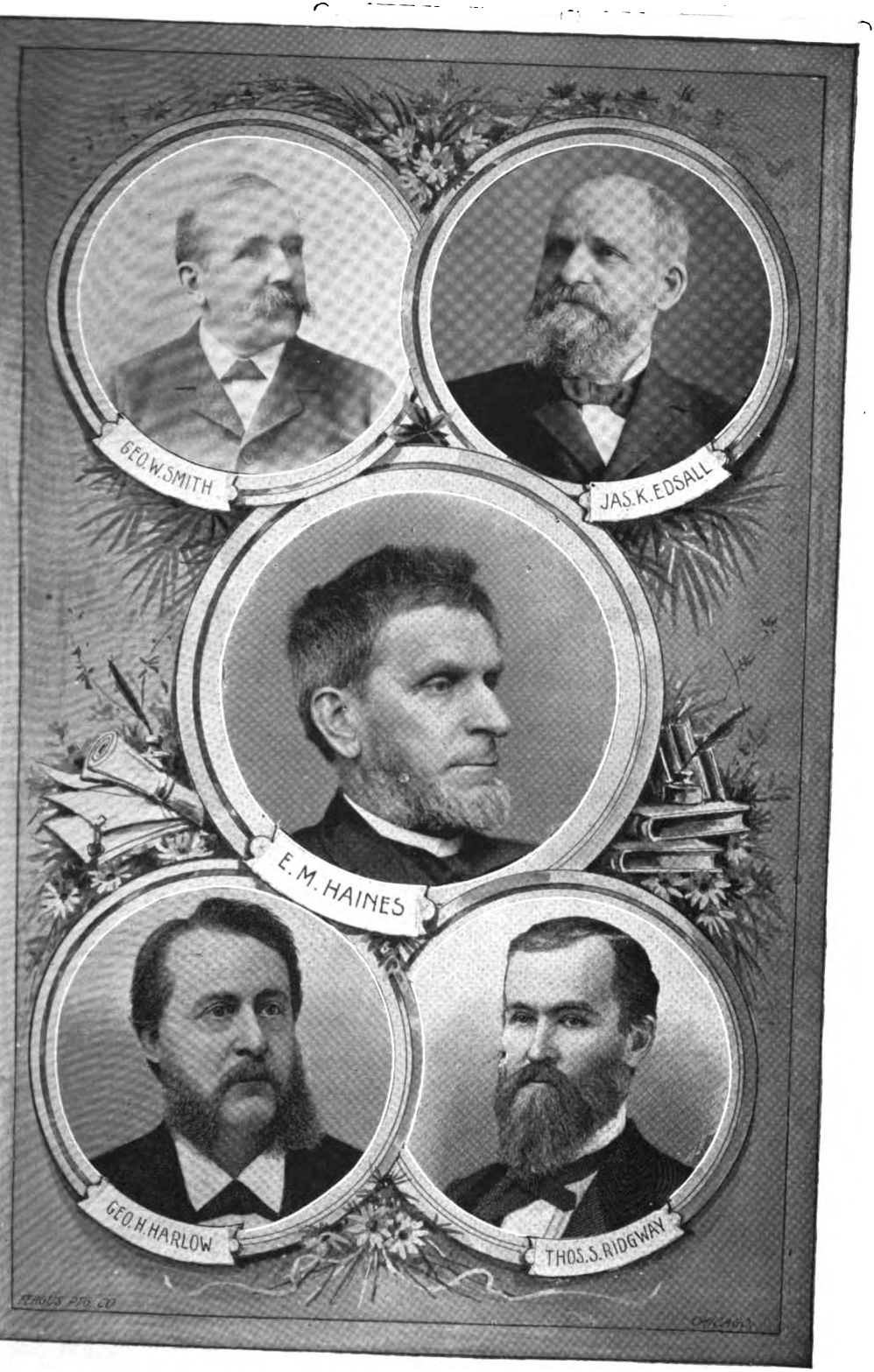
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Beecher-Tilton scandal rent the mind of the American public in twain. In Chicago, Prof. David Swing was tried before his presbytery for heresy. It was a period of low prices for the products of the farm, and of depression in business. Party-lines, as theretofore drawn, were again seriously strained in the agitation of important economic questions relating to transportation by railroads, and the currency. The division of public sentiment upon the question of the "granger" railroad legislation, which had been precipitated upon the country by the farming community, pervaded all political parties. The Grange, or patrons of husbandry, a secret society organized in 1869 for the promotion of the interests of the cultivators of the soil, had rapidly grown in numbers and influence; and although the accomplishment of political results was not primarily one of its objects, from its ranks had been organized farmer's clubs which met in county and state conventions for the purpose of discussing and taking action in reference to these political questions. State meetings were held at Decatur and Bloomington in 1872 and 1873, and a state convention at Springfield on April 2, 1873.

The determination of the railroads to disregard the restrictive legislation of 1871, and the decision of the supreme court in 1873, declaring a portion of the law against discrimination in the rates for freight inoperative, intensified the feeling in favor of this movement which found expression in the defeat of Judge Lawrence, who prepared the opinion, as a candidate for re-election to the bench of the supreme court.

As might have been foreseen, the outgrowth, if not the original intention of this agitation, was the organization of a new political party. It was the first to clear the decks for action by calling a state convention under the name of the "Illinois State Independent Reform" party, to meet at Springfield, June 10, 1874. It was to be composed of "farmers, mechanics, laboring men and other citizens." J. M. Allen of Henry County was selected to preside, and there were present representatives from all existing political organizations, among them: ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, John H. Bryant, L. F. Ross, A. J. Streeter, H. C. Withers, D. W. Smith, J. B. Turner, G. W. Minier, Richard Rowett, W. C. Flagg, John Landrigan, William B. Anderson, S. F. Crews, and A. C. Hesing. Gen. Palmer was the principal

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speaker, taking the ground, that "political parties had accomplished their work and it was time for them to give way. That whatever these parties might have been in the past, certain it was they had outlived their usefulness." He spoke against "grinding monopolies" and declared that now was the time for the people to assert themselves.

During a lull in the proceedings, A. C. Hesing of Chicago was called out, and frankly expressed himself in favor of hard money, against inflation of the currency, and opposed to all sumptuary laws. He, however, voiced the sentiments of only a small minority of the delegates.

The platform, in substance, was as follows: 1, in favor of retrenchment and reform; 2, reform of abuses in the civil service; 3, in favor of improving the navigation of lakes and rivers; 4, opposed to any further grants of lands or loans to corporations; 5, demanding the repeal of the national banking law, and the issue of legal-tender currency direct from the treasury, interchangeable for government bonds bearing the lowest possible interest; 6, for the revision of the patent laws; 7, opposed to annual instead of biennial sessions of the legislature; 8, in favor of the existing railroad legislation; 9, in favor of the right of the legislature to regulate and control railroads; 10, condemning the practice of public officials receiving railroad passes; 11, opposed to the principle of protection—for a tariff for revenue only; 12, recommending that the independent voters organize; 13, opposed to the contract system in the construction of public works; 14, inviting everybody to unite with the Independent Reform Party.

Gen. Rowett offered a resolution "uncompromisingly opposing any further inflation, and demanding a return to a uniform standard of value," which he warmly defended, but which was received with jeers and hisses. Later on, ex-Senator Flagg proposed a resolution in favor of paying the debt of the country in good faith, as the pledges of the Nation required, and that the convention scorned the imputation that the industrial population desired to avoid payment of its just debts. An exciting debate followed and the resolution was referred to the committee on the platform, who reported against its adoption.

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David Gore was nominated for state treasurer and Samuel M. Etter for superintendent of public instruction.

The republican state-convention met in Springfield, June 17. Speaker Cullom was selected to preside and Daniel Shepard to act as secretary. There was an exciting and extremely close contest, between Thomas S. Ridgway and George A. Sanders, over the state treasurership, which, after three ballots, was decided in favor of the former as appeared by the announcement of the vote. The correctness of this was questioned; but the official declaration showed 301 to 297, 299 votes being required to nominate. Three ballots were also taken upon the nomination of a candidate for superintendent of public instruction, among the names presented being that of Miss Frances Willard of Evanston, who received the largest vote on the first ballot; but the final result was in favor of William H. Powell of Kane County, who received 302 votes to 294 for Elijah L. Wells of Ogle.

But the contest over these nominations was trifling as compared with that which arose over the construction of the platform. It began in the committee on resolutions, where the plank relating to the currency was debated for over five hours. It was finally reported by the committee, as follows:

"Resolved, that we reaffirm the declaration of the national republican convention of 1872 in favor of a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day; that we are opposed to any increase in the amount of legal-tender notes, and favor the gradual reduction of the same as the volume of the national-bank notes shall be increased." It was moved to strike out that portion of the resolution which opposed the increase in the volume of legal-tender notes, upon which an animated debate sprung up, the motion being ultimately carried by the close vote of 298 to 234.

The other planks in the platform adopted covered the following points: reaffirming the faith of Illinois republicans in the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments: opposed to the retiring of $382,000,000 United-States treasury notes; favoring free national banking; favoring the election of president and vice-president by a direct vote of the people; denouncing the interference by law with the habits, tastes, or customs of indi-

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viduals, except to suppress licentiousness or to preserve the peace and safety of the citizens of the State; demanding for the people "reasonable railway charges, and rigid impartiality in the transportation of passengers and freights."

Still another state convention, called the "Democratic Liberal Convention," composed principally of democrats, assembled at Springfield, August 26. Ex-Governor Palmer again appeared prominently at the front, was selected to preside over the body, and formally returned to the democratic fold. The same questions relating to the currency, resumption, and payment of the United-States 5–20 bonds, which had disturbed the harmony of the two preceding conventions, were the subject here also of a prolonged and acrimonious discussion. "Honest money" and the payment of the bonds in gold gained the day by a vote of 311 to 241. The platform, somewhat abridged, was as follows: in favor of "the restoration of gold and silver as the basis of currency; the resumption of specie payments "as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation and by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world." "Free commerce and no tariff except for revenue purposes" were also demanded; individual liberty and opposition to sumptuary laws were favored; monopolies and privileged classes were denounced; "the right and duty of a State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies" were affirmed; and the convention pronounced in favor of increased pensions to crippled soldiers.

Charles Carroll was nominated for state treasurer; and S. M. Etter, the nominee of the independent reformers, for state superintendent of public instruction.

The mutability of the principles of a political party may be profitably studied from the shifting kaleidoscope of these changing views.

The relative strength of these different organizations, as shown at the polls, was:

Thos. S. Ridgway, republican, for treasurer, received	162,974
Charles Carroll, democrat, for treasurer, -	128,169
David Gore, independent reform, for treasurer, -	75,580
S. M. Etter, fusion, for superintendent public instruction,	197,490
Wm. B. Powell, republican, " " "	166,984

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The republicans elected only six members of congress. A like defeat followed them in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and in other republican states, and in the loss of the lower house of congress.

The extent to which party-lines had been obliterated in the State at this time is well illustrated by the political complexion of the legislature. No party had a majority, but the republicans had secured the largest number of members, who were classified as follows: in the senate, republicans 24, democrats 19, independents, liberals, and reformers 9. The house contained 69 republicans, 42 democrats, and 41 calling themselves independents, reformers, oppositionists, or "mixed." One member elect, Robert Theim from Cook County, failed to make his appearance.

Of the 51 members of the senate, 26 were elected this year —the others being "hold overs." Miles Kehoe, John Early, Miles B. Castle, and Lorenzo D. Whiting were reëlected. Among the new members were John C. Haines of Cook, Fawcett Plumb of LaSalle, E. C. Moderwell of Henry, Albert O. Marshall of Will, George Hunt of Edgar, Wm. E. Shutt of Sangamon, Bernard Arntzen of Adams, and Chas. D. Hodges of Greene.

In the house, 32 members had been reëlected and among them were, James B. Bradwell, Solomon P. Hopkins, and John Hise of Cook, and Elijah M. Haines, Flavel K. Granger, Richard F. Crawford, E. L. Cronkrite, A. M. Jones, Henry D. Dement, Isaac Rice, Frederick H. Marsh, Philip Collins, James Herrington, George W. Parker, George W. Armstrong, S. P. Cummings, Stephen Y. Thornton, Julius S. Starr, Thomas P. Rogers, James A. Connolly, Shelby M. Cullom, Nathaniel W. Branson, John Gordon, A. G. Henry, Thomas E. Merritt, John Landrigan, John Thomas, David Rankin, and Matthew J. Inscore.

Among the new members may be mentioned the names of Lincoln Dubois, then of Cook County, now of Springfield, Moses J. Wentworth, George M. Bogue, Conrad L. Niehoff, Orrin L. Mann, and John C. Barker from Cook; Wm. A. James from Lake; James F. Claflin of DuPage; Wm. Mooney, H. H. Stasson, jr., and Luke H. Goodrich of Will; A. G. Hammond

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of Stark; J. H. Moore, and J. J. Herron of Bureau; John T. Browning of Rock Island; John H. Lewis of Knox; C. W. Boydston of Warren; James DeWitt of Schuyler; Patrick W. Dunn of Peoria; John F. Winter of McLean; Samuel S. Jack of Macon; James Callins and John Moses of Scott; Samuel S. Gilbert of Macoupin; Oliver P. Powell of Jersey; Ethelbert Callahan of Crawford; Amos B. Barrett of Jefferson; John N. Wasson of Gallatin; F. E. Albright of Jackson; Benjamin O. Jones of Massac; and Lewis F. Plater of Hardin. The full roll of both houses may be found in the appendix.*

The members of the opposition to the hitherto dominant party differed as much from each other as they did from the republicans, and the question was how to utilize their power in order to secure supremacy—the one thing upon which they were united. To arrange for a satisfactory division of the spoils of office, frequent consultations were held which failed to bring about an agreement. Cullom had received the nomination of the republicans for speaker, and it was hoped that he would be able to carry enough strength from the liberals—former republicans—to be elected. The independents stood firmly by E. M. Haines, their own candidate for the speakership, but who was very objectionable to a few democrats, who declared that they would not support him under any circumstances. But it soon became apparent that their choice must be between the champion of the independent reformers and a republican. When the first ballot was taken, 73 members were found to be for Haines, 68 for Cullom, 6 for Dr. J. L. Wilcox of Sangamon, straight democrat, and 4 scattering. Haines lacked only 4 votes, and the field was anxiously scanned to see who would make the break and for whose benefit. It came

* Of the senators, 8 were born in New York, 8 in New England, 8 in Ohio; 7 of foreign birth, 6 in Illinois, 4 in Kentucky, 3 in Indiana, and 7 in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. Lawyers 27, farmers 14, bankers 6, and 4 traders, etc.

Of the members of the house of representatives, 21 were born in foreign lands, 21 in New York, 22 in Illinois, 13 in New England, 16 in Ohio, 16 in Pennsylvania, 9 in Kentucky, 3 in New Jersey, and 31 in Virginia, Tennessee, etc. 72 were farmers, 36 lawyers, 13 merchants, 6 bankers, 4 physicians, 3 mechanics, and 18 various dealers. The oldest senator was B. T. Burke—65 years, the youngest, Miles Kehoe—30. The oldest member of the house was John Thomas—75 years, and the youngest, Moses J. Wentworth, Curtis K. Harvey, and Wm. H. Skelly, jr.,—each 26 years.

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from the democrats, who gave the Waukegan statesman enough votes to secure his election and four to spare. Jeremiah J. Crowley, a democrat from Chicago, was elected clerk of the house, and the other offices were fairly distributed between the democrats and independents.

Senator Archibald A. Glenn, a democrat, was elected president of the senate, who thus became acting lieutenant-governor, and R. R. Townes secretary.

As might have been expected, the deliberations of a body composed of elements so heterogeneous and conglomerate as was the house were anything but harmonious. The working of the newly-cemented union between elements so diverse proved anything but satisfactory, even to its component parts.

E. M. Haines, the speaker elect, came to Illinois from New York when he was a small boy. Having been admitted to the bar, he opened a law-office at Waukegan, and soon began to meddle with politics. He was elected to the 21st, (1858), 22d, 23d, and 27th general assemblies, and had also been a member of the constitutional convention of 1869. He had been at first a democrat, then a republican, and was now an independent reformer. Being a thorough parliamentarian and not particularly attached to either of the old parties, he was well qualified in certain respects to fill the speaker's chair. But it is safe to say that there was never a time after the first two weeks of the session when a majority of the members would not have willingly seen him displaced. There was scarcely a day that did not bring with it wranglings over the speaker's rulings, and discordant disputes. Though a professed independent, he was never found in favor of any of the proposed measures of his party, and ruled as regularly against them as against the propositions of republicans or democrats to which he was opposed. He was generally cool, calm, and collected in his demeanor, and amidst the wildest excitement, when actual personal collisions seemed imminent, he filled the chair with provoking self-control, even with exasperating *nonchalance*. It was exceedingly difficult for any member to secure recognition, especially if he was suspected of an intention to speak in favor of any measure which the speaker opposed — only the most persistent among the republicans were allowed this privilege

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and they were generally declared to be out of order. To say that his rulings were arbitrary, is but feebly to express the despotic and aggressive manner in which he exercised the great power which parliamentary law confers upon a speaker.

As the days of the sessions passed, antagonisms intensified and angry disputations became more frequent and acrimonious until the final culmination was reached on April 10 in a disgraceful row, the occasion of which was the speaker's adjournment of the house during the afternoon session against the manifest and declared sense of a majority of the members present. The squabble originated upon the presentation and reading, by Connolly, of a protest against the action of the house on the Louisiana political resolutions and against the rulings of the speaker. Fiery speeches were made by Cummings, Merritt, and others, against receiving the protest, and the democrats left the hall to break a quorum. Jones of Jo Daviess, who was chairman of the republican caucus and "steering committee," by virtue of which positions he assumed a leadership for which he was poorly qualified in such an emergency, and who had made himself as obnoxious to the speaker as the latter had been to republicans, opened the ball, when on being interrupted in his remarks by Plater, an offensively chronic objector, he grasped a book lying on his desk and flung it at the head of his interlocutor. The compliment was returned and "confusion worse confounded" reigned. There was a general uproar and threats of violence were heard on all sides, everybody taking a hand in the *mêlée*. It was then that the speaker, a motion to adjourn having been made, declared it carried, although the vote stood two to one against it, and throwing down his gavel, left the chair. Thereupon Connolly moved that Jones of Jo Daviess be elected speaker *pro tempore*, put the motion and declared it carried. A rush was then made by both sides for the vacant chair which was reached first by Cummings, who took possession. The members ranged themselves on each side and with such weapons as they could secure prepared for a bloody struggle. In the meantime, every possible effort had been made by a few of the cooler-headed members to restore order and put an end to the disgraceful proceedings. Jones was seized by his friends

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and pulled back. Cummings vacated the chair. Haines returned to the speaker's desk, and the gavel, which had been held by Bogue, was restored to its place. Major Connolly jumped upon his desk and advised the republicans to withdraw, the democrats having agreed that they should have a fair show on Monday. Jones also helped to calm the troubled waters by apologizing to Plater; and finally, amid cheers and applause, the members left the house.*

The laws passed by the twenty-ninth general assembly, which adjourned April 15, 1875, are contained in a volume of 118 pages—smaller than that of any of its predecessors for the last forty years. A general revision of the laws had just been completed and no new questions of any pressing importance had arisen. A few statutes were amended and the following new laws, among others, were passed: to provide for the reorganization of cities; for the trial of the right of property in the county court; for operating elevated ways and conveyors, to prevent frauds upon travelers, generally called the "scalper's act;" the tax-refunding law; and an act to regulate and consolidate the State charitable institutions.

The twenty-eighth general assembly having provided for the appointment of a board of managers to represent the interests of Illinois at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, an appropriation of $10,000, all that could be secured, was made to defray the expenses of the commission. The board was composed of John P. Reynolds,† president, John C.

* The following head-lines of leading papers show how the affair was regarded at the time:

Chicago Tribune:—The sublime altitude of obloquy attained in the Illinois house Saturday. The tumult precipitated by efforts to exclude a republican protest. A splenetive and rash republican hurls a book at Plater. Whereat that incomparable idiot flounders like an acephalous rooster. Drawn up in a plug-ugly affray, cowardice and not shame prevents a Tipperary head-smashing.

Chicago Times:—Hell broke loose. Successful performance of the spectacular drama of that name at Springfield. Introducing Plater, Jo Daviess' Jones, 'Lige Haines, and Tom Merritt, in their great bear-dance. During great confusion the show is declared adjourned.

† John Parker Reynolds, who for over a quarter of a century has been so prominently and favorably connected with the agricultural and industrial interests of the State, was born March 1, 1820, in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, of parents who were natives of eastern New York. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduating with the class of 1838. Studied law and was graduated from the

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Smith, secretary, and Carlisle Mason of Chicago, Francis Colton of Galesburg, A. C. Spofford of Rockford, Lawrence Weldon of Bloomington, and F. L. Matthews of Carlinville. They succeeded in making a very creditable display of the agricultural products and manufactures, mineral resources, commercial prominence, and educational advantages of Illinois, the State ranking sixth in respect of the number of exhibitors and the amount of space occupied.

This much in favor of the twenty-ninth general assembly may be said, that it was the most economical in expenditures of any since 1865, the amount charged up against it by the auditor on account of the legislature being $221,810, as against $539,390 for the twenty-eighth, and $693,062 for the twenty-seventh general assembly.

The centennial year of 1876 is notable for its presidential and other heated political contests. The seceding states had all been restored to the Union in full possession of their sovereignty and free from all interference in their domestic affairs on the part of the general government. They were now, notwithstanding the constitutional amendments, principally under the control of what was called the "rebel element" which was in full fellowship with the democratic party of the north, under whose flag and upon whose platforms all state officers and members of the legislature were elected. Under their peculiar method of conducting elections, by which the colored vote was not permitted to effect the result, it soon be-

Cincinnati law-school with the class of 1840. Entered upon the practice in 1841 as the partner of Gov. William Bebb. Removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, in 1850, thence to Marion County, Illinois, in 1854, thence to Springfield in 1860, and thence to Chicago in 1869. From 1860–70, he held the position of secretary of the State Agricultural Society. Was first president of the State Board of Agriculture in 1871 and was a member of the society and board from 1860 until his resignation in 1888. He was president of the Illinois State Sanitary Commission throughout the civil war. Was the only state commissioner and also delegate of the State Agricultural Society and one of the United-States commissioners to the universal exposition of 1867 in Paris, in attendance upon which he spent five months as commissioner and juryman. In 1873, he became the first secretary of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago and has continued to hold that position until the present time. He also held the position of state inspector of grain from 1878–82. In all of these positions, Mr. Reynolds has exhibited great ability as an organizer and administrative officer.

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came an easy task to cement and hold together a "solid South."

The prospects for the success of the republican party were further imperiled by the increasing strength of the Greenback-Granger element, especially in Illinois, where, although not polling the vote its leaders expected, it had nevertheless elected a portion of its ticket and held the balance of power in the legislature. The financial stringency which had followed the failures and bankruptcies of 1873 still continued, and the passage of the specie resumption law of January, 1875, in the face of a demand from the West for more currency, had tended to strengthen the opposition to republican ascendency, rather than to conciliate the friends and supporters of the party in power.

The Greenback, or Independent Reform, party was the first to move, meeting in state convention at Decatur, and nominating the following ticket: for governor, Lewis Steward of Kendall County; lieutenant-governor, James H. Pickrell of Sangamon; secretary of state, M. M. Hooton; auditor of public accounts, John Hise; treasurer, Henry T. Aspern; attorney-general, Winfield S. Coy.

The national convention of this party was held at Indianapolis, May 17. Peter Cooper of New York, was nominated for president, and Samuel F. Cary of Ohio, for vice-president. The platform, relating almost exclusively to the currency, was comprised in four planks, as follows: demanding the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act; recommending the issue of United-States legal-tender notes as the circulating medium of the country; protesting against the further issue of gold-bonds and against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for fractional currency; and declaring against subsidies to railroads.

The republican state-convention met at Springfield, May 24, 1876, and was presided over by Henry S. Baker of Madison County; Daniel Shepard acting as the principal secretary. The candidates for governor were Shelby M. Cullom, John L. Beveridge, and Thomas S. Ridgway; and upon the first ballot the former carried off the prize, the vote standing for Cullom 387, Beveridge 142, Ridgway 87. Gov. Beveridge made

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a good showing considering the opposition to him in his own county, Cook, which he was unable to overcome owing to the formidable and persistent hostility of the *Chicago Tribune*, which had lately returned to the support of the republican party.

The strength of the numerous candidates for lieutenant-governor was shown on the first ballot to be as follows: Andrew Shuman of Cook received 186 votes; A. M. Jones of Jo Daviess, 170; Reuben M. Benjamin of McLean, 83; David Pierson* of Greene, 36; Patrick H. Sanford of Knox, 47; George W. Vinton of Rock Island, 47; J. W. Kitchell of Christian, 31; F. A. Leitz of Clinton 16. The elevation of the last lieutenant-governor to the executive chair had evidently increased the importance of this position in the eyes of the politicians. Shuman succeeded in carrying off the nomination on the second ballot.

George H. Harlow was re-nominated for secretary of state on the first ballot, his principal opponent being George Scroggs of Vermilion; William H. Edgar of Jersey and John Moses of Scott being also candidates for the nomination. Thomas B. Needles of Washington County was nominated for auditor against the then incumbent Charles E. Lippincott, who was seeking a third term. Edward Rutz was made the candidate the second time for treasurer. James K. Edsall was renominated for attorney-general, the other candidates being Charles B. Steele of Edgar and Ethelbert Callahan of Crawford.

The platform adopted embraced the following points: condemning the policy of leniency toward the people of the South lately in rebellion; favoring a lower rate of interest for United-States bonds; the payment of the public debt in good faith, and endorsing the present system of paper currency as the

* David Pierson, the old pioneer here mentioned, was born in Cazenovia, New York, July 9, 1806, and was one of the very earliest settlers in Green County, where he removed with his father's family in 1821. He was an old whig, and thoroughly believed that all the evils that ever befell this country could be traced to Andrew Jackson and the rule of the democratic party. He was strongly anti-slavery and helped to organize the republican party, and has been one of its most influential supporters ever since. He has been a successful merchant, miller, and banker, and as a leading member of the Baptist church conspicuous for his benevolence and charity. He is still (June, 1890) living at his old home in Carrollton and has forgotten nothing of his politics or religion.

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best ever devised; the purification of the public service—"let no guilty man escape;" remembering the soldiers with gratitude and their preference in appointments to office.*

The candidates for governor were called out at the close of the proceedings and handsomely responded. The speech of Gov. Beveridge, toward whom as the defeated candidate the sympathies of the delegates had gone out, was most happily conceived and eloquently delivered. It was well received by an enthusiastic audience, and it was remarked that if the circumstances had justified the making of such an effort before the balloting, the result might have been different. He closed by referring to the candidates for president and, out of place as it was, offered a resolution instructing the delegates to support James G. Blaine for president, which was adopted by a standing vote, with three cheers. If the convention had had any other honors to bestow, Gov. Beveridge would have received his full share.

The republican national convention was held at Cincinnati, beginning on June 14. The candidates for president, put in nomination by their friends, were James G. Blaine of Maine, Benjamin H. Bristow of Kentucky, Roscoe Conkling of New York, John A. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana. Gen. Hayes was nominated on the seventh ballot, receiving 384 votes to 351 for Blaine and 21 for Bristow, and his nomination made unanimous; William A. Wheeler of New York was named for vice-president.

The platform recognized the pacification of the South and demanded protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights as a sacred duty; enjoined the enforcement

* The following were appointed delegates to the republican national convention: at large, Robert G. Ingersoll, Joseph W. Robbins, Green B. Raum, and George D. Banks. From districts, in their numerical order—two from each, Sidney Smith, George M. Bogue; John McArthur, S. K. Dow; Frank W. Palmer, Charles B. Farwell; Wm. Coffin, E. E. Ayres; L. Burchell, Alexander Walker; A. R. Mack, J. W. Hopkins; J. Everts, G. N. Chittenden; J. F. Culver, A. Burk; Thomas A. Boyd, Enoch Emery; D. Mack, D. McDill; J. M. Davis, George W. Ware; Wm. Prescott, N. W. Branson; C. R. Cummings, R. B. Latham; D. D. Evans, L. J. Bond; Benson Wood, Thomas L. Golden; James S. Martin, George C. McCord; John I. Rinaker, H. L. Baker; William M. Adams, Isaac C. Clements; F. D. Ham, Wm. H. Robinson.

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of the constitutional amendments; endorsed the public-credit act of 1869, pledging the faith of the government to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United-States notes in coin; opposing the dictation of appointments by United-States senators and favoring civil service; endorsing the public-school system of the United States as the bulwark of the American Republic; favoring the imposition of custom duties to promote the interests of American labor; opposing the further grant of public lands to corporations and monopolies; approving the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women and in favor of their appointment and election to the superintendence of education, charities, and other public trusts; demanding the extirpation of polygamy; and arraigning "the democratic party as the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason."

The democrats held two state-conventions this year, both at Springfield, the first, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the national convention at St. Louis, and the second, to nominate a state-ticket, July 27.*

The democratic national convention which met at St. Louis, June 27, was presided over by Gen. J. A. McClernand of Illinois. Samuel J. Tilden of New York was nominated for president on the second ballot receiving 508 votes to 220 for all others. The Illinois delegation on the first ballot stood 23 for Hendricks and 19 for Tilden; on the second ballot 26 for Tilden and 16 for Hendricks. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana was the nearly unanimous choice of the convention for vice-president.

The platform of the democrats, which was supposed to have been prepared by Mr. Tilden, was a very able and elaborate

* The delegates from Illinois were as follows: at large, W. J. Allen, F. H. Winston, C. L. Higbee, Charles Dunham; from districts, Melville W. Fuller, John Forsyth, S. S. Hayes, John C. Richberg, Perry H. Smith, Herman Lieb, Thomas Butterworth, A. M. Herrington, W. H. Mitchell, M. W. Hathaway, W. H. Messenhop, J. S. Drake, William Reddick, D. H. Phiney, J. Duff, J. E. Ong, John S. Lee, S. P. Cummings, David Ellis, C. H. Whittaker, Linus E. Worcester, S. R. Chittenden, John A. McClernand, James M. Epler, James T. Ewing, James T. Hoblet, E. S. Terry, T. H. Macaughtery, Wm. M. Garrard, Wm. T. O'Hair, T. B. Murray, G. Van Hornbecke, William R. Walsh, G. Koerner, George W. Wall, T. C. Crawford, W. Duff Green, S. F. Cheney.

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document of which the key-note was "reform is necessary." It was an arraignment of the republican party for its alleged mis-government and mal-administration for the past eleven years. It accepted the constitutional amendments; denounced the present tariff for its unjustice and inequality; and although favoring resumption, denounced the act providing therefor, and demanded its repeal.

At the democratic state-convention, July 27, Lewis Steward, the nominee of the Independent Greenback-Reformers, was endorsed as a candidate for governor, and for the remainder of the ticket: A. A. Glenn of Brown County for lieutenant-governor; S. Y. Thornton of Fulton, for secretary of state; John Hise, fusion, auditor; George Gundlack for treasurer; and Edmund Lynch for attorney-general.

The platform of the national convention was reaffirmed, and a separate resolution adopted against the employment of convict labor where it comes into competition with free labor.

The nomination of Gen. Hayes was not such as to awaken enthusiasm among the republicans. He was not the choice of the representatives of the party, except as a compromise, nor of the mass of the people. In Illinois particularly, the popular idol, as described by Colonel Ingersoll in his nominating speech, was James G. Blaine, who "like a warrior, like a plumed knight, marched down the halls of the American congress, and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of his country and maligner of its honor." On the other hand, the nomination of ex-Governor Tilden of New York, a man of marked ability and character who had the credit of being largely instrumental in exposing the frauds and corruptions of the notorious Tweed-ring in New-York city and in denouncing the extravagant management of the New-York canals, struck a popular chord which increased in strength as the canvass progressed. The democratic platform, also, was well designed to arrest the thought and command the attention of those who were not strongly attached to any particular party, and of those republicans who had begun to think that a change in the national government would be wise and beneficial.

The campaign on the part of the democrats was under the

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special conduct and control of Tilden himself, while that of the republicans was solely managed by that "old wheel-horse" of the party, Senator Zachariah Chandler. As the reports came in on the night of the election, that the democrats had carried New York, Indiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey, all the doubtful states, it was generally supposed that with the electoral vote of the solid South, Tilden's election was assured; but the resolute and determined old senator had received favorable news from South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, and on the next morning he sent over the country that historic dispatch, "Rutherford B. Hayes has received one hundred and eighty-five electoral votes and is elected."

The subsequent controversy over the returns from these states and the hearing before the "eight-to-seven" electoral commission, resulting in favor of Gen. Hayes, confirmed the stand taken by the republicans. Gov. Tilden's plurality on the popular vote over Gen. Hayes was 250,970.

The combined opposition to the republicans in Illinois failed because of the weakness of their ticket no less than of the strength of that headed by S. M. Cullom, and the able and thorough canvass made by him and the party leaders. The general tendency of the floating and undecided vote toward the democrats was hard to restrain or control. The republican electors received 277,227 votes, the democratic 258,445, and the Peter Cooper 17,232, leaving only the small majority of 1560 in favor of Gen. Hayes.

When the returns first began to come in, as the opposition was united upon Steward, it was thought that Cullom was beaten. Cook County, which had always been relied upon for from 8,000 to 15,000 republican majority, gave Steward a majority of 181; Champaign, which gave Hayes over 1400 gave Cullom only 800. Hayes carried DeWitt by over 700, and Cullom by only 28; Livingston gave Hayes 1416 majority and Cullom 182. In the county of McLean, Cullom fell short nearly 600 and in Will nearly 700. Hamilton County, which gave only 806 majority for Tilden, gave Steward 1445 majority; but in other counties, Cullom ran ahead of his ticket. The full returns in the State showing: Cullom for governor 279,263, Steward 272,465, scattering 365; Shuman

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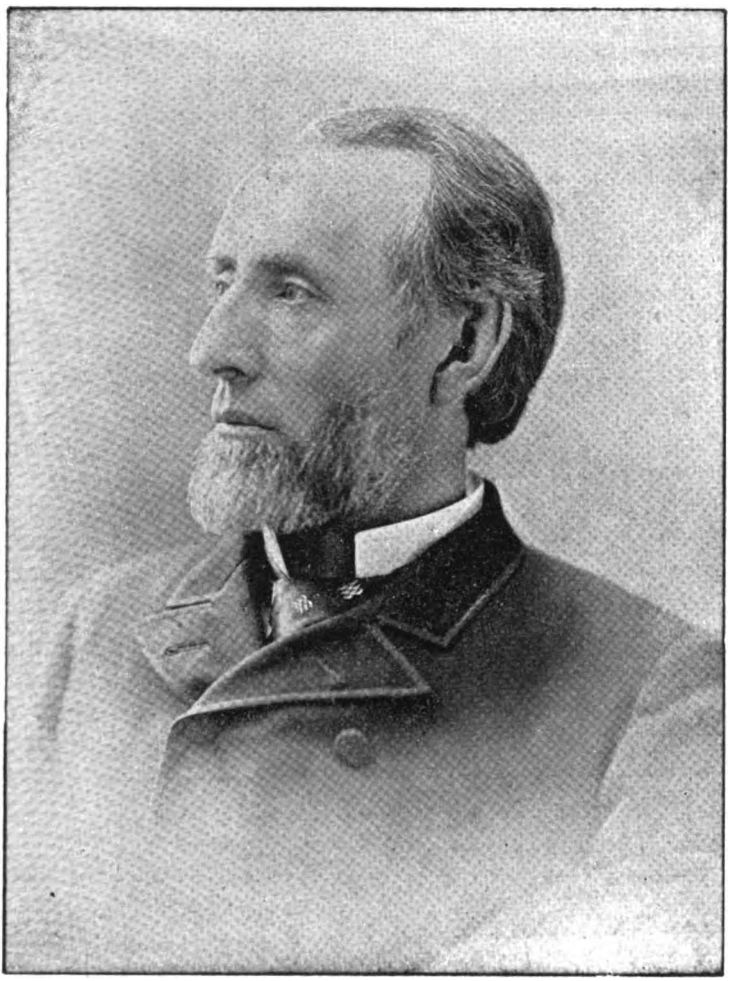
for lieutenant-governor 278,167; Glenn 255,970; Pickrell 18,053. Harlow's plurality was 22,467; Rutz's 22,744, Edsall's 21,419, Needles' majority 5,198.

Gov. Beveridge left the chair of state with its finances and various benevolent and reformatory institutions in a most gratifying condition. The public debt, which amounted to $2,060,150, December 1, 1872, had been paid off as fast as it fell due, reducing the same up to Dec. 1, 1876, to $1,480,600. He had been patient, conservative, and faithful in the administration of the state government during a period of unusual political agitation, of depression in business, of controversies over the railroad-transportation question, and other disturbing elements growing up under the adjusting period after the war.

The concluding message of the governor was devoted entirely to state affairs, excepting at its close, when in view of the pending efforts to adjust the presidential election controversy, he remarked, as follows: "I advise moderation, invoke wise councils, and supplicate peace. We want no more war. The blood of the late fratricidal strife still reddens the earth; the graves of the fallen are yet fresh and visible; their widows and orphans are still among us; the griefs and sorrows of the heart are yet unassuaged. Keeping in grateful remembrance the heroic sacrifice for our Country, let us lay aside all animosity and bitterness, heal the broken hearts, build up the waste places, and bind all sections of our beloved Country forever together by the bonds of prosperity and love. No matter how the presidential question may be eventually decided by the proper authorities, for one I shall willingly submit to the decision, and join all persons of every party for the maintenance of law, the preservation of public order, and the protection of all citizens of every race, color, and condition in the full and peaceable enjoyment and exercise of all their rights, privileges, and immunities under the laws."

In 1881, ex-Gov. Beveridge was appointed assistant United-States treasurer at Chicago which position he held four years. He has now retired from politics and gives his entire attention to his private business.

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CHAPTER XLIV.

Administration of Gov. Cullom—Thirtieth General Assembly—Election of David Davis to the United-States Senate—Laws—Labor Strikes—Politics in 1878—Elections—Thirty-first General Assembly.

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM was the fourth consecutively-elected governor of the State of Illinois who was a native of the neighboring State of Kentucky, where he was born at Monticello in Wayne County, November 22, 1829. He was so young, however, less than two years of age, when his parents removed to Tazewell County in this State, that he might almost consider himself a native Illinoisan.

Richard Northcut Cullom, his father, was a leading and influential whig in his day, and acceptably represented his district in the tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, and eighteenth Illinois general assemblies.

It was a singular coincidence, and so interesting that the reader will pardon the digression, that the father of General Logan, Dr. John Logan, after whom the county of Logan was named, also represented his district in the tenth and twelfth general assemblies. It thus happened that Illinois at one time was represented in the United-States senate by two members whose fathers had formerly sat side by side in the State legislature.

The governor's father was a farmer, and the future statesman was early accustomed to the homely fare and training incident to farm-life in a new country. He learned to swing the ax and guide the plow; and thus laid up a store of physical strength needed in a sedentary life. In those early days, educational advantages were of a limited description and generally confined to such as were afforded by the public school. Shelby Cullom, however, feeling the need of a broader culture, was not content with these, and, though hampered by the want of means, was enabled to spend two years in study at the Rock-River Seminary at Mount Morris, though in order to

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maintain himself, he found it necessary, as did Garfield and Blaine, to devote some time to teaching.

Having determined to follow a professional life, in 1853, he entered the office of Stuart and Edwards in Springfield to study law. He was admitted to the bar and began to practise in 1855. Soon after this, he was elected city attorney and from the trial of the smaller class of municipal cases in the justice's court, soon entered upon a larger and more lucrative practice, his studious and abstemious habits and faithful attention to the interests of his clients being such as to recommend him to the business community. In the upper courts, he frequently found himself confronting some of the foremost lawyers in the State, in which contests his habits of close application stood him in good stead.

Before the era of railroad building and of the growth of corporations, the practice of law in this and other western states was not a lucrative occupation, as large fees were the exception. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the best lawyers in the State, during this early period, should be unable to resist the temptation to enter the field of politics, where the opportunity was presented not only for bettering their worldly fortunes but also for bringing an increase of fame and gratifying a pardonable ambition.

In 1856, as has been already shown, Gov. Cullom made his first appearance in the political arena by entering the race for membership of the lower house of the legislature. Influenced by his early training and a warm admiration for Millard Fillmore, he owed his election to his alliance with the American party. His sympathies, however, had always been with the republicans, and being a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, he gave him his cordial support in his contest with Judge Douglas for the United-States senate in 1858. Thenceforth his political fortunes were linked with those of the republican party and he was the only one of its candidates for the legislature elected in 1860 in Sangamon County, which gave Douglas a small majority. His election to the speakership of the twenty-second general assembly was a compliment not only to his success but to his ability. The chair of the house, although it had been graced by Zadoc Casey, Newton Cloud,

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and Sydney Breese with such distinguished ability, had never been more worthily occupied.

In 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln on an important claims commission upon which were also Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Chas. A. Dana of New York. This same year he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the state senate, but owing to the unpopularity of the war at this its darkest period, he suffered his first and only defeat.

In 1864, he received the republican nomination for congress in the old eighth district and defeated his former preceptor, John T. Stuart. He was reëlected in 1866 and 1868, the time of service embracing that eventful period when the questions of reconstruction, the funding and payment of the national debt, and the readjustment of the currency, were under consideration. In shaping the national policy upon all these vital questions in congress, he occupied a leading position, taking an aggressive and influential part in the debates and proceedings. He was specially conspicuous in securing the passage through the lower house of the first anti-polygamy bill.

He failed to receive a renomination for a fourth term in congress, and with a new candidate the district was lost to the republicans. Returning home, he was again honored with a seat in the legislature, 1873, and for the second time was elected speaker of the house. He was also returned as a member of the twenty-ninth general assembly, and would have been again called to the speaker's chair but for a coalition of democrats and independents, who together outnumbered the republicans. It was with such an experience in public life, broader and more varied than any of his predecessors, that Governor Cullom came to occupy the executive chair of state.

Although his many years of public life have made him so well known to the present generation, it may not be out of the way to remark that in person he is tall and spare; his hair is black, his forehead high and massive; his features clearly cut and expressive. In general contour of face and figure, he reminds those who knew them both of Abraham Lincoln, whom indeed he resembles in many of his mental characteristics. Unlike that great man, however, the senator possesses a natural ease of carriage and grace of manner which have in no small degree contributed to his popularity.

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His cast of mind is solid rather than showy, and his oratory convincing rather than ornate. His rhetoric is unpolished and his illustrations homely, drawn indeed, from subjects familiar to his audiences, with whom he establishes a friendly feeling conducive to conviction—the end of oratory. He is greatly assisted in his speeches by the possession of a full, round voice, of large compass, and that sympathetic quality which captivates attention.

As a politician, Gov. Cullom has proved himself one of the most astute and far-seeing which the State has yet produced; and his public career has demonstrated the fact that he possesses those higher attributes which belong to statesmanship. To a judgment of men and affairs far above the average, he unites that plain, hard common-sense which formed one of the prominent traits in the character of Lincoln. His political sagacity has been demonstrated in many ways, but especially in the fact that he alone of all those aspirants for public honors in the State, who were unable to appeal to the people on the score of heroic service in the civil war, has thus far enjoyed a career of uninterrupted success.

Andrew Shuman, whose name followed that of Shelby M. Cullom on the republican state-ticket elected in November, 1876, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1830. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, his literary education was begun in the composing-room of the Lancaster *Times and Sentinel*, which he entered at the age of fifteen years. His business life was devoted to journalism, his earliest editorial venture having been made when he was but nineteen years old, when he published a small literary sheet known as the *Auburnian*, of which he was at once the editor, foreman, typo, devil, and pressman. Feeling the want of the education which circumstances had prevented his acquiring in boyhood, he abandoned editorial work to enter Hamilton College, becoming a freshman at the—now-a-day's mature—age of twenty-one, and supporting himself through his college course by desultory literary labor and working at the case during vacation. He came to Illinois in 1856 and began his career as a western journalist in the chair of assistant-editor of the *Chicago Daily Journal*, becoming editor in chief in 1861, and subsequently part owner of the paper.

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His political affiliations from his earliest manhood had been republican, his first venture into the field of partisan journalism having been in the control of the Syracuse, New York, *Daily Journal*, a position which he assumed at the earnest request of the friends of William H. Seward.

Gov. Shuman's first public office in Illinois was that of commissioner of the Illinois penitentiary, to which he was elected in 1864 and which he resigned in 1871. His nomination to the office of lieutenant-governor in 1876 was in recognition of long and faithful service to his party. His record as presiding officer of the senate can not be assailed; to dignity he united courtesy, and while himself an ardent partisan, the impartiality of his rulings commanded the respect of his political opponents.*

The thirtieth general assembly convened in the new state-house, now nearly completed, January 3, 1877. In the senate, there were 21 republicans, 22 democrats, and 8 independents. The new senators were: Daniel N. Bash, Francis A. Riddle, Martin A. DeLany of Cook County, Merritt L. Josslyn of Mc Henry, Robert H. McClellan of Jo Daviess, Henry D. Dement of Lee, Joseph H. Mayborne of Kane, Thomas P. Bonfield of Kankakee, Samuel T. Fosdick of Livingston, Henry J. Frantz of Woodford, Benjamin C. Talliaferro of Mercer, Wm. Scott of Hancock, John M. Hamilton of Mc Lean, Chester P. Davis of Piatt, Malden Jones of Douglas, Elizur Southworth of Montgomery, Luther Dearborn of Mason, George W. Herdman of Jersey, F. E. W. Brink of Washington, Robert P. Hanna of Wayne, Charles E. McDowell of White, and Ambrose Hoener of Monroe. All the others were either "hold-overs" or reëlected. Fawcett Plumb was elected president *pro tempore*, and James H. Paddock, secretary.

In the house, 79 were counted as republicans, 67 as democrats, and 7 as independents. Twenty-nine members had been reëlected or had served in former legislatures, namely: Moses J. Wentworth, Solomon P. Hopkins, and Michael J. Dunne from

* After the expiration of his term of service as lieutenant-governor, he devoted himself to the editorship of the *Journal*. In 1889, his health having become impaired by overwork, he made a visit to Europe, returning in the summer much improved. He, however, did not again resume the active management of his paper, though retaining the presidency of the Journal Company. He died suddenly in Chicago on the evening of May 6, 1890.

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Cook; F. K. Granger from McHenry; W. A. James, Lake; Andrew Ashton, Winnebago; Edward L. Cronkrite, Lee; James Shaw, Carroll; James Herrington, Kane; Luke H. Goodrich, Will; Geo. W. Armstrong, LaSalle; James J. Herron, Bureau; John T. Browning, John P. Fox, Rufus M. Grennel, the three members elected from the twenty-first district — an unusual occurrence—Joseph F. Latimer, Knox; C. W. Boydston, Warren; E. K. Westfall, McDonough; John F. Winter and T. P. Rogers, McLean; Samuel S. Jack, Macon; Jacob H. Oakwood, Vermilion; John N. English, Jersey; Samuel A. Buckmaster, Madison; Frederick Remann, Fayette; Thomas E. Merritt, Marion; John H. Hally, Jasper; James M. Washburn, Williamson; Fontaine E. Albright, Jackson.

Among the new members were the following: W. H. Thompson, Charles L. Easton, J. W. E. Thomas, Joseph E. Smith, James B. Taylor, Henry F. Sheridan, Elijah B. Sherman, Jos. J. Kearney, John A. Roche, Peter Kiolbassa, Eugene A. Sittig, Arno Voss, Austin O. Sexton, John H. Kedzie, and George C. Klehm of Cook; Bernard H. Truesdell, Lee; Henry H. Evans, Kane; James G. Wright, Du Page; Conrad Secrest, Iroquois; Lucien B. Crooker, LaSalle; Charles Baldwin, Bureau; Charles F. Robison, Fulton; Detrich C. Smith, Tazewell; Thomas F. Mitchell, Mc Lean; Robert L. McKinlay, Edgar; Henry A. Neal, Coles; John Mayo Palmer, and DeWitt W. Smith, Sangomon; Jacob Wheeler, Mason; Thomas G. Black, Adams; Asa C. Matthews, Pike; Isaac L. Morrison, and William P. Callon, Morgan; Richard Rowett, Macoupin; Ross Graham, White; Theophilus T. Fountain, Perry; William S. Morris, Hardin.*

James Shaw, a leading lawyer of Carroll County, who had served with distinction in the twenty-eighth general assembly, was elected speaker, receiving 78 votes to 65 for S. A. Buckmaster, and 8 for Andrew Ashton. E. F. Dutton was elected clerk.

Mr. Shaw was born in Ireland, May 3, 1832, and was brought to this State in infancy, where he was raised on a farm in Cass County. After graduating from Illinois College, he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Mt. Carroll, where he has since

* In the senate, there were 27 lawyers, 11 farmers, and 6 bankers. In the house, 41 lawyers, 33 farmers, 25 merchants, besides bankers, physicians, etc.

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resided. He was a presidential elector in 1872, and has been a member of the state central committee. Mr. Shaw filled the speaker's chair with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his friends.

The formal ceremonies of inauguration attending a change of state administration resemble each other. This year, 1877, this event occurred on January 8, and to "preserve the record" may be briefly summarized as follows: The governor and other state-officers elect were escorted to the capitol by a civic and military procession headed by a brass-band. At one o'clock, the house was called to order by the speaker, and in a few minutes thereafter, the members rising, the senate, preceded by its president—Fawcett Plumb, was received and seated. Then came the members of the supreme court, headed by the venerable Sidney Breese, who were assigned places on the rostrum. In the meantime, a brilliant audience, composed of the *élite* of the capital and other large cities, had been admitted by tickets to seats in the spacious gallery and on the floor. At two o' clock, Governor-elect Cullom, accompanied by state-officers and Senator Logan, entered the hall. Prayer was offered by Rev. Albert Hale, the oldest minister in Springfield. The oath of office was then administered by Chief-Justice Sheldon. Ex-Gov. Beveridge next advanced to the speaker's desk and delivered a brief valedictory address, handing over to his successor the keys of the executive chamber and *insignia* of office. The inaugural address of Gov. Cullom followed in order; at the close of which the senate retired to its chamber where Lieutenant-Governor Shuman was duly installed, and also delivered a brief address.

Gov. Cullom's address gave evidence of statesmanlike qualities and as an able state paper was generally commended. A considerable portion of it was devoted to the discussion of the revenue law, pointing out its defects and suggesting amendments. He also dwelt at some length upon the pending presidential controversy, advising a peaceable acquiescence in whatever result might be constitutionally and legally reached.

Edward F. Leonard, who had been connected with the auditor's department for many years and had filled several positions of trust and confidence with marked ability, was

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honored by the governor with the appointment of private secretary.*

There is never much business done in either house of the legislature until after the selection and appointment of the committees, which usually consumes nearly two weeks' time. The interval at this session was employed by the members in discussing the pending election of a United-States senator to succeed Gen. Logan, whose term would expire March 4.

The independents, of whom there were eight in the senate and seven in the house, held the balance of power, their vote combined with that of the democrats giving an majority of four. There was no serious opposition among regular republicans to the reëlection of Gen. Logan, although it was considered impolitic to make the fight in his favor as if he were the only member of the party who could be elected. A few members remained out of the caucus on this account.

The democratic members selected John M. Palmer as their candidate with great unanimity. The independents, though comparatively so insignificant in numbers, could not agree upon a candidate—those of the senate having decided in favor of Gen. William B. Anderson, while those of the house preferred Judge David Davis.

The election of a United-States senator is governed by a law of congress,† which provides that on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of any state legislature, "each house shall openly, by a *viva-voce* vote of each member present, name one person for senator in congress from such state, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house, shall be entered on the journal of that house by the clerk or secretary thereof; or if either house fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the

* Mr. Leonard was born in Connecticut in 1836. He graduated at Union College, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar, and removed to Springfield in 1858, where he has since resided. He has of late years devoted his energies to railroad interests and is now president of the Toledo,-Peoria,-and-Western Railway.

† Revised Statutes of United States, 1875—page 3.

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two houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of the votes in each house, he shall be declared duly elected senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house has failed to take proceedings as herein required, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva-voce* vote of each member present, a person for senator, and the person who receives a majoriry of all the votes of the joint-assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and shall take at least one vote, until a senator is elecled."

On Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1877, the vote required by the above law was taken by each house and resulted as follows: in the senate, John A. Logan received 20 votes, John M. Palmer 22, William B. Anderson 7, Elihu Benjamin Washburne 1, and one blank. The vote in the house was for Logan 77, Palmer 67, David Davis 7, William Lathrop 1. No one having received a majority, the two houses met in joint-session on the 17th and proceeded to vote with the following result:

Logan,	20 senators,	78 representatives	= 98
Palmer,	22 senators,	66 representatives	= 88
Anderson,	7 senators,	— ——— ———	= 7
Davis,	— ———,	6 representatives	= 6

Senator Buehler voted for Elihu B. Washburne and Senator Haines for W. H. Parrish.

Twelve ballots were had with but little change when the joint-session adjourned. On the following day, six ballots were taken with about the same results; and on Friday five efforts were made, the independents uniting their strength on Anderson thus giving him 13 votes. On Monday the 22d, Palmer's name was withdrawn and the democrats began to vote for Anderson, who received 62 votes on the 24th ballot, which were increased to 85 on the 25th. Logan's vote continued the same, and the balance were scattering. On the morning of the

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24th, it becoming evident that General Logan could not obtain the 4 votes required to elect, his name was reluctantly withdrawn, the bulk of the republicans voting for Judge C. B. Lawrence, and the democrats having failed to effect a union upon Anderson began to vote for Davis; the 35th ballot standing as follows: for Lawrence 81, Davis 98, John C. Haines 15, and 4 scattering. The vote of Haines at one time reached 69. The contest continued until January 25, when it was terminated by the election of Judge Davis on the 40th ballot which resulted as follows: Davis 101, Lawrence 94, Haines 3, Logan 1, Parish 1. No inducements could bring the independents to the support of either of the other parties, while the democrats preferred to accept Davis rather than prolong the struggle at the risk of a republican success.

David Davis, thus transferred from the United-States supreme court to the senate, was a native of Maryland, where he was born in Cecil County, March 9, 1815. He graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832, studied law in Massachusetts, and removed to McLean County in this State in 1835. He was a member of the fourteenth general assembly, 1844, and of the constitutional convention of 1847. In 1848, he was elected judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and reëlected in 1855, and in 1861. He was an old whig and warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who appointed him to a seat on the bench of the United-States supreme court in 1862.

He was neither a greenbacker, nor an anti-monopolist in the political sense in which those terms were used, but having separated from the republican party on the question of the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, he was regarded as sufficiently independent to serve as the candidate of that party. He acted in the senate as much with the republicans as with the democrats, and upon the death of President Garfield, was elected president of the senate in 1880, which position he continued to fill until the close of his term. In 1884, he supported Blaine and Logan.*

The thirtieth general assembly remained in session until May 24, and passed, among others, the following laws: to provide the manner of proposing amendments to the state constitution;

* He died at his old home in Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

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providing for voluntary assignments and conferring jurisdiction therein upon county-courts; to provide for the organization of the state militia; to create a commission of claims; changing the fiscal year, and time of making reports to the governor to November 1; to create and establish a state board of health; to regulate the practice of medicine; to compel railroad companies to build and maintain depots for the comfort of passengers; for the protection of passengers on railroads; to establish appellate courts. This measure, provided for in the new constitution, had become a necessity in order to relieve the overcrowded docket of the supreme court. Four courts, composed of three circuit-judges each, were formed to sit respectively at Chicago, Springfield, Ottawa, and Mt. Vernon.

On February 21, there was appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate a new board of railroad-and-warehouse commissioners, as follows: Wm. M. Smith, George M. Bogue, and John H. Oberly. The first-named was selected as president of the board and Mat H. Chamberlain of Beardstown appointed secretary.

The governor had hardly been comfortably seated in the executive chair, when the great railroad strike of July, 1877, was inaugurated. The continued hard times and depreciation in values had naturally effected prices and wages. Manufacturers, miners, and railroad companies felt compelled to reduce their expenses, and to make a corresponding reduction in the compensation paid their employés. Laboring men, not only in Illinois but throughout the country, became restless, dissatisfied, and aggressive in their demands. That antagonism between capital and labor arose which always becomes the most pronounced when the former finds itself doing business at a loss, and the latter is able to earn barely the necessaries of life. A general strike, organized at Pittsburg, was ordered. This was an opportunity which the wilfully idle, the vagrant, and the turbulent anarchist seized upon for the purposes of plunder and destruction. In July, the ferment culminated. Riotous and uncontrollable meetings were held in various portions of the country, and mobs prompted by a wild frenzy took forcible possession of manufactories, mines, and railroads. Riots followed, with calamitous fires and the

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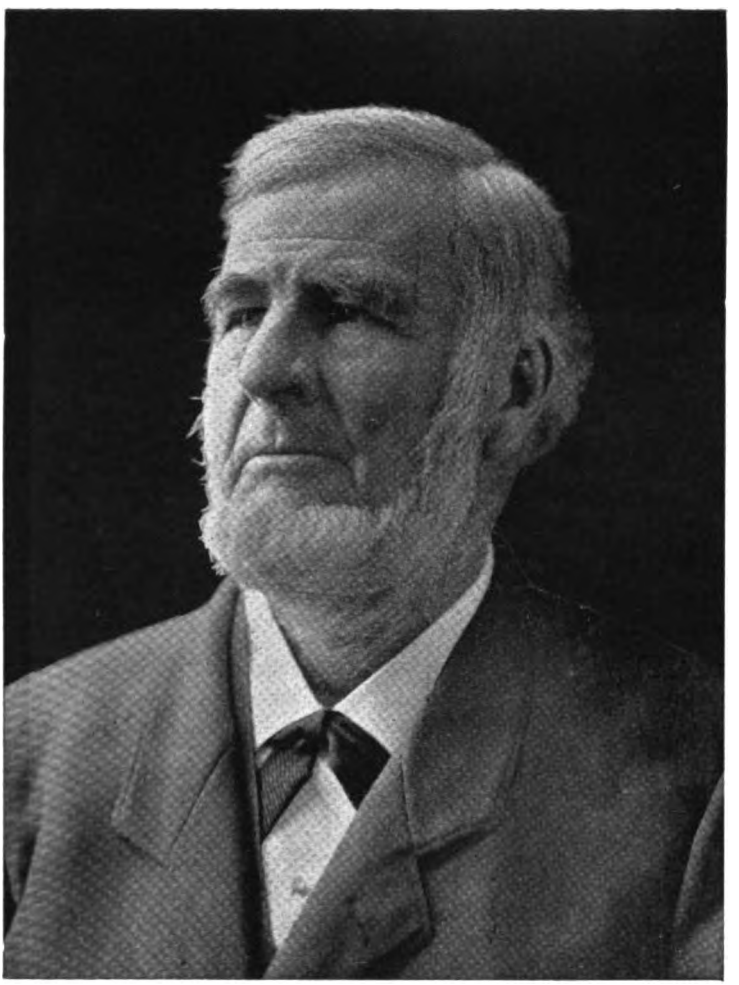
destruction of millions of dollars worth of property. Business was prostrated. Cars loaded with grain, flour, and live-stock, were side-tracked and not a wheel allowed to turn. Railway-trains, machine-shops, yards, and factories, at Chicago, Peoria, Galesburg, Decatur, East St. Louis, and at some minor points, were in the hands of furious mobs, as also were the mines at Braidwood, La Salle, and other places. Hostilities began in Chicago on July 25, by a desperate conflict between the rioters and the police.

The governor was called upon for troops to aid the civil authorities. Under the new law, which had only been in force a few weeks, but little had been done toward the reorganization of the militia, but the entire military force of the State under command of Major-General Arthur C. Ducat was called out. The three brigades were respectively commanded by Brigadier-Generals, J. T. Torrence, E. N. Bates, and C. W. Pavey—Hiram Hilliard being the state adjutant-general. To the force at Chicago, were added six companies of United-States troops which had been stopped on their way east by the request of the governor.

The presence of the troops and their distribution at threatened points over the city soon wrought a favorable change. The unlawful crowds were dispersed and business returned to its ordinary channels. Gen. Ducat with the 3d regiment, Col. Joseph W. R. Stambough, and the 10th battalion of infantry under Lt.-Col. J. B. Parsons, proceeded to Braidwood, where there had been serious disturbances; order was soon restored here also.

The 2d and 3d brigades had been ordered to East St. Louis, where the mob, estimated at 10,000, was terrorizing the citizens and setting the civil authorities at defiance. The governor appeared upon the scene in person and directed the manœuvring of the troops. The ringleaders of the mob were arrested and the trains were successfully guarded out of the city. So wise and judicious had been the arrangements that by July 31, the trouble was at an end. While the destruction of property was not so great in this State as in some others, the loss by the stoppage of trade was immense, necessitating the suspension and failure of many banks and business houses.

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David Davis

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In the meantime, the agitation of those political questions, in which it was supposed the public welfare was most involved, continued with unabated interest in congress and among the people.

The democrats and independent reformers were generally agreed in favor of a demand for the repeal of the resumption law but were unable to come together upon other questions. The last-named party were the first to throw down the political gauntlet for the biennial contest of 1878, calling their state convention to meet at Springfield, March 27. About 150 delegates reported. Gen. Erastus N. Bates was nominated for state treasurer and Frank H. Hall of Kane County for superintendent of public instruction. The platform contained the usual utterances in favor of the exclusive function of the government to coin and create money and regulate its value; the suppression of all banks of issue; the supply of all needed money by congress; of the taxation of government bonds and money; and against the contract system of labor in prisons and reformatory institutions.

The democratic state-convention followed next in order April 11. All efforts to effect a junction with the greenbackers had signally failed and indeed did not seem to be desired by either party. Edward L. Cronkrite, of Lee County, received the nomination for state treasurer on the third ballot, and S. M. Etter, the then incumbent, that for state superintendent of public instruction on the first ballot. The platform was reported by W. C. Goudy of Chicago, and upon the principal questions at issue contained the following planks: in favor of a tariff for revenue only; of the taxation of United-States bonds and treasury notes, the same as other property; "of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act;" of the remonetization of silver; of the substitution of treasury notes—greenbacks—in the place of national-bank notes; of the immediate repeal of the bankrupt law; against any further reduction of the principal of the public debt at present; and that it is the exclusive prerogative of the United States to issue all bills to circulate as money. Comparing this political deliverance with that of the same party two years before, a wide divergence will be observed, so great indeed, that the state organ of the

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party at Springfield, the *State Register*, then understood to be conducted by ex-Gov. Palmer, came out strongly in denunciation of some of the resolutions. That paper said, "The resolution which looks to the postponement of all further payments on the public debt, rests upon the false theory that the public debt may, without mischief, be perpetuated. Sound policy demands that the public debt be paid as rapidly as possible, without improperly burdening the people." * * It farther stated that if the result of democratic success would be to establish the theory that the United States had the power to issue paper bills to circulate as money, "then the success of the party would not be a success but a calamity."

The republican state-convention met at Springfield, June 26, and although it was an off year, it was the largest ever held in the State. W. A. James, of Lake County, was the temporary and Charles E. Lippincott the permanent president, and Daniel Shepard, secretary. There was an animated contest over both the nominations to be made. For state treasurer, the principal candidates were Gen. John C. Smith, Thomas S. Ridgway, and E. C. Hamburger. The informal ballot disclosed the following result, Ridgway 206, Smith 174, Hamburger 150, and 113 scattering. Smith was nominated on the third ballot. James P. Slade, of St. Clair County, was nominated for superintendent of public instruction on the second ballot, his principal competitor being W. H. Powell of Kane County.

The platform adopted was short and non-committal on nearly all national questions. The discussions of the day and supposed tendency of the government to reduce the volume of greenbacks in circulation, were not without its effect, as the following concession to that sentiment shows: "We are also opposed to any farther contraction of the greenback currency, and are in favor of such currency as can be maintained at par with, and convertible into coin at the will of the holder. We are in favor of such currency being received for impost duties." Speeches were made by Generals Oglesby, Logan, and Hurlbut, and by E. A. Storrs—the address of the latter having been carefully prepared for the occasion, was delivered with telling effect and published in the papers at length.

The election resulted in the success of the republican candi-

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dates, although that party was in a minority in the State of about 30,000. The following are the figures:

STATE TREASURER		SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	
Smith, republican,	206,458	Slade, republican,	205,461
Cronkrite, democrat,	170,085	Etter, democrat,	171,336
Bates, greenbacker,	65,689	Hall, greenbacker,	65,487
Jerome A. Gorin, prohibit.	2,228	Kate Hopkins, prohibit.	2,109

The republicans not only elected their state ticket and eleven out of the nineteen members of congress, but succeeded also, for the first time in six years, in securing a majority in both houses of the general assembly, which convened Jan. 8, 1879.

The new senators were, Sylvester Artley, William J. Campbell, William T. Johnson, and George E. White, from Cook County; Charles Bent, Whiteside; William P. Callon, Morgan; Milton M. Ford, Henry; Chas. E. Fuller, Boone; Geo. Hunt, and L. D. Whiting, reëlected; Maurice Kelley, Adams; Andrew J. Kuykendall, Johnson; Samuel R. Lewis, LaSalle; John R. Marshall, Kendall; Abram Mayfield, Logan; Thomas E. Merritt, Marion; Willam T. Moffett, Macon; Sylvester W. Munn, Will; William H. Neece, Mc Donough; Alfred J. Parkinson, Madison; Erastus N. Rinehart, Effingham; John Thomas, St. Clair; Meredith Walker, Fulton; William C. Wilson, Crawford; Samuel L. Cheney, Saline. John M. Hamilton was elected president *pro tempore*, and James H. Paddock, secretary.

Among former members returned to the house were the following: E. B. Sherman, Austin O. Sexton, Wm. H. Thompson, Moses J. Wentworth, and Solomon P. Hopkins of Cook; F. K. Granger, W. A. James, James Shaw, F. N. Tice, B. H. Truesdell, J. G. Wright, James Herrington, Conrad Secrest, Lucien B. Crooker, C. H. Frew, S. F. Otman, Charles Fosbender, J. F. Latimer, John J. Reaburn, C. F. Robison, William T. McCreery, Thomas F. Mitchell, T. P. Rogers, R. L. McKinlay, Orlando B. Ficklin, Henry A. Neal, Jacob Wheeler, Asa C. Matthews, Isaac L. Morrison, J. N. English, and Andrew J. Reavell. The following, among others, appeared for the first time: David W. Clark, Benjamin M. Wilson, Patrick T. Barry, Lewis H. Bisbee, Wm. E. Mason, C. Meyer, Horace H. Thomas, Lorin C. Collins, jr., and Geo. G. Struckman from Cook County; Omar H. Wright,

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Boone; Thomas Butterworth, Winnebago; James I. Neff, Lee; W. H. Allen, Whiteside; M. H. Peters, Iroquois; Anthony R. Mock and Jas. W. Simonson, Henry; David H. Harts, Lincoln; Henry A. Ewing, McLean;. Bradford K. Durfee, Macon; Wm. A. Day, George Scroggs, and James Core, Champaign; John G. Holden, Vermilion; William L. Gross, Sangamon; John F. Snyder, Cass; Joseph N. Carter, Adams; George E. Warren, Jersey; Wm. R. Prickett, John M. Pearson, Madison; Charles Churchill, Edwards; John M. Gregg, Saline; John T. McBride, John R. McFie, Randolph; Joseph Veile, St. Clair; Charles H. Layman, Jackson; Thomas W. Halliday, Alexander.

The contest for the speakership among the republicans, connected as it was with the election of a United-States senator to succeed Gov. Oglesby, was one of more than ordinary interest. Isaac L. Morrison of Morgan, an eminent lawyer and leading member of the last house, and a pronounced supporter of Gen. Logan, had the largest following and was supposed to have the inside track. The other candidates were Col. William A. James of Lake, having large business interests in Chicago, and who had served four years with distinction in the late war; Thomas F. Mitchell, a lumber merchant of Bloomington, who had made a creditable record in the last house for efficient service and as a parliamentarian; and ex-Speaker James Shaw. The strength of the candidates in the caucus was shown to be as follows: for Morrison, the highest vote, 28, James 26, Mitchell 17, Shaw 9. Morrison was unable to combine the Logan strength upon himself, it appearing afterward, indeed, that James, who was supposed to be for Oglesby or Farwell, was a supporter of Logan. The colonel was selected on the fifth ballot. The nominee of the democrats was James Herrington, the vote in the house standing 81 for James, 59 for Herrington, and 9 for Calvin H. Frew, independent reformer. Col. James made a fine appearance in the speaker's chair and was a fairly good presiding officer.* The secretaryship fell to W. B. Taylor.

The governor's message was devoted exclusively to state

* He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1837, and received a common-school education. He served four years as a captain and major in the late war, and was brevetted colonel at its close. He resides at Highland Park, and does business in Chicago as a dealer in machinery.

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affairs. He recommended an amendment to the revenue system and the passage of a law reducing the maximum rate of interest to eight per cent per annum.

The election of a United-States senator to succeed Governor Oglesby was the prominent subject of discussion until the event was disposed of. Gov. Oglesby was again a candidate as was also Gen. Logan. Their respective friends were active and earnest in their support, but the contest was conducted generally in a friendly spirit. Gov. Oglesby's service in the senate had not added to his fame, nor gained him any friends. He had not been conspicuous for the introduction or advocacy of any measure bearing upon any national issue during his term of six years. It was insisted, indeed, that he had not exercised that influence, nor risen to that prominence which a senator from the great State of Illinois should command. Whether his negative position was not the wisest amid the multiplicity of measures introduced to "mend the times," and his silence golden, was hardly considered; and it became evident, early in the contest, that the dashing, aggressive Logan would for the time being, at least, retire the gallant ex-governor to private life. Such was the result in the republican caucus; and although there was considerable reluctance in some quarters to voting for him, Logan received 80 votes to 26 for his opponent.

The nominee of the democrats was Gen. John Charles Black; and the election, which was held January 21, resulted as follows; in the senate, for Logan 26, Black 24, McAuliffe 1; in the house, Logan 80, Black 60, Alexander Campbell 10, McAuliffe 3, giving Logan eight majority on joint ballot.

The session, of the thirty-first general assembly, was not only a long one, but was characterized by its keen debates, its personal wrangles, and at times, tempestuous proceedings. It contained many talented, earnest, and trustworthy members; and had also its element of schemers, bargainers, and obstructionists. Of the 1400 bills introduced into both houses, only 207 became laws, 51 of which were appropriation bills. Over 50 bills were introduced on the subject of insurance, only one of which, of general interest, became a law.

Among the most important of the laws enacted were the following: for the protection of bank depositors, providing that

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if any bank shall receive deposits while is is insolvent, it shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement; a comprehensive law on the subject of farm drainage; revising the interest law, substituting eight for ten per cent as the rate per annum; a new and comprehensive law on the subject of the militia; creating a bureau of labor statistics; to establish houses of correction; regulating the manner of applying for pardons; regulating appeals to the appellate court in criminal cases; revising the law relating to roads and bridges; making important amendments to the revenue law; abolishing the board of state-house commissioners; for the regulation of pawnbrokers. A joint-resolution was also adopted, submitting to the voters an amendment to the constitution, providing for the extension of the term of the county treasurer, sheriff, and coroner to four years, and making the two former ineligible to reëlection, which was subsequently ratified by the people at the polls.

A question of considerable practical importance at this session grew out of the proceedings of the house upon the report of a committee, April 3, appointed to investigate charges of corruption, against certain members for receiving bribes to abandon alleged schemes of legislation, made by the *Chicago Tribune*. A correspondent of that paper, with whom the charges originated, having been summoned to appear before the committee as a witness, refused to answer specific questions and especially to give the names of members from whom he had received the information which was the foundation of the charges. The correspondent was then summoned to appear before the bar of the house, when still refusing to testify, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 96 to 35, requiring the door-keeper to commit the correspondent to the county-jail of Sangamon County, "there to remain until he shall signify his willingness to answer such questions as may be put to him by direction of the house."

The correspondent, having been committed to jail, was brought before Circuit-Judge Chas. S. Zane, by writ of *habeas corpus*, and the legality of his detention fully discussed, the attorney-general appearing for the house, and Gen. John M. Palmer for the prisoner. After a lengthy hearing, the motion to discharge the prisoner was overruled and he was remanded to the custody of

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the jailor. On April 16, the investigating committee having reported that the charge of corruption had been based upon mere rumor, and, that after examining many witnesses, it believed that said rumors were not true; on motion of Lewis H. Bisbee, the committee was discharged from further service and the correspondent was ordered to be "released from further punishment."

The effect of these proceedings has been to make sometimes reckless correspondents more careful in their statements and to rely more upon facts than upon unfounded rumors—a course which so far from lessening their importance, increases their effectiveness and admitted power.

The legislature adjourned May 31.*

* One of those amusing episodes occurred at this session which have sometimes broken in upon the regular proceedings of the house as unexpected as they were found to be agreeable. George Scroggs, a popular representative from Champaign, who was also a bright member of the press, had received the appointment of consul to the free German city of Hamburg. His many friends determined to celebrate the event by presenting him, while the house was in session, with what was considered the appropriate gift of a pair of wooden shoes. Lucien B. Crooker, the witty member from La Salle and one of the leaders of the republican side, was selected to make the presentation speech. The entire performance was a surprise to Scroggs, and his reply to the speech in broken German was not the least amusing part of the proceeding.

Crooker, jolly and rotund, made the following *impromptu* speech:

"*Mr. Speaker:* I rise to a question of high and I might add holy privilege, and as the occasion is a momentous one, I will beg the right of occupying the speaker's platform, so I may shine from borrowed light, and, if possible, equal the occasion. We are sometimes rent asunder by politics and divided upon questions of policy, but when it comes to a question of admiration, we are united; and, as one of our members is about to leave our shores and depart to foreign climes, we propose to give him an appropriate send-off. Nations have always honored their dead but not always their living. Hence

'Seven cities claimed illustrious Homer, dead,
Through which a living Homer begged his bread.'

It is left for American people to adequately honor her great men while living.

"We made Mr. Grant a major-general, and we made General Grant president. We gave him houses, lands, horses, and bull-pups, [laughter]; and now the great State of Illinois, through the thirty-first general assembly, and it through me, its most humble and obese member, proposes to follow this illustrious example and appropriately deck this member who is so soon to be taken from us and transplanted to foreign shores as a representative of American greatness. Among the early and verdant products of Illinois soil, none were more thriving or verdant than our hero, [laughter]. Some men are born to greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. In this case, our favorite son inherited greatness from a long-indigent, but prolific line

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The political events of 1880 are among the most memorable in this State. The claim of the democrats that they had been unjustly deprived of the fruits of their victory in 1876 brought them some supporters outside of their organization and tended to strengthen their party-lines. With the electoral votes of the eleven reconstructed states now assured them, together with

of ancestors, and also inherited the melodious surname of Scroggs. When he arrived at manhood, he also had greatness thrust upon him and was, so to speak, stabbed or prodded with it, and, in commemoration of this metaphorical assassination, we propose to pay tribute to his large understanding, [laughter]. His birth was ushered in by peals of thunder and flashes of lightning, and, as he laid puling in his mother's arms, frowns of ambition wrinkled his two eyebrows, and as he doffed his swaddling-cloths and put on his first pair of pants, and went forth, common urchins were made to respect his greatness.

"His mud-pies were always the largest, and he insisted on having all the mud. If any common youth interfered, he at once got a dab of mud over his right eye, and all the satisfaction he got was to let it dry on and take it home to his mother, [laughter]. Years passed by, limb and brain expanded, until the people wondered much—

'And still the wonder grew
That one small head should carry all he knew.'

"Most men are obliged to address the people orally or to embalm their thoughts in Arnold's writing-fluid, but Scroggs possessed dual elements of greatness. His tongue was silver-tipped and his pen diamond-pointed. He could write like a poet and talk like a statesman, or he could talk like a poet and write like a statesman, and sometimes both, [more laughter]. He taught Illinois true provincial journalism. He mounted the stump and dropped solid chunks of political wisdom. He made Frew fume furiously. He made Harlow halloo horribly, and finally, in recognition of his greatness, the people arose majestically and elected him a member of the thirty-first general assembly, [more laughter]. Here ordinary ambition would have been rewarded; but we were not to remain long in possession of this intellectual bonanza. The mighty executive has reached out from Washington and metaphorically held our Scroggs up before an admiring United-States senate, and they, with one accord, shouted: "That's the fellow we are after! That's the chap to represent us abroad! That's the galoot to teach those degenerate Dutchmen true respect for American greatness! [renewed guffaws,] and with one accord they confirmed him consul to Hamburg, while the whole legislature of Illinois stood up and shouted back, 'bully!' [tremendous laughter.] Now, friend Scroggs, as you are about to leave our shores and be rocked in the cradle of the deep, we propose to make you an appropriate and useful present as a testimony of our esteem, [here the speaker held up a ponderous pair of wooden shoes, amidst shouts of laughter.] These are not, as some inspired idiot would assume, gun-boats, [laughter.] They are not, as some wayward lunatic would assert, coal-shoots, [laughter.] They are plain wooden shoes. Take them, Scroggs, and wear them, but not on ordinary occasions. Poor, plain leather must do for every day, but, when kings put on their crowns, then put on these fragile pedal appendages and stamp your feet till the earth shakes, and till the crowns tumble from off effete kings, and until thrones are shattered to their very

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their ascendency in both houses of congress, their chances of success had been wonderfully improved. While the republicans could appeal to the successful accomplishment of their financial measures with the fair expectation of gaining back those members of the party who had gone over to greenbackism, it was nevertheless incumbent upon them to nominate their strong-

foundations. If any unregenerated Dutchman dares to wink at the Stars and Stripes, place one of these canoes in close proximity to his posterior and elevate him, and when he comes to, a week or so after, if he opens his mouth make it painful for him again, and teach them to respect American greatness, [irrepressible laughter]; and, when you shall have done your duty, as we know you will; when you can eat limburger like a true Hamburger; when you shall be revivified, enlarged, and revised by the use of foaming lager, return to us full-breasted and the people will receive you with open arms. We, the citizens of Illinois, will meet you upon the hostile borders of Indiana, [laughter]. We will escort you to your humble home. We will sound the loud hew-gag. We will whack the dumb buzzy and beat the tom-tom. And when life's fitful dream shall be o'er, when the last fleeting breath shall have passed your pallid lips, and when you shall become a sorrel-topped angel, we will mournfully and sorrowfully open the bosom of our loved prairies, and lay you away to judgment. With suitable mechanical appliances, we will erect these wooden shoes —one at your head and one at your feet—and write upon them an epitaph as complete as the tongue of poets can utter, so that, when posterity goes hurrying by, they will pause and say, 'There were giants in those days,'" [prolonged applause and laughter.]

Scroggs was loudly called for, and made the following speech which was interrupted by repeated applause and cheers:

"*Meine Freunde und mein kleiner dicker Freund von LaSalle:*—Ich kann nicht sagen shoo fly, aber ich kann sagen ich bin sehr gluecklick, und bin Ihnen sehr verbunden fuer dieses schœne Geschenk, diese Holzschuhe, [laughter and applause.] Es sind solche, wie ich vermuthe, die Engel tragen wenn sie die goldene Leiter hinaufsteigen, [laughter]. Ich werde diese Schuhe am Sonntag tragen, wenn ich in der Stadt Hamburg spazieren gehe. Sie werden mir niemals wehe thun, und desshalb werde ich dem Gebrn stets dankbar sein, [applause]. Leben Sie wohl, meine Freude, und ich wuensche Ihnen Erfolg fuer 1880, und stimme fuer U. S. Grant fuer Præsident, und meinen Kleinen Dicken Freund von Mendota, fuer Governeur von Illinois. Adieu leben Sie wohl."

[Translation: "My friends and my little fat friend from LaSalle:—I can not say shoo fly but I can say that I am very happy, and very much pleased with this present —these wooden shoes, [laughter and applause]. They are such, as I suspect, the angels carried when they climbed the golden ladder, [laughter]. I will wear them on Sundays when I promenade in the streets of Hamburg. I shall always feel thankful to the donors—for they will never hurt my feet, [applause]. May you live well, my friends, and I wish you success for 1880, and vote for U. S. Grant for president and my little fat friend from Mendota for governor of Illinois. Again may you long live, farewell."]

Poor Scroggs, who was in bad health at the time, returned to his native land, and died at home, October 15, 1880.

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est man for president. Upon this subject, the party was about equally divided between the supporters of General Grant and those of James G. Blaine. The strife for ascendency between warring factions in the various states was fierce and exciting, especially in Illinois, where the great chieftain had his nominal home, but where the statesman from Maine had a following as strong as it was enthusiastic.

When the republican state-convention met at Springfield, May 19, 1880, the political caldron was at white heat. General Logan, ably seconded by Emory A. Storrs, was the champion of "the silent soldier," while the opposing forces were led with equal ability and tenacity by Gen. Hurlbut, Kirk Hawes, Senator George Hunt, Dr. J. W. Robbins, and others. Gen. Green B. Raum, ex-congressman from the 17th district, and then commissioner of internal revenue, was the temporary as well as the permanent president, and although it was understood that he was a "third termer," he discharged the arduous duties of his position with remarkable promptness, courtesy, and impartiality.

The fight began over the contesting delegates from the 1st, 3d, and 4th senatorial districts of Cook County. The Grant delegates were admitted by a vote of 341 to 261. The second day was consumed in debating the question of the appointment of delegates to the national convention. The invariable custom had been in former conventions for the delegates from the several congressional districts to assemble in separate conventions and nominate members of the various committees, electors, and delegates to national conventions from their respective districts. It was now proposed that a committee to select delegates should be appointed by the president. The debate which followed lasted all day and nearly all night. Gen. Logan arose to address the convention at 9 o'clock p. m. The hall of the house of representatives was packed to its utmost capacity and the galleries filled with ladies many of whom were interested spectators. The night was warm; the general stood upon a chair, took off his coat, and began his speech. He continued amid great excitement, interruptions, applause, and hisses. But he kept his temper and gained the attention of his vast audience. The debate was continued by Charles Thomas, Kirk Hawes, and J. M. Beardsley, against the proposed change; and A. W.

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Metcalf, Richard Rowett, and Isaac Clements in favor of. The vote was not reached until 2 o'clock in the morning. It was in favor of the Grant men by 389 to 304. The vote, instructing for Gen. Grant, stood 399 to 285.*

The nominations for state-officers were not made until the third day. The candidates for governor were, Shelby M. Cullom, for a second term, General John I. Rinaker, General John B. Hawley, Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, Colonel Thomas S. Ridgway, Colonel Clark E. Carr, and General John C. Smith; and, with exception of the first-named, as was shown by the first ballot, the preferences of the delegates were about equally distributed among them. It was as follows: Cullom 219½, Rinaker 108½, Hawley 96, Fort 87, Ridgway 76, Carr 55, Smith 51. The second ballot showed a gain for Cullom of 15 votes, Rinaker 13, Hawley 2, Carr 1, and small losses for the others. It was far from indicating any decided change of opinion and so far "it was any body's race." The third ballot still left the result an open question—the delegates were evidently slow in coming to a conclusion; it was as follows: Cullom 241, Rinaker 150, Hawley 104, Fort 82, Carr 55, Ridgway 45, Smith 24. It was one of those critical periods which sometimes occur in the proceedings of deliberative bodies, when a trifling incident might precipitate the result. The calling of the roll for the fourth time began amid breathless excitement; as it proceeded both Cullom and Rinaker showed gains, and it was evident that

* The delegates appointed were as follows: from the state at-large, J. A. Logan, Emory A. Storrs, G. B. Raum, D. T. Littler. By the committee of the convention, 1st district, John Wentworth, Stephen A. Douglas; 2nd, A. M. Wright, Richard S. Tuthill; 3d, John L. Beveridge, L. J. Kadish; 4th, N. C. Thompson, N. N. Ravlin; 5th, J. B. Brown, Miles White; 6th, Henry T. Noble, W. H. Shepard; 7th, E. F. Bull, E. W. Willard; 8th, J. B. Wilson, R. J. Hanna; 9th, Joel Mershon, William Jackson; 10th, Hosea Davis, F. P. Burgett; 11th, O. B. Hamilton, M. D. Massie; 12th, George M. Brinkerhoff, C. M. Eames; 13th, John McNulta, V. Warren; 14th, James Heyworth, J. B. Harris; 15th, W. H. Barlow, A. P. Greene; 16th, J. M. Truitt, Lewis Krughoff; 17th, A. W. Metcalf, Richard Rowett; 18th, C. O. Patier, J. M. Davis; 19th, C. W. Pavey, W. H. Williams.

The contesting delegates appointed by the districts, ignored by the convention, were: 1st, W. J. Campbell, Elbridge G. Keith; 3d, Elliott Anthony, Washington Hessing; 4th, C. W. Marsh, Lot B. Smith; 5th, Robert E. Logan, W. H. Holcombe; 6th, James K. Edsall, John P. Hand; 9th, John A. Gray, W. S. Gale; 10th, Henry Tubbs, John Fletcher; 13th, E. D. Blinn, F. B. Low; 17th, William C. Kueffner, Emil Guelich.

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the contest was narrowed down between those two. At its close, before the result was announced, Pulaski County, which had voted for Cullom, changed to Rinaker, but before that well-planned arrangement was followed up by other similar *coups* as was expected, changes of a still more important bearing were announced against the general. Jo Davies withdrew Smith and cast its vote for Cullom, followed by Stephenson. Before the Rinaker men were able to make themselves heard, Cullom came within forty votes of being nominated. But then Boone and Lake went to Rinaker, and each side having exhausted their strength with an undetermined result, there followed another pause during which the fate of Rinaker was decided. Kankakee and Grundy, followed by Marion and the fifth senatorial district of Cook County, announced their vote for Cullom. Adams changed to Rinaker, but it was too late, Cullom had by this time received 376 votes and was nominated. Gen. Rinaker made an unexpectedly gallant fight, having received forty votes more than had been conceded to him; but, with an experience in public life and with public men which his opponent lacked, with a trained body of experienced workers behind him to marshal his forces, and with the aid of the state patronage, the advantages on the side of the governor, notwithstanding he was asking the unusual preferment of a second consecutive term, were too great to be overcome.

John M. Hamilton of McLean County, was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the first ballot. —864

The principal candidates for secretary of state were Geo. H. Harlow for a third term, Senator Henry D. Dement, and Gen. Jasper N. Reece. The contest was very close and animated, the first ballot being, Reese 244, Dement 211, Harlow 148, scattering 90; but Dement was nominated on the second ballot.

For auditor, Thomas B. Needles, the then incumbent, whose administration of the office had been eminently satisfactory, had no opponent up to the meeting of the convention and it was not supposed that he could be beaten. But the name of Charles B. Swigert, "a one-armed soldier" from Kankakee, was presented, and although at one time Needles had undoubtedly received enough votes to nominate him, before it could be announced changes continued to be made until the final vote was announced as 377 for Swigert and 316 for Needles.

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What, more than anything else, contributed to this result, was the fact that "Long" John Wentworth, not too old to forget how easily a great convention can be manipulated and impressed by the production of startling effects, when the fatal changing began against Needles, grasped Swigert, a small man, by the waist and holding him up in his large arms, and dangling before the delegates his empty sleeve, exclaimed "Boys! give the one-armed soldier a chance!"

Edward Rutz, a former incumbent, after a close contest was nominated for state treasurer over Major R. W. McClaughry.

There was also an exciting contest for attorney-general between James McCartney of Wayne County, and Col. Asa C. Matthews of Pike which resulted in the success of the former.

The democratic state-convention was held at Springfield, June 10. S. S. Marshall presided. Judge Trumbull was nominated for governor by acclamation; Lewis B. Parsons for lieutenant-governor; John H. Oberly for secretary of state; Louis C. Starkel for auditor; Thomas Butterworth for treasurer; and Lawrence Harmon for attorney-general.*

The platform adopted was: no tariff for protection; for reform in the civil service; for a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin; no more "8 to 7 frauds;" protection of laborers in the prompt and certain collection of their wages.

The nominations of the greenback-reform party were: for governor, Alson J. Streeter; lieutenant-governor, A. M. Adair; secretary of state, J. M. Thompson; auditor, W. T. Ingram; treasurer, J. W. Evans; attorney-general, H. G. Whitlock.

The republican national convention met at Chicago, June 2, 1880. The scenes of heated contention which had characterized the state convention were here repeated with fourfold

* The delegates to the national convention were: at large, Melville W. Fuller, John A. McClernand, S. S. Marshall, and W. T. Dowdall. From the districts in their order, two from each: John R. Hoxie, Henry F. Sheridan; Perry H. Smith, F. L. Chase; A. M. Herrington, J. F. Glidden; J. W. Potter, J. M. Stowell; Chas. Dunham, D. B. Buford; William Reddick, Andrew Welsh; G. C. Herrington, D. Huling; Lyle James, L. W. Ross; J. M. Stewart, A. Montgomery; W. E. Carlan, Scott Wike; H. M. Vandeveer, H. H. Barnes; Benjamin Howard, Luther Dearborn; W. A. Day, J. W. Craig; W. M. Garrard, S. S. Whitehead; Jacob Fouke, W. S. Forman; George Boyle, Seymour Wilcox; W. H. Green, W. K. Murphy; J. M. Crebs, G. B. Hobbins.

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intensity before a national audience of 15,000 listeners. After an exhaustive discussion of the points involved, lasting two days, the convention decided in favor of admitting the contesting delegates from Illinois by the close vote of 385 to 353. The platform was adopted on Saturday, the fourth day of the convention, and the candidates placed in nomination. The balloting began on Monday which continued with very little variation in the result all that day until 10 o'clock, p. m., which closed with the 28th ballot: Grant's vote was 306; Blaine's 284; the balance scattering. On the 34th ballot, Gen. James A. Garfield received 17 votes—one delegate from Pennsylvania having continued to vote for him since the 19th. On the next ballot, he received 50 votes and was nominated on the 36th, the Blaine strength going to him, Gen. Grant's vote remaining 306. Garfield occupied his seat as delegate from Ohio during the balloting. Chester A. Arthur of New York, was nominated for vice-president on the first ballot.

The national greenback party met at Chicago, June 9. James B. Weaver of Iowa, was nominated for president, and E. J. Chambers of Texas, for vice-president. Among other declarations of principles adopted were the following: all money, metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the government; the bonds should be paid as soon as possible according to contract; to enable the government to meet their obligations, legal-tender currency should be substituted for the notes of national banks, and the latter abolished, and unlimited coinage of gold and silver; the duty of congress to regulate inter-state commerce—in all 14 planks.

The national democratic convention met at Cincinnati, June 22. The name of Samuel J. Tilden of New York, having been withdrawn, the principal candidates for president were Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock of Pennsylvania, and James A. Bayard of Delaware—Illinois voting for Col. William R. Morrison. The former carried off the prize on the second ballot. Wm. H. English of Indiana, was nominated for vice-president.

The platform covered the following points: opposition to centralization and to sumptuary laws; favoring home-rule, honest money consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; against the great fraud of 1877; for free

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ships and a living chance for American commerce; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations, or monopolies.

The campaign of 1880 was full of life and "large endeavors." It was the eloquent and able statesman and soldier Garfield against a distinguished son of Pennsylvania and one of the bravest and most successful generals of the regular army. The pivotal point then, as it has been since, was New York which was carried for the republicans by a plurality of over 20,000.

The result in Illinois was as follows: Garfield electors 317,879, Hancock 277,314, Weaver 26,191, scattering 493. For governor, Cullom 314,565, Trumbull 277,532, Streeter 28,898, scattering 1075; for secretary of state, Dement 317,421, Oberly 277,122, Thompson 26,687. The other state-officers received about the same aggregate vote.

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CHAPTER XLV.

Progress—Gov. Cullom's Second Administration—Thirty-second General Assembly—Laws—Politics in 1882—Thirty-third General Assembly—Election of Cullom to the Senate.

IN 1880, Illinois had fairly assumed the position of an old state, whose land had all been taken up, and whose population no longer increased at the rapid rate incident to a new commonwealth. The percentage of increase throughout the entire country was 30.08 per cent; while in Illinois, it was only 21.18, about the same as in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, though exceeding that of New York and Ohio. A greater proportionate growth had, indeed, been shown by the returns from several southern states, notably Texas, Arkansas, and even South Carolina, which exhibited an increase somewhat in excess of the average. Illinois, however, had contributed a by-no-means insignificant quota of her hardy sons and daughters to swell the growth of more recently-settled communities. She had helped to raise the percentage of the increase of population of Kansas to the phenomenal figure of 173.35, and of Nebraska to 267.82, and besides had aided in the wonderful augmentation of that of the western territories. Illinois, nevertheless, maintained her position as the fourth State in the Union, and gained an additional representative in congress.

But while she had fallen behind in the relative percentage of increase of population, she had exhibited an amazing growth in the development of her material resources—in agricultural improvement, in manufactures, in the accumulation of wealth; and in her moral and educational facilities. Of her 35,840,000 acres of land, over 15,000,000 acres were by this time planted in corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, and hay, and 500,000 in other crops; 4,500,000 acres were in pastures, 5,500,000 in woodlands and uncultivated, and 300,000 in city and village lots.*

* Agricultural report, 1881, leaving in round numbers over 9,000,000 acres unaccounted for.

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The yield of the principal cereal crops of the State for the years 1860, 1870, and 1880, as computed in the census returns, which very nearly agrees with our State agricultural reports, is shown in the following table:

		1860	1870	1880
Corn,	bushels,	115,174,777	129,921,395	325,792,481
Oats,	"	15,220,629	42,780,851	63,189,200
Wheat,	"	23,837,023	30,128,405	51,110,502
Barley,	"	1,036,338	2,480,400	1,229,523
Rye,	"	951,281	2,456,578	3,121,785
Buckwheat,	"	324,117	168,862	178,859

As may be seen from an examination of these figures, while there was an increase between 1860 and 1870 of 33 per cent, the succeeding decade showed the remarkable expansion of 114 per cent. In the yield of the four principal cereals, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, Illinois led all the other American states.*

The money value of the farm-and-orchard products of Illinois —as estimated by the department of agriculture at Washington and of the State board of agriculture for this year, 1880— assumes the following magnificent proportions, exceeding five times the gold-and-silver product of all the mines of the entire country:*

ARTICLES	AMOUNT	ARTICLES	AMOUNT	ARTICLES	AMOUNT
Corn,	$86,563,043	Buckwheat,	$213,069	Pastures,	$14,491,114
Wheat,	57,910,819	Potatoes,	6,156,562	Dairy prod't,	27,000,000
Rye,	2,226,398	Sorghum,	676,630	Poultry, eggs,	6,000,000
Oats,	18,254,488	Hay,	22,589,691	Live stock,	50,182,654
Barley,	776,597	Orchards,	8,176,480	Total,	$301,217,545

The Prairie State also outranked all her sisters in the number of its horses, which was 1,078,000, a gain of 22 per cent; and stood next to Missouri and Texas in the number of mules, 133,900, an increase of 44 per cent. It had 695,400 milch-cows, and was the fourth state in the number of its oxen and cattle, 1,235,300, a decennial gain of 26 per cent.†

Immense, however, as was the growth of the agricultural

* "The West," by Robert P. Porter. Census Returns.

† Her hogs numbered 3,202,600; the number of sheep had decreased.—Robt. P. Porter's "The West," 174.

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interests of the State, it was exceeded by that of manufactures. Let the subjoined table tell tersely the wonderful story:*

YEAR	ESTABLISHMENTS	CAPITAL	EMPLOYÉS	WAGES	MATERIALS	PRODUCT
1850	3,162	$6,217,765	11,599	$3,204,336	$8,559,327	$16,534,272
1860	4,268	27,548,663	22,968	7,637,921	35,558,782	57,580,886
1870	12,597	94,368,057	82,979	31,100,244	127,600,077	205,620,672
1880	13,347	117,273,585	135,419	53,693,461	234,778,273	346,454,393

Illinois led all the other states in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in flour-milling, in distilling, and in slaughtering and packing meat; other great industries were the manufacture of iron, carriages and wagons, men's clothing, doors and planed lumber, furniture, boots and shoes, malt, and printing and publishing. In Chicago, where were situated the greater number of her plants, over 110,000 hands were employed.

Her miles of railroads, which had been 4633 in 1870, had been extended to 7955—exceeding the mileage of the six New England States by 1958, and surpassing that of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania by nearly as much—but four counties in the State—Calhoun, Hardin, Massac, and Pope—remaining untouched by the iron-horse.

Corresponding with her growth, manufactures, and railroads, had been the development of her mines of coal, which had increased from 3,000,000 of tons in 1870, to 6,115,377 tons, a greater output than that of any other state except Pennsylvania.

The commerce of Illinois can be measured only by her enormous resources. The transactions of the Chicago clearing-house, for 1880, aggregated $1,725,684,898—much more than double those of 1870. But while the grain, live-stock, and other products handled in that great city assume such immense proportions, the cities of Peoria, Quincy, Springfield, Bloomington, and others show correspondingly rapid strides in both manufactures and commerce.

The assessed value of property, real and personal, in Illinois in 1880, was $786,616,394, being an increase over 1870 of over 70 per cent. This assessed value, however, represented only about one-fourth of its actual worth.

* As compiled in the "Second Report of Illinois Labor Statistics," by Col. John S. Lord, secretary.

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As stated by Gov. Cullom in his message to the legislature, Jan. 7, 1881, "On the first Monday of the present month, the last dollar of the state debt was paid." There was yet and still is, however, outstanding an apparent indebtedness, purely nominal, of $1,165,407, which represents the amount of school-moneys formerly used by the State for revenue purposes. The faith of the State is pledged to forever pay six per cent on the above sum for the maintainance of public schools. There were also evidences of indebtedness, amounting to $23,600, which had been due for several years, but as they had not been presented, the presumption was that they had been lost or destroyed.*

The period of resumption had indeed brought with it a period of great prosperity and growth, not only to the people of this State but to those of the entire Union. Business was now transacted upon the basis of a sound and uniform currency. The supply of money on hand, instead of being reduced, as had been feared, had been enormously increased by the addition of the bullion product of the country, and the enlargement of the circulation of the national banks.

The thirty-second general assembly convened Jan. 5, 1881. The new senators were: George E. Adams, William R. Archer (reëlected), Andrew J. Bell, August W. Berggren, Horace S. Clark, Leander D. Condee, Frederick C. DeLang, to fill the unexpired term of W. T. Johnson, John C. Edwards, Joseph W. Fifer, John Fletcher, Louis Ihorn, George Kirk, William A. Lemma, Christopher Mamer, Thomas B. Needles—late state auditor, Henry H. Evans, Edward Laning, Isaac Rice, Conrad Secrest, Charles A. Walker who had formerly served in the house, Thomas M. Shaw, David H. Sunderland, John R. Tanner, George Torrance, William T. Vandeveer, and James S. Wright.

Only thirty-one of the members elected to the house had formerly served in either branch of the legislature, namely: William H. Allen, Charles Baldwin, Joseph N. Carter, John A Collier, Loren C. Collins, jr., Edward L. Cronkrite, Bradford K. Durfee, Alexander P. Dysart, John N. English, sr., James M. Gregg, James Herrington, John G. Holden, Thomas F. Mit-

* Governor's message, 1883.

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chell, Anthony R. Mock, Wm. S. Morris, William K. Murphy, John L. Nichols, S. F. Otman, John M. Pearson, S. R. Powell, Austin O. Sexton, J. W. Simonson, Dewitt W. Smith, George G. Struckman, Horace H. Thomas, James T. Thornton, Joseph Veile, B. F. Weber, J. G. Wright, Omar H. Wright, and Francis M. Youngblood. The sharp, staccato voice of the veteran and sturdy member James Herrington was again heard, but the reader will look in vain for the names of Isaac L. Morrison, A. C. Matthews, Lucien B. Crooker, B. H. Truesdell, and C. F. Robison, "who made Rome howl" during the two previous sessions.

Among the new members whose names most frequently appear as having taken a leading part in the proceedings may be mentioned the following: Henry O. Billings of Madison County; Thomas E. Bundy of Douglas; George D. Chafee, Shelby; Oliver P. Chisholm, Kane; John R. Cook and Orrin S. Cook, Cook; Oliver Coultas, Morgan; Balfour Cowen, Macoupin; A. N. J. Crook, Sangamon; MiloErwin, Williamson; James M. Garland, Sangamon; Albert G. Goodspeed, Livingston; Madison R. Harris, Cook; George W. Kroll, Cook; David T. Linegar, Alexander; Lewis Ludington, De Witt; Joseph B. Mann, Vermilion; Robert McWilliams, Montgomery; George B. Okeson, McLean; Jacob C. Olwin, Crawford; Patrick O' Mara, Rock Island; John L. Parish, Cook; Daniel D. Parry, Warren; Robert N. Pierson, Cook; John N. Perrin, St. Clair; Herbert D. Peters, Piatt; Alexander P. Petrie, Mercer; Ornan Pierson, Greene; James Pollock, Lake; Wm. A. Richardson, son of the ex-senator of that name, Adams; Jason Rogers, Macon; J. Henry Shaw, Cass; E. B. Shumway, Will; Charles T. Strattan, Jefferson; Edward B. Sumner, Winnebago; John L Underwood, Pike; John H. Welsh, Bureau: Randall H. White, Cook; Robert A. D. Wilbanks, Jefferson; Hannibal P. Wood, Knox; Henry Wood, De Kalb; Æschylus N. Yancy, Macoupin.

The senate was organized by the election of William J. Campbell of Cook, president *pro tempore*, over Major William P Callon of Morgan by a vote of 33 to 18; James H. Paddock being reëlected secretary.

A number of names were canvassed for the speakership, but

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when the republican caucus met only one was presented, that of Horace H. Thomas, who was nominated by acclamation and subsequently elected, receiving 81 votes to 71 for Bradford K. Durfee of Macon County, the nominee of the democrats. W. B. Taylor was again chosen clerk.

The city of Chicago was, for the first time, honored with the speakership of the house of representatives. General Horace H. Thomas is a native of Vermont and was educated at Middlebury College. After his admission to the bar in 1859, he took up his residence in Chicago. He entered the army in 1861 as assistant-adjutant-general of the army of the Ohio, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He then removed to Tennessee, where he was appointed upon the staff of Gov. Brownlow as quartermaster-general. He returned to Chicago in 1867, and was elected to the thirty-first and thirty-second general assemblies. He is a good parliamentarian, and made an enviable record in the speaker's chair. He is at present a member of the state senate from the sixth district.

The biennial executive message was read to both houses on January 7. It was devoted to state affairs, and recommended the passage of a law providing for the enlargement of the Illinois-and-Michigan Canal, its extension to the Mississippi River as a national waterway, and its cession to the general government. Governor Cullom was inaugurated for the second time and entered upon his second term of ervice on January 10. His inaugural address touched upon the subject of the benefits of a republican form of government in contrast with the monarchical constitutions of the old world, and a considerable space was devoted to a discussion of questions relating to education and labor. Upon the latter topic, he remarked: "To the laboring class we look for the energy and perserverance which conquers all difficulties, overcomes all obstacles, and beautifies the path of life with the flowers of peace and prosperity; labor feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, subdues the wilds and woods, builds our houses and cities, constructs our highways, lifts upon a higher plane our civilization, and makes the world richer, wiser, and better. Who shall decry labor or fail to honor him who labors? The rail-splitter, the tailor, and

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the tanner have by labor made their homes in the White House; the tow-path of the canal leads today in the same direction. Labor to be most successful must be intelligent. It was not alone because these men who came from the humbler walks of life, and who achieved renown, worked with their hands, that honors came to them. These honors came because they fitted themselves for great responsibilities by labor and by mental training, which qualified them for any emergency. Labor marks the path of the world's progress."

The thirty-second general assembly has been noted for the small amount of legitimate legislative work transacted, for its prolonged and unprofitable discussions of questions unimportant in themselves and promising no practical solution or result, and for the wholly uncalled-for length of time to which its first session was prolonged. The example set by preceding legislatures, regarding Saturday and Monday absenteeism, was faithfully followed and even thrown into the shade. There being no call for any legislation on any particular subject, other than those of reapportionment and the canal, the taxpayers generally expected that the session would be a short one; but this very absence of any need for special action seemed to open the door for a greater number of vicious schemes of legislation than usual. There was never a session of the legislature without a proposed amendment to the school-law, the revenue-law, and the township-organization law. These all claimed attention at this time, besides the temperance question, the consolidation of the supreme court, propositions to abolish the board of railroad-and-warehouse commissioners, the anti-pooling bill, and that to regulate the rate of charges of sleeping-car companies. Fortunately, however, there was a sufficient number of members opposed to the various "schemes" presented to prevent their ultimate insertion in the statute-book, although there were times when the result seemed doubtful.

An investigation into the actions and doings of the board of railroad-and-warehouse commissioners, by a legislative committee, occupied the attention of the assembly for several weeks, forming an exciting side-issue which affected also other questions.

The investigation pertained principally to the management

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of the grain-inspection department at Chicago, and was mainly directed against Commissioner Bogue. The defence of the commission by that gentleman was unexpectedly able, and on most points conclusive. He showed a thorough acquaintance with the questions involved, and made the way clear for a report from a majority of the committee sustaining the administration of his board. William H. Robinson, who had been appointed commissioner as successor to John H. Oberly, whose term had expired, was confirmed February 11; Smith and Bogue, reappointed, were not confirmed until March 25.

The legislature continued in session until May 30, and as the outcome of its lengthy deliberations, besides the appropriation bills, passed the following laws; to regulate the traffic in deadly weapons and prevent the sale of them to minors; to prevent the adulteration of butter and cheese, and articles of food, drink, or medicine; to regulate the practice of dentistry; including February 22, and May 30 among the legal holidays; to regulate the practice of pharmacy; for the regulation and inspection of tenement houses; requiring officers to publish annual statements of the public funds on hand.

Having failed to pass the apportionment bills and the necessary legislation for the proposed cession of the Illinois-and-Michigan Canal to the United States, the governor reconvened the general assembly in special session, March 23, 1882, for these purposes. The apportionment laws were duly passed,* as was also that relating to the cession of the canal, which was, as by law required, submitted for approval to a vote of the people at the November election, 1882, when it was duly ratified.

The governor had also recommended a revision of the criminal code, and made that one of the subjects to be acted upon at the called session, but after a prolonged and heated contest the proposition was defeated in the house.

The republican state-convention of 1882 was held at Springfield, June 28, Senator George Hunt presiding. Gen. John C. Smith was nominated for treasurer the second time without serious opposition. The contest over the nomination for state superintendent of public instruction, however, between James P. Slade, who then held the office, and Charles T. Strattan of

* See table on next page.

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Jefferson County, was very close, the latter being successful on the fourth ballot.

The state convention of the democrats was also held at Springfield, September 7, ex-Gov. John M. Palmer occupying the chair. Alfred Orendorf of Sangamon County was nominated for state treasurer, there being no other aspirant for the honor. Efforts were made to unite on the greenback ticket for state superintendent of public instruction but they proved unsuccessful; and although there was considerable diversity of opinion among the delegates, Henry Raab of St. Clair County, received the nomination on the second ballot.

The platform contained the usual planks against the extravagance of the republican party, against the tariff, and sumptuary

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The following is the party-vote of each district in 1880, and the population of each as shown by the census of that year:

DIS'T	GARFIELD	HANCOCK	MAJORITY REP.	MAJORITY DEM.	POPUL'N	DIS'T	GARFIELD	HANCOCK	MAJORITY REP.	MAJORITY DEM.	POPUL'N
1	5,863	4,117	1,746		53,278	27	5,863	4,880	983		50,925
2	6,471	4,268	2,203		56,251	28	7,317	5,202	2,115		60,115
3	7,065	4,788	2,277		57,644	29	6,176	5,756	420		55,712
4	5,907	4,337	1,570		55,370	30	8,586	6,895	1,691		73,466
5	3,434	5,433		1,999	64,561	31	7,816	6,410	1,406		67,104
6	7,504	5,206	2,298		72,711	32	6,274	6,157	117		56,674
7	6,767	2,549	4,218		58,593	33	4,611	7,373		2,762	62,281
8	8,438	3,644	4,794		57,740	34	5,402	7,114		1,712	60,015
9	4,730	3,064	1,666		55,460	35	4,987	6,113		1,126	59,148
10	8,671	3,596	5,075		60,464	36	4,481	6,413		1,932	54,276
11	3,309	6,088		2,779	73.275	37	4,248	6,555		2,307	49,305
12	8,971	6,394	2,577		75,489	38	7,103	7,793		690	69,224
13	3,888	4,608		720	61,945	39	5,476	6,196		720	52,902
14	8,507	4,060	4,447		64,143	40	5,389	6,519		1,130	56,318
15	5,776	3,803	1,973		53,424	41	5,024	4,677	347		50,141
16	7,329	4,378	2,951		60,418	42	5,569	5,427	142		54,708
17	8,165	3,392	4,773		56,596	43	5,896	6,900		1,004	63,645
18	5,628	3,641	1,987		53,555	44	6,423	6,175	248		61,638
19	7,277	4,457	2,820		58,382	45	4,625	6,052		1,427	52,605
20	6,610	7,334		724	66,345	46	5,244	6,990		1,746	63,409
21	8,494	4,626	3,868		74,923	47	5,847	5,877		30	61,850
22	9,031	7,110	1,921		79,609	48	5,628	5,861		233	55,381
23	6,941	6,308	633		70,420	49	6,067	4,639	1,428		58,525
24	7,237	6,367	870		65,608	50	4,870	5,777		907	55,417
25	6,185	3,839	2,346		49,953	51	5,834	5,070	764		58,041
26	5,105	5,705		600	55,419						

—*Chicago Tribune*, May 5, 1882.

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legislation, and in favor of the election of the railroad-and-warehouse commissioners.

The nominees of the greenbackers were as follows: for treasurer Daniel McLaughlin, for superintendent of public instruction Frank H. Hall.

Still another state-ticket was in the field this year, that of the prohibitionists, which contained the following names: John G. Irwin for treasurer, and Elizabeth B. Brown for superintendent of public instruction.

The strength of these various parties, as shown by the election returns, was as follows: for state treasurer, Smith 250,722, Orendorf 244,585, McLaughlin 15,511, Irwin 11,130. For state superintendent, Strattan 250,276, Raab 253,145, Hall 14,306, Brown 11,202 — Smith's plurality 6,137; Raab's 2,869; the republicans being in a minority of 20,504. Strattan ran behind his ticket for the reason that as a member of the last legislature, he had favored the proposition to submit to the people a prohibitory liquor-law.

But while the republicans were in a minority in the State, they again succeeded in electing a majority of the members of the legislature, which was to be called upon to elect a United-States senator to succeed David Davis.

The thirty-third general assembly convened January 2, 1883. The new senators were: George E. White, John H. Clough, W. H. Ruger, William J. Campbell (reëlected), William E. Mason, Thomas Cloonan, Millard B. Hereley, all of Cook County; E. B. Shumway of Will; Lyman B. Ray, Grundy; William C. Snyder, Fulton; Henry A. Ainsworth, Rock Island; J. W. Duncan, La Salle; Lorenzo D. Whiting, Bureau, reëlected; Henry Tubbs, Knox; Jason Rogers, Macon; George Hunt, reëlected, Edgar; Erastus N. Rinehart, reëlected, Effingham; Maurice Kelly, reëlected, Adams; Frank M. Bridges, Greene; Lloyd F. Hamilton, Sangamon; David B. Gillham, Madison; Thomas E. Merritt, reëlected, Marion; W. H. McNary, Clark; Henry Seiter, St. Clair; William S. Morris, Pope; and Daniel Hogan, Pulaski.

Those returned to the house, who had previously served in that body or in the senate, were as follows: Austin O. Sexton, L. C. Collins, jr., George G. Struckman, and David Sullivan, of

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Cook; Charles E. Fuller, Boone; E. M. Haines, Lake; E. B. Sumner, Winnebago; E. L. Cronkrite, Stephenson; James Herrington, Kane; Henry Wood, DeKalb; J. A. Collier, Ford; A. G. Goodspeed, Livingston; Patrick O'Mara, Rock Island; David Rankin, Henderson; James T. Thornton, Putnam; John H. Welch, Bureau; Joseph Gallup, Marshall; Thomas F. Mitchell, Mc Lean; F. M. Richardson, Cumberland; Isaac L. Morrison, Morgan; A. N. Yancy, Macoupin; John B. Ricks, Christian; John M. Pearson and Henry O. Billings, Madison; John L. Nichols, Clinton; F. E. W. Brink, Washington; James R. McFie, Randolph; James M. Gregg, Saline; David T. Linegar, Alexander; Milo Erwin, Williamson; and Michael C. Quinn, Peoria.

Among the new members, whose names most frequently appear as having taken a part in the proceedings, were: Wm. H. Harper, Hilon A. Parker, J. F. Lawrence, James A. Taylor, Edward D. Cooke, Clayton E. Crafts, Peter Sundelius, all of Cook County; Luther L. Hiatt, DuPage; Andrew Welsh, Kendall; William H. Emmerson, Fulton; A. S. Curtis and F. A. Willoughby, Knox; Wright Adams, LaSalle; Isaac N. Pearson McDonough; Lafayette Funk, Mc Lean; William F. Calhoun, De Witt; William A. Day, Champaign; William J. Calhoun, and E. R. E. Kimbrough, Vermilion; T. L. Matthews, and H. C. Thompson, Cass; Thomas G. Black, Adams; Thomas Worthington, jr., Pike; John H. Coats, Scott; Walter E. Carlin, Jersey; E. M. Kinman Morgan; David T. Littler, B. F. Caldwell, and G. W. Murray, Sangamon; E. E. Cowperthwait, Christian; Seth F. Crews, and G. F. Varnell, Jefferson; J. B. Messick, St.-Clair; R. W. McCartney, Massac; William H. Boyer, Saline; and William W. Hoskinson, Franklin.

William J. Campbell was again honored with the election of president *pro tempore* of the senate, though not without a struggle. The republican caucus, at which he was declared the nominee, was held before all the senators were present, and six refused to be bound by its decision. Sixty-one ballots were taken in the senate before a result was reached in favor of Campbell. The democrats conferred the honor of their suffrages upon Thomas M. Shaw, while Isaac Rice received the votes of the six dissenting republicans. Campbell had made an entirely

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satisfactory presiding officer, eminently dignified and impartial, and the objection to him was not personal, but was intended as a protest against what was regarded as the premature and hasty action of the caucus. L. F. Watson was elected secretary of the senate.

The house was organized by the election of Loren C. Collins, jr., of Cook, as speaker, over Austin O. Sexton, by a vote of 78 to 75, and John A. Reeve of Alexander, clerk.

Judge Collins, one of the youngest men who had filled the speaker's chair in this State, was born in Windsor, Conn., Aug. 1, 1848, and became a resident of Illinois with his father's family in 1866. He was graduated with honor from the Northwestern University at Evanston in 1872, and was shortly after admitted to the bar and became a successful practitioner. At the time of his elevation to the speaker's chair, he was serving his third term as a member of the house, where he had proved himself to be a ready debater, an excellent parliamentarian, and a sagacious party-leader. He was appointed one of the circuit-judges of Cook County in 1884, to fill a vacancy, and elected to a full six years' term, as his own successor, in 1885.

The governor's message, presented January 4, embodied a clear and concise statement of the state finances, and of the satisfactory condition of the various public departments. The revision of the criminal code was again strongly urged upon the legislature and also an amendment to the state constitution which would give the executive the power of vetoing individual items or sections of appropriation bills.

The preliminary contest among the republican candidates for the nomination of a United-States senator before the meeting of the republican caucus was active and earnest. But for the fact that Governor Cullom was only half through his gubernatorial term of four years, there would have been but little opposition to his selection. It was testing the fidelity of his friends to the utmost to ask them to help elect him to this office when he had two years to serve as governor; especially was this true in view of the fact that his election would seat in the executive chair one whom the party leaders would not originally have selected to fill that post, and whose elevation, it was found, might, in some instances, prove to be the occasion of their own downfall

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through the nomination of others to fill the places then held by them. The complications of the situation were increased and the prospect of Cullom by no means improved by the introduction into the house, from the democratic side, of a resolution declaring that under article five of section five of the state constitution, neither of the state officers were eligible to the office of a senator in congress. It was so timed as to come up for discussion on the very day upon which the republican caucus was called to meet. Contrary to what, at the time, was considered "good politics," a number of republicans voted in favor of the resolution, instead of for its reference to a committee, and thus secured its adoption.

The caucus met on the evening of Jan. 11, 1883. The candidates besides Cullom were: ex-Gov. Oglesby, Gen. G. B. Raum, and Gen. Thos. J. Henderson. As already stated, Oglesby had not been generally considered a popular senator; Raum, while he had served acceptably in congress and with marked distinction as commissioner of internal revenue, had not gone through any preliminary training in the state legislature and lacked that official acquaintance with those who make senators, which is so indispensable to success. No one, indeed, except Judge Breese, had been sent to the senate, who had not passed through the general assembly. General Henderson had served with distinguished ability in both houses of the legislature, but his last term of service had been before the war. Since that time, he had served eight years in congress making an excellent record.

The first ballot showed the following result: Cullom 44, Oglesby 39, Raum 22, Henderson 9, scattering 3, necessary to a choice 54. The second ballot showed a change of one vote only, from Raum to Oglesby; on the third, Cullom gained three; the fourth gave him 51 votes, Oglesby 31, Raum 15, Henderson 9, Rinaker and Payson one each. That the tide had turned in the direction of Cullom was proved by the next, and last, ballot, he receiving 63 votes, Oglesby 23, Raum 13, and Henderson 7, thus securing his nomination.

Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer was again the choice of the democrats—the honor, however, being an empty one, as there was no possible chance for success. The election occurred Jan. 16. In the senate, Cullom received 30 votes—the full party strength

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with the exception of George E. Adams, who refused to vote—and Palmer 20. In the house, each received 75 votes; two republicans, Emmerson and Rankin, declining to vote, there not being a majority in both houses, a joint-session was required on the next day, when Cullom received 107 votes—including Emmerson and Rankin, but not Adams—and Palmer 95.

The senator-elect resigned his office as governor, February 7. His record of six year's continuous service, longer than any other governor except French, had been one of the best. Prudent, careful, and conservative in his general administration of affairs, he had shown vigorous, prompt, and intelligent action where circumstances demanded it. To the state institutions, the economical and efficient management of which steadily improved during his term, had been added the penitentiary at Chester, and the eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee, both of them splendid structures, furnished with all improved appliances which modern science had discovered and approved for the purposes for which they were erected. Several of the state-bureaus were created upon his recommendation, while those already in operation found their sphere of usefulness enlarged and their dignity increased.

As a senator in congress, his ability and activity early won for him both influence and prominence. His speeches attract attention not through their brilliancy, but rather by their practical, business-like common-sense, and clear statement. His natural industry is equaled by his effective work in committees and by his close attention to the proceedings of the senate. His name is closely connected with the inter-state commerce law, and much of his reputation as a statesman will depend upon the final success of national legislation in that direction.

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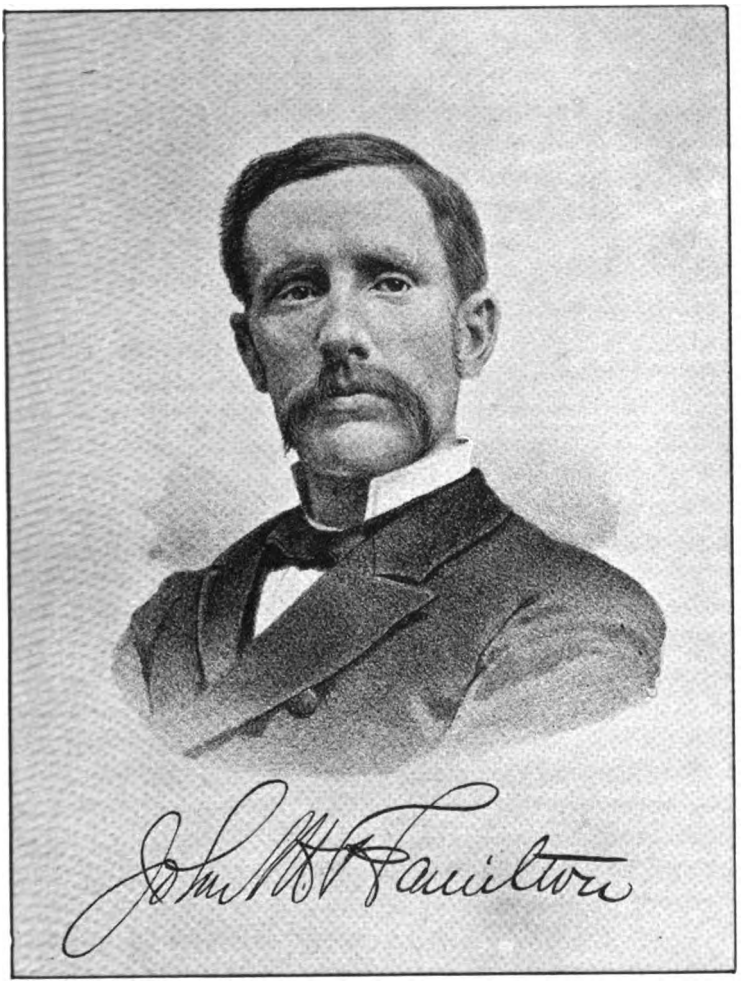
CHAPTER XLVI.

Administration of Gov. John M. Hamilton — Temperance Legislation — Laws — Labor Problems — Riots in St. Clair and Madison Counties—Conventions, Platforms, and Elections of 1884.

JOHN MARSHALL HAMILTON, who succeeded to the office of governor upon the resignation of Shelby M. Cullom, was born in Union County, Ohio, May 28, 1847. His father, Samuel Hamilton, removed to a farm in Marshall County, Illinois, in 1854. Though but seventeen years of age in 1864, he enlisted as a private in the 141st Illinois Regiment of infantry, then being recruited for 100 days, and served until the regiment was mustered out. He received a classical education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1868. He engaged in teaching at Henry, Illinois, in 1869, and was subsequently appointed a professor of languages in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Having been admitted to the bar in 1870, he entered upon the active and successful practice of his profession. In 1876, he was elected to the state senate from Mc Lean County, and lieutenant-governor in 1880, as already stated. In appearance, Gov. Hamilton is tall, with clean-cut features, and light, sandy hair. As a public speaker, he is effective rather than popular or eloquent. Some of his forensic efforts before a jury, however, have received high encomiums from his fellow-practitioners. He was the youngest occupant of the executive chair in this State. William J. Campbell, president *pro tempore* of the senate, became, *ex-officio*, lieutenant-governor.

Although the thirty-third general assembly continued in session, with the usual absenteeism of Saturday and Monday, until June 18, the laws of any importance enacted were few indeed in proportion to the length of time consumed in their consideration. Among the acts passed, however, was that commonly known as the Harper high-license law, which attracted wide attention. No subject has, perhaps, given rise

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to such a great variety of tentative legislation as that relating to the use and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The desire, indeed, to solve the grave problem of intemperance has stimulated the most profound thought, and called forth the most earnest effort alike of the philanthropist and statesman; yet the practical result thus far attained would seem to leave it doubtful whether the sociologist is much nearer reaching a satisfactory solution than when the agitation first began. The evil is still present; its baleful ramifications are as far-reaching as ever; and if not positively increasing, it certainly can not be said to be on the decline. As regards the remedy—if, indeed, there be one—there is a strange lack of unanimity of sentiment among either moralists or legislators. The discussion of the question, however, can scarcely fail to prove beneficial, and may yet lead to radical and much-needed reforms through a harmonizing of the divergent views of the champions of prohibition, the supporters of local-option and high license, and the advocates of unrestricted personal liberty.

The first law on the subject, passed by the first general assembly, Feb. 27, 1819, provided for the licensing of "taverns, alehouses, or dram-shops, or public-houses of entertainment" by county commissioners upon the payment of a sum of not exceeding twelve dollars a year, according to location. The applicant was required to give a bond of $300, conditioned that he was "to be of good behavior, and observe all the laws and ordinances relating to inn-keepers." The commissioners were authorized to fix rates or prices for entertainment, and the selling of liquors;* to "suppress" the license of any person who should suffer any disorder or drunkenness or unlawful game in his house; he was not to harbor or trust any minors or slaves, and was required to furnish good entertainment for man and horse under the penalty of five dollars to be recovered before any justice of the peace.

This law, with some minor changes, remained on the statute-book for twenty years. From 1838 to 1840, the subject of temperance awakened unusual attention in the State, and at the session

* These charges in 1819 were fixed as follows: Breakfast, 25 cents; dinner, 37½ cents; supper, 25 cents; lodging, 12½ cents; French brandy, 50 cents per half-pint; whiskey, 12½ cents; taffia or rum, 37½ cents; peach brandy, 25 cents.

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of the eleventh general assembly, a petition was presented from fourteen counties praying for the repeal of all laws permitting the retailing of ardent spirits; this was referred to the committee on the judiciary, of which Colonel John J. Hardin was chairman. He made a lengthy and able report on the subject from which, to show the condition of public sentiment at that time, the following extracts are given:

"To the legislator, the subject of intemperance is replete with interest. The moralist regards it as it affects the conduct and social happiness of individuals; the divine, as it influences its victims to disregard the thought of eternity; but it is for the legislator to consider it in its tendency to lead to a breach of the good order of society, to the violation of law, to crime, to insanity, and to pauperism.

"There are some forms of intemperance in which its victims may indulge, which it does not appear to your committee that it is in the power of legislative enactment to prevent. If a man will purchase his barrel of whisky, and at home, or in solitude, will drink to drunkenness and thus render himself more grovelling than a beast—it has not been considered in the United States that this was a case which would authorize the intervention of law — here the man was abusing himself, not injuring the peace of society. His appropriate adviser is the moralist and the divine.

"When we reflect, however, that the laws of our State, as they now stand, and are interpreted by those whose province it is to carry them into effect, not only permit, but rather to invite the retail of intoxicating liquors, it is surely time for the legislature of our State to consider whether there should not be a remedy applied to eradicate this evil.

"At this day, when the public mind has become so well aware of the paternal connection which exists between intemperance and crime, we will not stop to argue that question anew. Constituted, however, as the great majority of your committee is, of practising lawyers from various quarters of our State, we feel bound to add our testimony to the mass of evidence already given on the subject. In the large majority of the violations of criminal law, which have come under our observation in the courts of this State, the original cause of the commission of the crime was the use of intoxicating liquors; and in that large class of cases of violation of personal rights of individuals, as affrays, assault and battery, riots, assaults with deadly weapons, manslaughter and murder, we are fully convinced, from our observation; that from three-fourths to nine-tenths have their origin in the same unfortunate source.

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"Some of your committee have paid attention to this subject; and they are fully convinced, from the result of their inquiries, that not less than three-fourths of the paupers in Illinois have become so from the use of intoxicating liquors obtained at groceries. * * *

"The reports of lunatic asylums exhibit the fact that a large majority of the cases of lunacy and insanity, are produced by this same fruitful source of misery. * * * In all countries, and especially in our own, insane persons are considered as deserving the especial protection and support of the goverment. How very important it is, then, to prevent the spread of this dreadful malady, and thus relieve an incalculable amount of wretchedness and misery.

"The amount of injury which is thus shown to be produced on the inhabitants of this State, by the combined causes of crime, pauperism, and insanity, which not only effect the moral and social happiness of individuals, but also furnish a severe drain on the revenues of the State, afford conclusive proof that there is an evil in our system of permitting the retailing of spirituous liquors, which requires prompt and efficient legislation. * * *

"They further recommend that entire discretion be granted to the officers authorized to issue licenses, to grant or refuse them at pleasure. By giving this discretion, the people of a county or town may elect officers to carry out their wishes, either by wholly refusing to grant licenses or otherwise, as to them may seem proper. They would also suggest that whilst it is right that the power of granting licenses for counties be continued in the county commissioner's court, yet it does seem to them to be more proper to give the power of granting licenses in incorporated towns to the president and board of trustees of such towns. * * *

"Every man has the natural right to carry arms—to sell poisons—to loan his money as he please—to erect a mill and charge any price for the use of it—to carry travelers across rivers and charge any price for the same he can get; yet we find in nearly all countries there are laws preventing the carrying of concealed weapons—preventing the sale of arsenic and other poisons—regulating the interest of money, the tolls of millers, and the rates of ferriage; and we hear but little complaint, in these cases, of depriving man of his natural rights. The present is precisely a case of similar character; it is for the legislature to determine whether the good of the many requires the surrender of the natural rights of the few who may wish to exercise this right of retailing a slow but certain poison. And it is not only the right of the legislature, but it is the duty,

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whenever it becomes satified that the opinions and feelings of the people of the State will sanction and demand it, to utterly abolish this practice from the land.

"It will be seen that your committee have not gone, in their recommendation, to the extent prayed for by the petitioners; so as to repeal all laws authorizing the sale of intoxicating drinks. The reason of this is, that they have not sufficient evidence to induce them to believe that such is the desire of a majority of the citizens of the State; and whilst it is their disposition to go as far as public opinion will certainly warrant, they can not doubt but that it is better to fall somewhat short of the wishes of the ardent friends of temperance, than, by going too far, risk the reaction of public sentiment and the consequent repeal of whatever law might be adopted.

"In all moral and political movement, nothing is more to be dreaded than a reaction. It is better that the moralist and politician should rather be behind public opinion in the binding measures he may propose, than, by an eager zeal, rush forward and hazard the whole object in view, when there was no occasion for the risk. The practice of permitting the retail of ardent spirits has been handed down for years, and the custom of seeing it retailed is so habitual with many excellent citizens, who are not in the habit of using it to excess, that the proposition to abolish all license laws, connected with the unkind manner in which it is sometimes urged, seems to them an innovation proposed by a rash and improper spirit. It must be recollected, however, that the great increase of groceries is a practice of modern times; and in consequence of the abuses of these licensed groceries, the great spirit of temperance reform has sprung into existence. Already are its beneficial effects seen pervading the length and breadth of the land, bearing with it peace and prosperity wherever it prevails; and whilst it uses arguments based on facts and depends on the influences of moral suasion, there is no friend of this country, and no philanthropist, but what must wish it success."

As the outgrowth of the above report, a new license-law was passed at this session with the following provisions: county commissioners were authorized to grant licenses upon the payment of not less than $25 nor more than $300 per year; the court being authorized to reject any application for cause, and to revoke any license whenever it was satisfied the privilege was abused. Groceries were defined to be places where spirituous or vinous liquors were retailed in less quantities than one quart. In incorporated towns, the exclusive privilege of granting licenses was given to the trustees.

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The peculiar feature of the law, establishing at this early date the principle of "local option," was brought out in section eight, which provided that "If a majority of the legal voters in any county, justice's district, incorporated town, or ward in any city, shall petition the county commissioner's court or other authority, authorized to grant licenses, desiring that spirituous liquors shall not be retailed within the bounds of said county district, town or city, then and in that case it shall not be lawful to grant any grocery license in said county, town or ward, until a majority of the legal voters of said county, district, town, or ward, shall in like manner petition for the granting of said licenses."

The above-cited section eight was repealed in 1841, and the law otherwise amended by enlarging the definition of the word "grocery," and providing for the indictment of all violators of the law and for the imposition of a fine of ten dollars upon such conviction.

No further changes in the law were made for several years, although the question was frequently under discussion. In 1847, the friends of no license succeeded in procuring a favorable report from a select senate committee, of which Senator Thomas M. Killpatrick was chairman. The following extract from his report shows that the committee entertained some advanced views on the subject:

"The object in granting license in the first place, no doubt, was, to secure a revenue from the sale of liquors, upon the same principle that men paid for the privilege of selling dry-goods, or engaging in any other branch of trade. But when the evils accruing from the use of intoxicating drinks became manifest and alarming, the price to be paid for the privilege of selling was increased, not to operate as a tax, but as a check on the widespread evil growing out of the sale and use. With this object in view, our present license was enacted; and many of the most devoted friends of temperance are of opinion that if the consideration paid for license was increased, it would have a tendency to diminish the sale and use of the article. Experience has taught us that although but few, comparatively, have obtained license to sell liquor in less quantity than a quart, yet the places where liquor is sold have been multiplied rather than diminished. * * *

"The committee would take another view of this question, and ask, are there any evils growing out of the sale and use of

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intoxicating liquors? If so, is it right to gran and special or exclusive privileges to any indiv in a business the tendency of which is evil anc answer this question, it is not necessary in this c to dwell on the effects of intoxicating liquo: lectual, moral, or physical man. This subject that all are convinced of the deadly, withering the whole man. To remove this evil and restor to the elevated position assigned it by its Mal the prayer of the christian and the individua philanthropist.

"As statesmen, your committee would consic or national evil. And first, as to revenue, the u: ing liquors has a tendency to diminish the amc and to increase the demand for it. The unfortunate drunkard is usually poor and pays no taxes; not that there is any natural impediment in the way of his accumulating or holding property, but that his habits of intemperance are such that what he accumulates is squandered to gratify an unnatural and ruinous appetite. His time and property thus wasted, he accumulates nothing as the basis of taxation—hence the reason why so many of our fellow-citizens pay nothing to defray the ordinary expenses of our state government.

"That the use of intoxicating liquors increases the demand for revenue, the statistics of our poor-houses, alms-houses, insane- and mad-houses, and our jails and penitentiaries, but too clearly prove—a careful and impartial investigation has demonstrated that a large majority of the inmates of these retreats for the wretched and the criminal have been brought there by the use of intoxicating liquor.

"The testimony of our oldest and most experienced jurists, together with every day's experience and observation, demonstrates that more than two-thirds of all the crime committed in the country has its origin in the same prolific source, and indeed it is not to be wondered at, when the use of the article has a tendency to stupefy and benumb the senses, to arouse all the angry passions of our nature, and turn the man into a demon. The expenses of our jails and poor-houses, as well as criminal prosecutions, have to be paid by the people; the property, as well as the benevolence and charity of the sober community, has to be taxed to support and maintain drunkenness among us. * * *

"Such being the effects of the use of intoxicating liquors, whether taken in large or small quantities, the committee are of opinion that, to legalize the sale of ardent spirits, to grant license to any one to sell liquor, is, in effect, to license crime;

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or, in other words, it is granting a permit, sanctioned and sustained by law, to deal out indiscriminately an article that produces all the evils above enumerated. The committee are not of opinion that the license law operates as a check to the evils complained of. If the law was repealed there would be more persons selling by the small quantity but not so many by the large; there would perhaps be more money made by the traffic but not so much liquor sold or so many drunkards made.

* * Your committee can not but concede to the people, in their associated capacity, the right to manage this matter, to rid themselves, if they wish it, of a traffic that has and is producing so much evil without any accompanying good. The people are the source of all power—laws should be enacted for their special benefit; but in a population like ours, a general law, obligatory alike on all, would not be safe. Some communities may wish to continue the traffic while others may not. A law to prohibit the sale of the article would be in advance of public sentiment in many places; consequently would be disregarded and rendered useless, and worse than no law. So a law allowing liquor to be sold where the popular voice has decided against it would be oppressive and wrong; hence the necessity of leaving it to the voice of the people in those small localities. If they decide in favor of selling it, let it be sold; if they decide against it, let the law sustain them in that decision. Nor can it be argued that the rights of any individual are invaded by this arrangement. In a government of laws, many of our natural rights have to be mutually surrendered for the public good. This principle is recognized throughout our statutes; hence ferries are regulated to prevent extortion; the sale of poison and tainted meats is prohibited to guard life and health; murder, robbery, theft, and counterfeiting, together with the whole catalogue of crime, are prohibited and the offenders punished to secure the public good. So let it be with the sale of intoxicating liquors, the great source of these evils, when the public sentiment has decided against it. To say that the people are not qualified to consider this matter is to doubt their ability for self-government and to distrust the essential principle upon which our government is founded. In the great state of New York, where the experiment has been tried, it works well and promises ultimate success. The committee, however, in accordance with the prayer of several petitions referred to them, report a bill."

What would have been the opinions of these distinguished legislators in the light of the fifty years of experience on this subject, which have followed these reports, with the failures to execute prohibitory laws in localities opposed to them, and the

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demoralization of the public mind living in the daily violation of a statutory provision, can be only conjectured.

No immediate result followed this report but it bore fruit at the session of 1851, when an act was passed "to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating drinks" in a less quantity than one quart. The fine for violating the law was fixed at not less than thirty, nor more than one hundred dollars. The war between the temperance men and the liquor dealers, with its never-ceasing litigation, was violently waged for the next two years, when the prohibitory law was repealed and the old-license system restored.*

In 1855, such had been the progress made by the opponents of the sale of intoxicating liquors, that they succeeded in passing the celebrated bill entitled "an act for the suppression of intemperance," which in its main features was the prohibitory law of the state of Maine. This law was submitted to the people at an election held on the first Monday in June, 1855, and rejected by a large majority.

The license law thenceforth remained without material change until 1872, when "an act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Illinois" was enacted, requiring that the licensee should give a bond in the penal sum of $3000, with two good sureties, conditioned that he would "pay all damages to any person or persons which may be inflicted upon them, either in person or property, or means of support, by reason of the person so obtaining a license." Section five provided that the husband, wife, child, parent or guardian, who should be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, should have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who should, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons; and any person or persons owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors were to be sold therein, or who having leased the same for other purposes, should knowingly permit

* Laws of 1853, page 91.

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therein the sale of any intoxicating liquors that caused, in whole or in part, the intoxication of any person, should be liable, severally or jointly, with the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors aforesaid, for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages. Other stringent provisions relating to indictments and penalties were also contained in this law.

All the acts on the subject were revised under the title of "dram-shops," in "an act to provide for the licensing of and against the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors," in 1874. The provisions of the act of 1872 were reënacted, the sum to be paid for licenses advanced to not less than $50 nor more than $300, and the number of dram-shops in any county limited to so many as the "public good may require, the license therefor to be issued upon the filing of a petition signed by a majority of the legal voters in the town or precinct where the same is proposed to be located"—thus reviving the principle of local option.

At the session of 1879, a petition, containing 175,000 names, 80,000 of whom, it was stated, were voters, was presented praying for the requisite legislation—so that the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors in any locality in this State should be submitted to, and determined by, the ballot of the electors thereof, in which women of lawful age should be allowed to vote. Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Foster of Iowa, and Mrs. St. John of Eureka, Illinois, on motion were invited to and addressed both houses in favor of the prayer of the petition; the senate taking a recess for tha purpose, the house hearing the addresses while in session.

A bill was introduced by Representative Hinds in accordance with the request of the petitioners which failed to pass, receiving 53 to 55 votes against it. A bill, containing similar provisions, failed of passage also at the session of 1881.

Petitions, praying for a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the State have been presented to the legislature at nearly every session since 1875. Greater progress was reached in the nature of legislative action at the session of 1883, than any other, at which time, a resolution, introduced by Representative Manahan, providing

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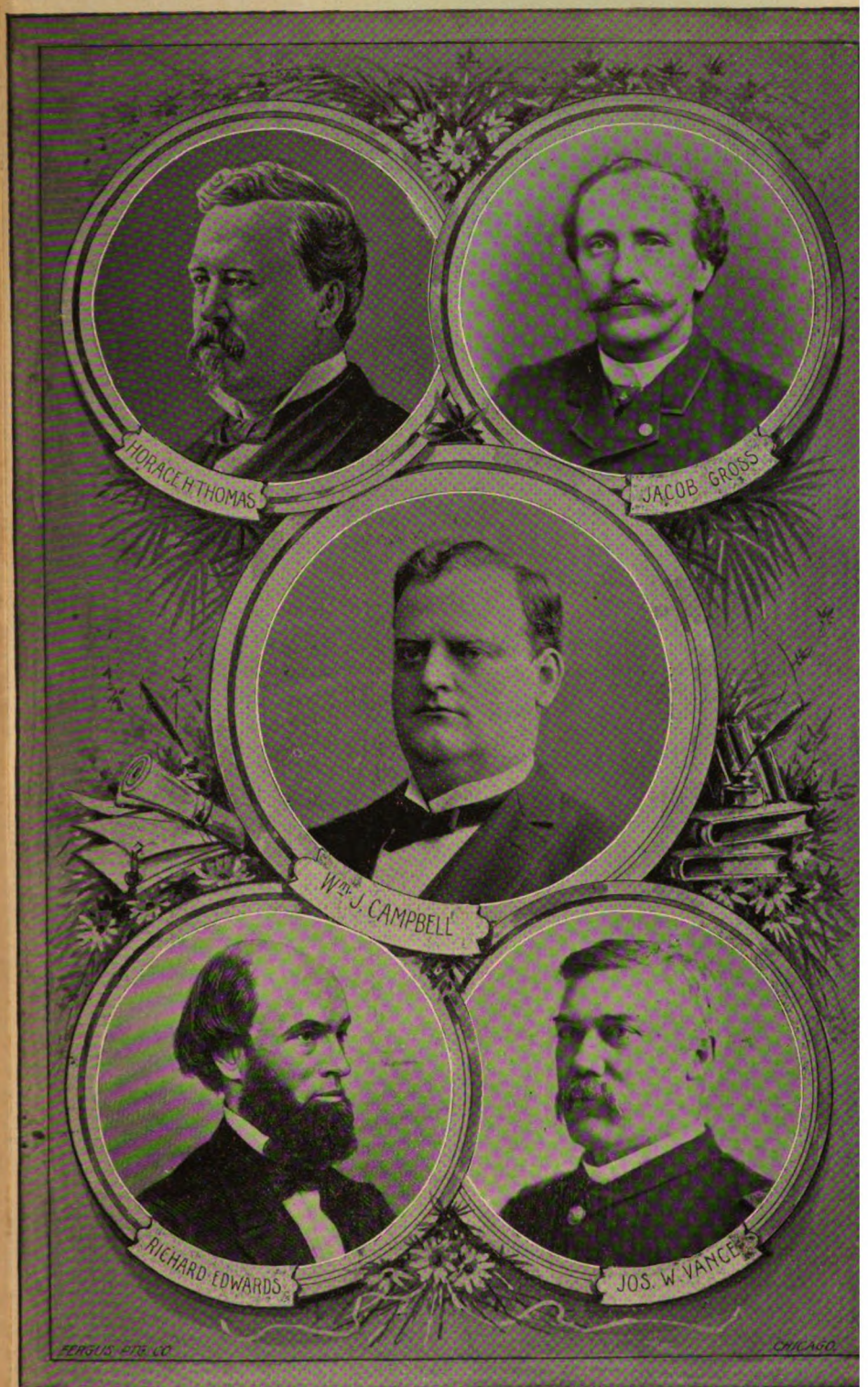
for the amendment was reported back from the judiciary committee without recommendation. A motion made to suspend the rules to consider the same was voted down by yeas 55, nays 61. Subsequently, the consideration of the question was postponed "until July 4th next" by a vote of 47 to 46, which disposed of it for that session.

No further changes were made in the law until the session of 1883, when the bill entitled "an act to restrict the powers of counties, cities, towns, and villages in licensing dram-shops," was introduced by William H. Harper, February 7. The change proposed by this measure, as outlined in the first section, is to prohibit the granting of licenses for the keeping of dram-shops except upon the payment of not less than at the rate of $500 per annum; and where malt liquors alone are sold $150 per annum. The bill was generally supported by the republicans and ably advocated, in the house where the fight was made, by Messrs. Harper, Morrison, W. F. Calhoun, W. J. Calhoun, Fuller, Littler, Parker, Adams, Mc Cartney, Worthington, and others; while it was generally opposed by the democrats, the following members of that party gave it their cordial and influential support: Messrs. Willoughby, Gregg, Kimbrough, Day, Felker, Welch, Greathouse, Moore, and Grear. It was not finally passed until June 15. The same principle of high license has since been adopted in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Missouri, Wisconsin, Texas, Ohio, Minnesota, and some other states.

That the effect of the law has been greatly to reduce the number of saloons, in all the larger cities, and at the same time largely to augment the municipal revenues, there can be no question—the increased receipts from this source in Chicago being over a million of dollars. Objectional "dives" and places of low resort have undoubtedly been driven out of existence, and it has been more difficult for their vicious patrons to gratify their deprived appetites than before. The character of the saloon has also doubtless been improved; but that any great number who drank before have ceased to indulge in consequence of the operations of this law is at least questionable.

An incident of more than ordinary interest, connected as it was with the passage of the Harper high-license law, was the

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contested-election case of James B. Bradwell, republican, *versus* Thos. J. McNally, democrat, who had received the certificate as a member from the third senatorial district which is made up of the first, second, and third wards of Chicago. Judge Bradwell was well known to be in favor of the high-license law, while Mc Nally was opposed to it. On April 19, the committee on elections brought in two reports, the majority being in favor of Bradwell and the minority supporting the sitting member. It required every republican vote to adopt the majority report. This the opponents of high-license determined, if possible, to prevent. By the most corrupt influences, including the use of money, Jesse J. Rook, elected as a republican from a Chicago district, permitted himself to be debauched for this purpose. He was generally kept out of the way, or if present, as he was persuaded to be on one or two occasions, although he was aware that his bribery had been exposed, he stubbornly refused to cast his vote in favor of the republican member. As a result, Judge Bradwell lost his seat, but the end, which it was supposed would be prevented by retaining the contestee, was accomplished nevertheless.*

A few other laws of general interest were enacted at this session, among them a revision of the statutes relating to "roads, highways, and bridges;" the first compulsory-education law; and "an act to provide for and aid training-schools for boys."

A joint-resolution was adopted submitting an amendment to the constitution providing for the exercise by the executive of a partial veto in case of appropriation bills—which was ratified by the people at the election of Nov. 4, 1884, by an overwhelming majority.

In May, 1883, there was another outbreak among the miners at and near Collinsville, Madison County. The working miners, it was alleged by the owners of the mines, were being abused and maltreated by the strikers, and there was danger of a serious disturbance which would be disastrous to life and property. Upon the request of the sheriff of the county,

* Rook, on his return home, was shunned by his former friends and late *confrères* alike. He soon after left Chicago and became a wanderer for a time without friends or any regular avocation. He finally became a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, where in July, 1890, he fell from a third-story window and received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

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based upon the statement that he was unable to control the rioters through the civil authorities, the Fifth Regiment of the Illinois National Guards, commanded by Col. J. H. Barkley, was despatched to the threatened locality, May 25. Brig.-Gen. Reece, commanding the second brigade, arrived on the ground the following day. Upon the arrival of the militia the rioters at Collinsville dispersed and congregated at Marissa in St. Clair County. At the Reinecke mine about 300 men and 50 women had gathered, took possession, and defied the civil authorities. Col. Barkley proceeded thither with his entire command. His troops were fired on by the rioters as they were leaving the cars, and the fire was returned, several volleys were exchanged, and one of the mob killed. Twenty-six rioters were arrested and the remainder dispersed. This ended the outbreak and peace being restored, the troops were ordered home.

Preparations for the political conflict of the presidential year of 1884 began in February, when the republican state-central committee, as had been the custom in many previous campaigns, was called together for conference at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago. As is usual on such occasions, the leading men of the party throughout the State were invited to attend and participate in the proceedings by reporting the condition of the party in their several congressional districts. Candidates for the various offices to be filled were also invited, and given an opportunity to present their best side to these "heads of messes" and to feel the public pulse.

The state convention was called to meet at Peoria on April 16—an earlier date than ever before—and Col. Jas. A. Connolly, United-States district-attorney for the southern district, was selected to preside. Gov. Hamilton had been a candidate for the nomination for governor, under the mistaken idea that because the office fell to him as lieutenant-governor in consequence of the promotion of the governor to the senatorship and he had discharged its duties "faithfully and conscientiously,"*

* Extract from his public letter to the republicans of the State on withdrawing from the contest—"I have endeavored to discharge the grave duty of the office faithfully and conscientiously ever since. Under these circumstances, I thought in justice I ought to have one full term in the office unless the people were able to find some grave fault with my administration."—Davidson and Stuvé's "History of Illinois," 1004.

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unless the people could find "some grave fault" with his administration, he was entitled to an election to a full term. An office is a public trust freely bestowed by the people, and can not be claimed as a right by an incumbent who has been so fortunate as to fill it with general approval, let alone by one who can only lay claim to the negative qualification of not having committed grave faults. Perceiving that public sentiment unmistakably tended in favor of another, he wisely withdrew from the contest. The favorite was ex-Gov. Oglesby, the veteran of 1864, who, although "his hair was silvered o'er and there was that in him which smacked of the age and saltness of time," possessed a spirit yet young and a vigor of intellect yet unimpaired. His nomination was made by acclamation. General John C. Smith was the choice for lieutenant-governor, receiving 511 votes to 236 for Gen. John I. Rinaker, and 43 scattering. Henry D. Dement was renominated for secretary of state with but slight opposition. The candidates for treasurer were Jacob Gross of Cook, Frederick Becker of St. Clair, D. T. Littler of Sangamon, and Frederick Remann of Fayette. The contest was a close one, after the withdrawal of the others, between the two first named, resulting in the success of Gross by a vote of 425 to 338 for Becker. There was also an animated struggle over the nomination of attorney-general between James McCartney, the then incumbent, and Senator George Hunt, the latter carrying off the prize by the close vote of 421 to 352. Charles P. Swigert was renominated for auditor of public accounts by acclamation.

The enthusiastic choice of the convention for president was expressed in favor of Illinois' distinguished son, Gen. John A. Logan, and a nearly unanimous delegation in his favor was sent to the national convention.*

* At large: Shelby M. Cullom, John M. Hamilton, Burton C. Cook, Clark E. Carr; 1st district, J. L. Woodward, Abner Taylor; 2d, W. H. Ruger, C. E. Piper; 3d, George R. Davis, J. R. Wheeler; 4th, Samuel B. Raymond, L. C. Collins, jr.; 5th, L. M. Kelley, Charles E. Fuller; 6th, Norman Lewis, O. C. Town; 7th, I. G. Baldwin, H. T. Noble; 8th, R. W. Willett, A. J. Bell; 9th, S. T. Rogers, Thomas Vennum; 10th, W. W. Wright, R. H. Whiting; 11th, C. V. Chandler, C. A. Ballard; 12th, A. C. Matthews, William W. Berry; 13th, Dr. Wm. Jayne, D. C. Smith; 14th, Jos. W. Fifer, George K. Ingham; 15th, Charles G. Eckhart, L. S. Wilson; 16th, Charles Churchill, Harrison Black; 17th, John I. Rinaker, J. M. Truett; 18th, R. A. Halbert, H. Reuter; 19th, Thomas S. Ridgway, C. T. Strattan; 20th, T. M. Simpson. W. McAdams.

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The platform contained several new planks, as follows: in favor of a readjustment of the revenue law; and of a revision of the criminal code; the duty of state and national legislators to enact laws in the interest and for the protection of labor; favoring laws to promote the fidelity and efficiency of the civil service.

The republican national convention met at Chicago, June 3, 1884. James G. Blaine was nominated for president on the fourth ballot, and John Alexander Logan for vice-president by a unanimous vote.*

The democratic state-convention met at Peoria on July 2. Judge Monroe C. Crawford was selected as the permanent president, and William J. Mize, secretary.

Upon the presentation of the platform, a heated discussion was precipitated by Carter H. Harrison on the question of instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote as a unit in favor of a tariff for revenue only, which he moved to strike out. The debate was continued amid great confusion and excitement by Gen. Palmer, Col. W. R. Morrison, opposing the motion, and others. The motion to strike out the instructions was carried by a vote of 753 to 623.

Carter H. Harrison was nominated for governor and Henry Seiter for lieutenant-governor by general consent. The other nominees were as follows: Michael J. Dougherty for secretary of state, Alfred Orendorf for treasurer; Walter E. Carlin for auditor, and Robert L. McKinlay for attorney general.

The platform contained strong resolutions against the tariff, all sumptuary legislation, and the republican party, and in favor of the rights of labor, wage-workers, honest money, and home rule.†

* Ballotings for republican candidate for president, 1884:

BALLOT	BLAINE	ARTHUR	EDMUNDS	LOGAN	SHERMAN	SCATTE'G
1st,	334½	278	93	63½	30	18
2d,	349	276	85	61	28	19
3d,	375	274	69	53	25	23
4th,	541	297	41	7	—	17

† The delegates appointed to the national convention were, as follows: at large, John M. Palmer, William R. Morrison, John C. Black, Lambert Tree; 1st district, Joseph C. Mackin, W. C. Seipp; 2d, E. F. Cullerton, J. H. Hildreth; 3d, Carter H. Harrison, Christian Casselman; 4th, Harry Reubens, Frederick H. Winston; 5th, J. F. Glidden, G. W. Renwick; 6th, T. J. Shehan, F. H. Marsh; 7th, C. H.

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The nominees of the greenback party were, as follows: for governor, Jesse Harper; lieutenant-governor, A. C. Vanderwater; secretary of state, H. E. Baldwin; treasurer, Benjamin W. Goodhue; auditor, E. F. Reeves; attorney-general, John N. Gwin. Their convention was held at Springfield in July.

The prohibition state-convention was held again at Bloomington, June 18, and nominated the following ticket: for governor, J. B. Hobbs; lieutenant-governor, James L. Perryman; secretary of state, C. W. Enos; treasurer, Uriah Copp; auditor, A. B. Irwin; attorney-general, Hale Johnson.

The democratic national convention met, also at Chicago, July 10, Gov. Grover Cleveland of New York was nominated for president on the second ballot, and ex-Senator Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana for vice-president.

The nominees of the "greenback national" party at their convention held at Indianapolis, May 28, were Gen. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts for president, and Gen. A. M. West of Mississippi for vice-president.

The "prohibition, home protection" party nominated its ticket at Pittsburg, July 23, as follows: for president, John P. St. John of Kansas, and for vice-president William Daniel of Maryland.

The national battle-ground in 1884, as it had been in 1880, was New York, where the contest was so evenly waged that for two weeks after the election the result was still in doubt, both parties claiming success. The official count, however, gave the state to Cleveland by the small plurality of 1047 votes; and for the first time in twenty-eight years, the democrats succeeded in electing their candidate for president.

In Illinois, the returns showed the following result:

For the Blaine electors,	337,469	Cleveland electors,	312,351
For St. John, -	12,074	Butler, -	10,776

McCouthre, Sherwood Dixon; 8th, A. J. O'Connor, J. R. S. Scoville; 9th, Andrew Kerr, W. R. Dunn; 10th, S. P. Shope, Strother Givens; 11th, B. T. Cable, John Hungate; 12th, Ellis Briggs, W. L. Vandeventer; 13, W. P. Callon, Benjamin Prettyman; 14th, A. E. Stevens, Charles A. Ewing; 15th, J B. Mann, William A. Day; 16th, W. B. Parsons, J. H. Hawley; 17th, Anthony Thornton, Jesse J. Phillips; 18th. William H. Kane, Douglas Haile; 19th, Charles E. McDowell, W. A. J. Sparks; 20th, William J. Allen, William H. Green.

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On state officers, it was as follows:

Governor, -	Oglesby,	334,234	Hobbs,	10,905
	Harrison,	319,635	Harper,	8,605
Secretary of State	Dement,	338,240	Enos,	8,860
	Dougherty,	314,490	Baldwin,	10,219
Auditor, -	Swigert,	337,886	Irwin,	11,344
	Carlin,	313,322	Reeves,	10,142

The figures for the other state-officers were about the same as those for auditor.

A new and important question was presented to Governor Hamilton growing out of the election of a senator in the sixth district of Cook County. The returns showed that Rudolph Brand received 6696 and Henry W. Leman 6686 votes, but the state board of canvassers reported to the governor that from the statements and affidavits presented with the returns, Leman in fact had received a majority of 390 votes; the board reported further that being in doubt as to who did receive the highest number of votes they declined to certify the election of either claimant.

Upon this state of facts, the governor took the ground that, under the circumstances, he had a right to go behind the returns, and becoming satisfied upon careful investigation that the original returns as made out were fraudulent, and that Leman had received a majority of the votes polled, he assumed the responsibility and issued to him the certificate of his election. And by this determined and unprecedented action, the governor thwarted that scheme, conceived after the election, when it was discovered that this one vote in the senate would secure a democratic majority in the legislature and the election of a democratic United-States senator in the place of Gen. Logan.

The action of the governor in thus converting a merely ministerial act into a judicial enquiry was severely criticised at the time, but he was sustained by the legislature, by the press, and by the public generally.*

The message of Gov. Hamilton to the thirty-fourth general

* The perpetrators of the fraud were indicted and three of them convicted in the United-States district-court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of two years and to pay a fine of five thousand dollars. The case being removed to the United-States circuit-court, the defendants were admitted to bail, and upon the

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assembly was an intelligent and business-like statement of the financial and institutional interests of the State. Of the old bonds which had been supposed lost or destroyed one for $500 had been presented for payment. It now amounted to $1145.

In view of the frauds in the sixth senatorial district, the governor recommended that the election law be amended so that election precincts should not contain more than 300 voters; and that the registry of voters be completed ten days before the election.

Owing to the failure of the house to organize, Gov. Oglesby was not sworn in until January 30, 1885. Soon afterward, ex-Gov. Hamilton removed to Chicago, where he now resides, practising his profession.

hearing, before Judges Harlan and Gresham, a divided opinion was certified to the supreme court of the United States. Joseph C. Mackin, one of the defendants, was subsequently tried, in the criminal court of Cook County, on a charge of perjury for swearing falsely as a witness in the case, and sent to the penitentiary for four years.

Another event of this period, the Haymarket riots of May 4, 1886, although local to Chicago in its immediate bearings, was of national importance. The communistic element in the city, confined mostly to foreigners, took advantage of the eight-hour labor strike of May 1, 1886, to precipitate the fearful catastrophe which had been long premeditated. It is impossible within the limits here prescribed to set forth the injurious extent to which this element of anarchy carried its defiance of law and order in their meetings and through their press.

At one of these meetings at the Haymarket, on the evening of May 4, every means to aggravate an already-excited populace was resorted to, including the circulation of hand-bills inciting the people "To arms! We call you to arms!" A great crowd assembled, which became frenzied with excitement, and when the police approached the wagon used for a stand, to order the people to disperse, a speaker said: "There are the bloodhounds coming; do your duty and I will do mine." As the police came up a bomb was thrown and exploded in their midst, followed by the sharp report of fire-arms. Seven policemen were killed and sixty wounded. The number of casualties among the rioters, certainly very large, has never been ascertained. August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert R. Parsons, Louis Lingg, Michael Schwab, and Samuel Fielden, leaders of the mob, were arrested and tried for murder, and all found guilty; the four first named being hung, November 11, 1887; Lingg committed suicide, and the sentences of Schwab and Fielden were commuted to life-terms in the penitentiary.

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CHAPTER XLVII.

Second Administration of Oglesby—Thirty-fourth General Assembly—The Logan-Morrison Contest for United-States Senate—Special Election in the Thirty-fourth District—Laws—Strikes—Conventions and Elections of 1886—Thirty-fifth General Assembly—Election of Farwell to the Senate, vice Logan deceased—Laws—Conventions and Elections of 1888.

THE nomination and election of Gen. Oglesby to the office of governor for the third term, an interval of twenty years having elapsed between the first and last event, was a political triumph as creditable to the party to which he had been always steadfast as it was personally gratifying to him. Perhaps no other similar instance of gubernatorial preferment can be found in the history of the states. The record of his first term had been without a stain; his second term had scarcely begun when he was elected to the United-States senate, as a candidate for which office, during the interim between his second and third terms, he was twice defeated; and it was asserted in some quarters that the governor had been relegated to the category of "back numbers." But when the republican convention of 1884 was called, remembering the telling blows which he had dealt the opposition during previous campaigns, all eyes were turned toward the favorite of 1864, who had never disappointed their expectations.*

Gen. John Corson Smith, the lieutenant-governor elect, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 13, 1832. He became a resident of Illinois in 1854, and being a practical carpenter, successfully engaged in the business of a builder and contractor at Galena. He enlisted as a private in what was afterward known as Company I, 96th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and was elected captain. Upon the organization of the regiment, he was chosen major and for gallant service on the staff of Gen.

* H. J. Caldwell was appointed the governor's private secretary, having acted in that capacity while he was senator.

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James B. Steedman at Chickamauga was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He commanded his regiment at the battles of Resaca and New Hope; and at Kenesaw, where he commanded a brigade, he was severely wounded. At the close of the war, he was brevetted a brigadier-general "for meritorious services."

After the war, Gen. Smith removed to Chicago and engaged in business on the board of trade. In 1877, he was appointed chief grain-inspector, and as has been shown, was elected state treasurer in 1878, and reëlected in 1882. In all of these positions, as in that of lieutenant-governor, the general acquitted himself as a competent, obliging; and trustworthy officer, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

The campaign of 1884 showed some surprising features. The republicans carried the State by a small majority for their presidential ticket and for all the state officers except governor, Oglesby running considerably behind in Cook County. This fact may be explained by the circumstance that his opponent, Carter H. Harrison, through personal popularity and the operation of local influences, succeeded in carrying that county by a majority of 103, although the same county gave Blaine a plurality of 8622 over Cleveland. Notwithstanding its success upon the state and presidential tickets, however, the party failed to secure a majority of the thirty-fourth general assembly, which was chosen at the same election.

The senate stood 26 republicans, 24 democrats, and one greenback-democrat. In the house, the two leading parties numbered 76 members each, with E. M. Haines calling himself an independent, holding the balance of power.

The new members of the senate were: Charles H. Crawford, Thos. A. Cantwell, and Henry W. Leman from Cook County; Ira R. Curtis, Mc Henry; Edward B. Sumner, Winnebago; James S. Cochran, Stephenson; Henry H. Evans, reëlected, Kane; Hamilton K. Wheeler, Kankakee; George Torrence, reëlected, Livingston; Green P. Orendorff, Tazewell; August W. Berggren, reëlected, Knox; Alson J. Streeter, Mercer; Andrew J. Bell, Peoria; Lafayette Funk, McLean; Martin B. Thompson, Champaign; Henry Van Sellar, to fill out the term of Geo. Hunt, resigned, Edgar; Wm. B. Galbraith, Coles; John M. Darnell, Schuyler; James W Johnson, Pike; David Gore,

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Macoupin; Elizur Southworth, Montgomery; Wm. S. Foreman, Washington; Robley D. Adams, Wayne; Richard L. Organ, White; John J. Higgins, Perry; and George W. Hill, Jackson.

The following members of the house had served previously: Robert B. Kennedy, William H. Harper, Hilon A. Parker, John W. E. Thomas, John Humphrey, George G. Struckman, Clayton E. Crafts, Charles E. Fuller, E. M. Haines, Albert F. Brown, E. L. Cronkrite, P. A. Sundelius, Luther L. Hiatt, Andrew Welch, Albert G. Goodspeed, Henry C. Cleveland, Thomas Nowers, jr., Albert W. Boyden, S. H. West, William F. Calhoun, E. R. E. Kimbrough, John W. Moore, Benjamin F. Caldwell, Charles A. Keyes, George H. Varnell, Joseph B. Messick, and David T. Linegar. Among the new members, taking leading parts, may be mentioned the following: Abner Taylor, Thomas C. Mc Millan, Henry S. Boutell, Francis W. Parker, James Pollock, Frederick S. Baird, John Stewart, Henry C. Whittemore, William M. Hanna, Charles Bogardus, Robert E. Logan, Orrin P. Cooley, Clarence R. Gittings, James H. Miller, S. B. Kinsey, Ivory H. Pike, Virgil S. Ruby, Perry Logsdon, J. Henry Shaw, Frederick P. Taylor, James M. Dill, Samuel Mileham, William H. Collins, William H. Breckenridge, Byron McEvers, Theodore S. Chapman, Edward L. McDonald, Charles Kerr, William R. Prickett, and John Yost.*

The republicans organized the senate on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly, Jan. 7, 1885, by the election of William J. Campbell president *pro tempore*. The eminent fitness of Mr. Campbell for this position is evidenced by his election for a third term. Although born in Philadelphia in 1850, his father removed to Cook County in this State, when his son was but two years of age and there he has resided ever since. His attendance at the Chicago public schools was supplemented by two years study at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and is now among the leading members of his profession in Chicago. Mr. Campbell is not distinguished as a public speaker, but he possesses executive abilities of the highest order. His smooth and clean administration of affairs in the senate was the theme of just encomium on all sides. Lorenzo D. Watson was reëlected secretary.

* A complete list of all the members will be found in the Legislative Record.

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The organization of the house was not so easily effected. The republican caucus nominated Charles E. Fuller of Boone for speaker, and the democratic, Edward L. Cronkrite of Stephenson. The candidates for temporary speaker were E. M. Haines and Joseph B. Messick of St. Clair, the former being elected on January 8. Other temporary officers, the democratic nominees, were elected on the same day.

The time of the house was occupied in preliminary motions —which were usually declared out of order by the speaker—in appeals from his decisions, and in calling the roll on motions to adjourn until January 21, when Haines resigned the chair. He was succeeded by E. L. Cronkrite, who occupied the position of temporary speaker until January 29, when the democrats finding it impossible to elect their own candidate, concluded once more to accept Haines as the lesser of two evils. The ballot stood 78 for Haines, who received the vote of his opponent and of E. A. Sittig, republican, of Cook; and 74 for Fuller; and one, Haines, for Cronkrite. The other permanent officers upon the democratic slate, including Robert A. D. Wilbanks as clerk, were also elected. The new state-officers were inaugurated on January 30.

The public interest taken in the work of the organization of the general assembly was intense. Yet it dwindled into insignificance in comparison with the excitation of feeling aroused by the subsequent contest over that far more important event, the election of a United-States senator, which was regarded as fraught with such momentous consequences as to lead to the perpetration of a grave crime with a view to controlling the result.

Had the conspiracy to seat Rudolph Brand as a member of the senate been successful, the election of a democrat as the successor of Gen. Logan would have followed with reasonable certainty, which event would probably have changed the political complexion of the United-States senate. The first part of the scheme had failed as hereinbefore related, but should Haines —who had just been chosen speaker by democratic votes—act with the party which had elevated him to that office, Logan's defeat was assured.

The choice of the democrats for senator, as shown in their

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caucus was unmistakably Col. William R. Morrison, although his selection was not so unanimous as was that by the republicans of Gen. Logan. In the case of the latter, it was admitted that there were two or three representatives, whose preference was for somebody else; while the number of those of his fellow-democrats who would probably refuse to support Col. Morrison was still larger.

On February 10, the day fixed by law for the taking of the first ballot, no vote was had in the senate and but an informal one in the house. The contending parties did not meet face to face in joint-session until the 18th, when there were present 51 senators and 151 representatives, and the first complete ballot disclosed the following result: for Logan 101, Morrison 94, Haines 4, and 3 scattering—Logan lacking one vote of an election. On the 19th and 20th, every member of both houses was present and the balloting was continued with about the same results. These were the only days that both parties met in joint-session and voted during the months of February, March, and April. Sometimes one side, sometimes the other, sometimes both sides refrained from voting, the object being to break a quorum.

Had it entered the head of Speaker Haines, who was inclined to take original and striking views, to rule as did Speaker Reed in the fifty-first congress, that the speaker had a right to count those as present who had been considered constructively absent because they refused to vote, a conclusion must inevitably have been reached long before it was.

To lend additional complications to the contest during its pendency, the seats of two members of the house and one senator became vacant by death. These events occurred in the following order: Robert E. Logan, republican, of the nineteenth district, died February 26; Senator Frank M. Bridges, democrat, of the thirty-seventh district, March 20; and J. Henry Shaw, democrat, of the thirty-fourth district, April 13. Elections were called by the governor, and these vacancies filled as soon as possible—Dwight S. Spafford, republican, succeeded Logan; and Robert H. Davis, democrat, succeeded Bridges. It was the masterly capture of the thirty-fourth district, which had given Cleveland a plurality of 2060 votes, by the republi-

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cans which changed the aspect of the struggle and secured the success of Logan.

When the death of Robt. E. Logan occurred, there were some hints thrown out that the democrats intended to elect his successor on the "still-hunt" plan, but the district was so overwhelmingly republican and well organized that it was found impracticable to make the attempt. The same thing occurred on the demise of Senator Bridges, but the democratic majority was so large in his district that it was considered useless to undertake to overcome it. Gen. Logan, however, was not of this opinion and when, soon after the death of Shaw, he received a letter, from Henry Craske of Rushville, suggesting a plan to carry the district, followed soon after by other letters from other counties, the question began to receive serious consideration. Several schemes were presented, one of which was the use of money, another to work through the grand army, and others equally wild and untenable. At length, a conference was held between the general, Daniel Shepard, secretary of the republican state-central committee, Samuel H. Jones, an old and skilful wire-puller, who remembered how the democrats had elected the successor of Abraham Lincoln in 1854 under similar circumstances, and Jacob Wheeler, a former resident of the thirty-fourth district and then United States marshal, which led to the adoption of the plan which was crowned with success.

John T. Beekman of Schuyler County was first mentioned as the candidate but upon further consultation, the name of Capt. William H. Weaver of Menard County was substituted—a change which owing to the delay in delivering the tickets in Schuyler County, where the name of Beekman had been used and tickets sent to some precincts, had well-nigh proved fatal to the whole scheme. The tickets were printed and sent to the different counties by Wells Corey of the Mason City *Journal*.

The plan to contest the district was sacredly kept in the breasts of a few men in each county, and only communicated to those whom it was necessary to employ to distribute the tickets, the day before the election. The instruments selected for this work were insurance, lightning-rod, and sewing-machine agents, and cattle and hog buyers, who religiously discharged the trust committed to their hands.

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Everything was done according to the program. Voters were instructed not to go to the polls before three o'clock and not to excite suspicion by displaying their printed tickets. In a few instances only, the democrats discovered that something unusual was going on but it was too late in the day to rally the party strength. Everything "worked together" to help out the plan. Speaker Haines and a large number of the members of the legislature had accepted an invitation to visit the exposition at New Orleans on May 1, and between that period and the 6th—the day of the election—"the bugles sounded a truce" in the senatorial fight, and the meetings of the two houses of the general assembly were merely perfunctory. Morrison took advantage of the situation to pay a visit to Washington feeling assured that there was no danger of surprise. It is true, however, that there were not wanting democrats outside of the district who were anxiously observing the situation and warned leading men to be watchful and wary. So secret had every arrangement been carried out that Judge Bagby, a leading democrat of Rushville, feeling that all was right, left home for St. Louis on the 6th without voting, although he had received a dispatch that morning from Scott Wike stating that he had heard rumors of a movement to beat Leeper, the democratic candidate, and advising him to "sound the alarm." Similar notes of warning were sent into other counties all of which were unheeded.

So well had the plans been executed that it was not until the votes were counted that the extent of the republican victory was known. Weaver carried three out of the four counties—Menard, Mason, and Schuyler, and was elected by 336 majority. The astonishment and chagrin of the democrats over their defeat is indiscribable and was only equalled by the exuberant joy of the republicans. Of course all the time the law allowed was consumed in canvassing the returns, but no unnecessary or unusual impediments in the way of seating Capt. Weaver were interposed and he was sworn in on May 15.

On May 14, knowing it would be the last opportunity, a supreme effort was made by the friends of Morrison to secure his election. Every democrat was present, and he received 101 votes—the republicans not voting—lacking two votes of a majority. It was his last chance, and on the fourth ballot, the

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democrats began to concentrate on ex-Judge Lambert Tree of Chicago, who, on the sixth ballot also received 101 votes. No further ballots were taken until the 18th, when upon the meeting of the joint-assembly every member was present, and Gen. Logan, receiving 103 votes to 96 for Judge Tree and 5 scattering, was duly elected. Prolonged cheers and shouts greeted the announcement of this result, and Gen. Logan was brought to the rostrum and made a happy address. The struggle on the part of the principal contestants had been conducted in perfect good feeling, with a chivalrous regard for fair play on the part of each, and ended with no bitterness other than that disappointment which usually follows defeat. Telegrams, congratulating the general on his great victory, poured in from Washington and all the leading cities of the Union.

Up to the time of the election of senator, although over four months of the session had passed, but little legislative business had been consummated—of the 400 and more bills introduced in the senate and 600 in the house, two or three only had been enacted into laws.

The new board of railroad-and-warehouse commissioners was appointed and confirmed on April 2, as follows: John I. Rinaker, William T. Johnson, and Benjamin F. Marsh. The grain-inspector, Frank Drake, appointed by Gov. Hamilton, was confirmed, February 24. The new board of canal-commissioners, although their names were sent to the senate April 20, were not confirmed until May 28; they were, as follows: George F. Brown, Isaac Taylor, and A. Lieberknecht.

A determined effort was now made to go to work in earnest and complete the appropriation bills and perfect such other measures as might be deemed desirable. Then followed the usual contentions over conflicting schemes, including squabbles with the speaker who had not grown in popularity since his occupancy of the chair in 1875 and who shaped his rulings with a view to the success of the measures in whose passage he took an interest. An attempt was made, June 4, to suspend the rules, for the purpose of introducing a resolution to depose the speaker and elect another in his place, which failed. But out of the heated discussion which the effort brought forth grew an investigation of charges against certain members of bribery

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and corruption. A committee was appointed, but the testimony was conflicting and no tangible result was reached. It seemed to clear the legislative atmosphere, however, as from this time forth the proceedings of both houses were characterized by diligent attention to business, resulting in the passage of many commendable laws. The speaker having vacated the chair on the last afternoon of the session, June 26, Charles E. Fuller filled the place until the final adjournment, receiving the thanks of the body for his courtesy and the successful dispatch of business.

During the closing hours, Gov. Oglesby visited both houses and a speech from him was demanded—an innovation which called forth happy responses, his excellency stating that the verdict of the people would be that the thirty-fourth was "a respectable and honorable general assembly."

Among the laws passed were the following: appropriating $531,712 for the completion of the state-house, under the law passed by the thirty-third general assembly and ratified by the people, Nov. 4, 1884; revising the law in relation to contagious diseases of animals, and providing for a live-stock commission; to establish a soldiers' and sailors' home, subsequently located at Quincy; to protect all citizens in their civil rights; requiring judges of the appellate court to file written opinions in all cases upon final hearing; to regulate the granting of continuances in criminal cases, so that it shall not be required to admit the absolute truth of the matter set up in the affidavit for continuance, but that only such absent witness, if present, would testify as alleged in the affidavit; to provide for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes; the Curtis election law, regulating the holding of elections in cities, for election commissioners, *et cetera* —the law now in force in Chicago and other large cities; the Crawford law to regulate primary elections of volunteer political associations; relating to fire-escapes for buildings; new laws on the subjects of fish and game, and mines and mining; to increase the powers of railroad corporations, authorizing consolidations of connecting lines and to borrow money.

A joint-resolution was adopted submitting an amendment to the constitution providing that "hereafter it shall be unlawful for the commissioners of any penitentiary or other

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reformatory institution in the State of Illinois, to let by contract to any person, or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution." This was ratified by the people at the November election, 1886, by a majority of 19,525 on a total vote cast of 574,080.

A joint-resolution was also adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of twelve men, to be equally divided between the two leading political parties of the State, with authority to propose and frame a new revenue code. They were to meet on the first Wednesday in September, 1885, in Springfield, and to furnish a copy of their report to the secretary of state by the first of March, 1886. This committee was made up of the following distinguished citizens: Milton Hay, Sangamon County, chairman; Andrew D. Duff, Jackson; Horatio C. Burchard, Stephenson; W. Selden Gale, Knox; E. B. Green, Wabash; Charles D. Waller, Frank P. Crandon, and George Trumbull, Cook; Charles A. Ewing, Macon; William C. Wilson, Crawford; Charles W. Thomas, St. Clair; and Benj. Warren, sr., Hancock.

The political events of 1886 were of the usual off-year description. The democrats, being in power in the national government, were the first to call their state convention which met at Springfield, August 26. Henry Francis J. Ricker, of Adams County, was nominated for treasurer, and Franklin T. Oldt, of Carroll, for state superintendent of public instruction. The platform, read by Melville W. Fuller, in addition to former utterances on the tariff and cognate subjects, embraced the following points: opposition to the ownership of real estate by foreigners, and to the importation of foreign labor; hostility to the prohibition, by the constitution or general laws, of the manufacture or sale of vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors as being in violation of individual and personal right and contrary to the fundamental principles of a free government; favoring the proposed constitutional amendment regarding the letting of convict labor on contract.

The republican state-convention met September 1, and nominated the following ticket: Senator John R. Tanner, Clay County, for state treasurer, and Richard Edwards, of Bureau County, for state superintendent of public instruction.

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A departure from the ordinary custom of republican state-conventions was made in the refusal to appoint any members of the state central committee from the State at large. The platform adopted agreed with that of the democrats in opposing land ownership by non-resident aliens and in endorsing the proposed constitutional amendment regarding contract labor. It also approved of the inter-state commerce law as championed by Senator Cullom, and recommended a revision of the state revenue system, to relieve small property holders who contributed more than their *pro-rata* share to the public burdens of taxation.

The nominees of the greenback-labor party were John Budlong for treasurer, and Daniel L. Braucher for superintendent of public instruction; while those of the prohibitionists were Henry W. Austin for the former office, and Ulrich Z. Gilmer for the latter. The result at the polls of these various candidacies was as follows: for state treasurer, Tanner 276,680, Ricker 240,864, Budlong 34,821, Austin 19,766 For superintendent of public instruction: Edwards 276,710, Oldt 246,782, Braucher 34,701, Gilmer 19,402; showing that while the republicans elected their state ticket by a plurality of over 35,000, they were in a minority in the state of over 18,000.

Serious labor troubles, followed by strikes and disturbances of the peace, occurred in 1885 and 1886. The first of these was at Joliet and Lemont, May 1 and 4, among the stone-quarrymen, where the outbreak assumed such character as to justify, in the opinion of the sheriffs of Will and Cook counties, a call upon the governor for military assistance. Gen. Joseph W. Vance, state adjutant-general, having been despatched by the governor to visit the disturbed localities, called upon Col. Frederick Bennett of the 4th Infantry, on May 1, to report with four companies to the sheriff of Will County. The striking workmen occupied the quarries and insisted upon driving away any employés offering to take their place. A mob of 250 strikers being ordered to disperse peaceably, refused, and brandishing clubs and crying "On to Joliet, no man shall work" endeavored to proceed on their way, when they were closed in upon by the militia and seventy of the rioters arrested and sent as prisoners to Joliet. Gen. Vance, who was on the ground,

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thinks this would have ended the difficulty at this time, had not the sheriff of Will County released the prisoners instead of taking them before the courts for trial. However this may be, the trouble broke out afresh at Lemont on May 4, when the troops were ordered to that point, where a mob of over 500 ex-workmen were threateningly assembled. Instead of dispersing when so ordered by the deputy-sheriff, they rushed upon the militia and assaulted them with stones. The troops fired in return, killing three of the rioters and wounding eleven others. Several soldiers, all of whom, with their officers, acted with great coolness and bravery, were wounded. This ended the outbreak, although the troops were not ordered home until May 13.

A strike of the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis in April, 1886, was the occasion of again calling out the state military. Not feeling satisfied from the representations of the sheriff of St. Clair County that he would be justified in rendering the assistance asked, Gov. Oglesby visited the scene of disturbance in person for the purpose of acquainting himself with all the facts. The governor felt assured from this personal investigation that the power of the civil arm of the government and of the *posse-comitatus* had not been exhausted, and declined to issue the call for the militia. Gen. Vance was left on the ground to watch the turn of events. The sheriff finding that he was unable to preserve the peace and afford needed protection to property with his *posse* of 150 men, again, on April 9, requested the intervention of the troops. The governor being now convinced of the necessity, made the call on that day, appointing Col. R. M. Smith, 8th Infantry, in command. On this same day, a force of deputies fired upon a crowd of strikers, killing four and wounding five. Gen. J. N. Reece, of the 2d Brigade, was ordered forward on the next day. The presence of so large a body of troops, 17 companies in all, soon brought order out of confusion, and business was again resumed without further interference.

The militia was subsequently called out at the request of the sheriff of Cook County, Seth F. Hanchett, Nov. 8, 1886, to aid in preserving the peace and protecting property in consequence of a strike among the hands at the Union Stock-Yards. The

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troops here were in command of Brig.-Gen. Charles FitzSimons. Order was restored and they were withdrawn November 20.

The governor was criticised in the first instance for calling out the troops in these disturbances before a proper foundation had been laid therefor by the civil authorities; and in the second place for not calling them out sooner at East St. Louis, where it was alleged the wholesale slaughter by the deputies before alluded to might have been prevented had that been done.

The governor, in his message to the thirty-fifth general assembly, replies to these objections, it must be admitted, with considerable force, as follows:

"It was equally plain that the sheriff had not made much use of the ample means at his command to arrest the disorder that the law confers upon him. I felt an occasion had arisen when the civil power of the State should be tested, and, if possible, fairly tested, before resorting to military power.

"The law of the State empowers the sheriff of any county to appoint and arm deputies; to call out the entire male population of the entire county and arm it. St. Clair County contains a population of more than 60,000 people. It would seem that if ever the *posse-comitatus* of the county, or indeed any county, was to be made available, an occasion had arisen in the wealthy and densely-populated county of St. Clair to test the reliability and utility of such a force. I therefore insisted, in several interviews with the sheriff, that he should appoint a large number of deputies and call out the power of his county, and at least make an earnest effort to restore order, preserve the peace, execute the law, and assert its supremacy, before calling on the governor to aid him with a military force. The sheriff assured me he would make the best effort he could, and also repeatedly expressed to me his opinion and gave me his assurance that there would be no occasion for calling out the militia. Upon such assurance, I returned to Springfield, after, however, directing the sheriff to keep me advised by telegraph several times daily of affairs under his charge.

"The sheriff did increase the number of his deputies and did summon the *posse* of his county, and made some additional effort to restore the supremacy of the law.

"Finally, on the 9th of April, after such effort as had been

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made to restore peace and order, he again made formal request for aid and I thereupon immediately ordered a necessary military force to report to him. * *

"It would seem but reasonable, having conferred the power upon the executive department to see that the laws be faithfully executed, that some provision should have been made for the execution of so grave a trust. It has not been done. The law has up to this time remained silent upon this important subject.

"If it is to be understood that the power to see the laws faithfully executed resides in that other power that he shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out the same to execute the law, how and in what cases, and upon what conditions, shall this power be exercised? Can the governor, upon his own suggestion, call out the militia and send it to any county, township, or city in this State, at his pleasure? Can he, upon mere rumor or the invitation of private citizens, do so? Or ought he only to do so upon official information laid before him by the sheriff of a county or the mayor of a city, and a request or demand from such official source for military assistance? And if upon such request or demand from such civil officers he must do so, may he, in any case of mob, riot, or unlawful assembly in any part of the State, decline to do so until such request or demand be made for aid by such civil officer? These are important inquiries and, in my opinion, require legislative action for their satisfactory settlement. Especially do they become important inquiries when taken in connection with section 15, article 2, of the state constitution, which declares: 'The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.' If in any case the militia may be called out to aid the civil officers of the State to execute the law, how, I ask, in strict subordination to the civil power, in the absence of any statute upon the subject, can the military be used except it report to the sheriff or mayor under orders from the governor to aid such civil power? I do not object to the provision of the constitution; on the contrary, I hold it to be a wise restraint upon the military powers of the State. Without legislation upon the subject, however, the governor of the State will always experience perplexity in endeavoring to execute the law by this agency."

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The thirty-fifth general assembly convened Jan. 5, 1887. Of the 27 new senators, Daniel Hogan of Pulaski was the only one reëlected, although William E. Shutt had formerly served in that body eight years. The following had previously been members of the house: John Humphrey of Cook; Joseph Reinhardt of LaSalle; Isaac N. Pearson of Macomb; Theodore S. Chapman of Jersey; Andrew J. Reavill of Crawford; and John Yost of Gallatin. The following were new in legislative service: Bernard A. Eckhart, George A. Gibbs, Jas. Monahan, Philip Knopf, R. M. Burke, M. F. Garrity, Cook; Chas. H. Bacon, of Will; Charles F. Greenwood, DeKalb; John D. Crabtree, Lee; John H. Pierce, Henry; Edward A. Washburn, Bureau; Wm. C. Johns, Macon; George E. Bacon, Edgar; Thomas L. McGrath, to fill vacancy, Coles; Lloyd B. Stephenson, Shelby; Geo. W. Dean, Adams; Wm. F. L. Hadley, Madison; Augustus M. Strattan, Jefferson; and Henry Seiter, St. Clair—32 were republicans, 17 democrats, one greenback-democrat—Streeter, and one labor—Burke.

August W. Berggren was elected president *pro tempore;* and the list of republican officers, headed by L. F. Watson as secretary. August Berggren is a native of Sweden. He had served four times as sheriff of his county, Knox, and had now entered upon his second term as senator. In 1889, he succeeded Maj. R. W. McClaughry as warden of the northern penitentiary which position he is acceptably filling at present.

About one-fifth of the members of the lower house had seen service therein before. Among these may be mentioned: Chas. A. Allen, Wm. R. Archer (in the senate), John H. Baker, Charles Bogardus, Alfred Brown, William F. Calhoun, James R. Campbell, David W. Clark, William H. Collins, Orrin P. Cooley, Clayton E. Crafts, Robert H. Davis in the senate, Charles E. Fuller, John L. Hamilton, James Herrington, W. W. Hoskinson, Caleb C. Johnson, Samuel B. Kinsey, Robert L. Mc Kinlay, Daniel McLaughlin, Thomas C. McMillan, Joseph P. Mahoney, Samuel P. Marshall, Thomas E. Merritt, Joseph B. Messick, James H. Miller, Virgil S. Ruby, Jas. M. Ruggles in the senate, 1853–5, Charles E. Scharlau, John Stewart, Jos. Veile. Among the new members, who took the most active part in the proceedings, were the following: Francis A. Brokoski, Bryan Con-

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way, Henry Decker, Charles G Dixon, Leo P Dwyer, Michael J. Dwyer, Kirk N. Eastman, John W. Farley, James H. Farrell, John S. Ford, John J. Furlong, James F. Gleason, Orrigen W. Herrick, Victor Karlouski, Thomas G. McElligott, Thomas J. Moran, James O'Connor, Stephen A. Reynolds, George F. Rohrbach, Frank E. Schoenwald, and William P. Wright, all of Cook County; John J. Brown of Fayette; Richard G. Breeden, McDonough; William H. Bundy, Williamson; Charles B. Cole and Everett J. Murphy, Randolph; Joseph P. Condo, Effingham; Albert L. Converse, Wiley E. Jones, and David T. Littler, Sangamon; John W. Coppinger and Isaac Cox, Madison; William F. Crawford, Rock Island; Charles Curtiss, Du Page; William S. Day, Union; Edgar W. Faxon, Kendall; Clarence R. Gittings, Henderson; Coleman C. George and Robt. A. Gay, Christian; Michael D. Halpin, Cass; Thomas L. Hamer, Fulton; Frank Y. Hamilton, McLean; John M. Hart, Nelson D. Jay, and James Kenny, Peoria; Dwight Haven, Will; David Hunter, Winnebago; Alexander K. Lowry, Brown; Charles F. Nellis, Alexander; Charles A. Partridge, Lake; Francis M. Peel, Piatt; George W. Pepoon, Jo Daviess; Hiram L. Pierce, Logan; O. W. Pollard, Livingston; Sterling Pomeroy, Bureau; Thomas H. Reiley, Will; Eugene Rice and Westford Taggart, Douglas; Lewis M. Sawyer and James P. Trench, La Salle; George W. Smith, Morgan; Ira Taylor and Albert W. Wells, Adams; George Wait, Lake; William M. Ward, Greene; John Wedig, Madison; John W. White, Whiteside; Frederick Wilkinson, Menard; Wesley C. Williams, Hancock; James B. Wilson, Macoupin; James P. Wilson, Ogle; Samuel F. Wilson, Cumberland; Thomas A. Wilson, Clay; John E. Wright, Morgan; Reuben S. Yocum, Alexander. The house was divided politically as follows: republicans 78, democrats 66, labor-reform 8, prohibition 1—Lamont.

The candidates before the republican caucus for speaker were Dr. William F. Calhoun of DeWitt County; Joseph B. Messick of St. Clair; David T. Littler of Sangamon, and Charles E. Fuller of Boone. It required several ballots to decide the contest, which resulted in the success of the first-named, Judge Messick receiving the nomination for the temporary speakership. The nominee of the democrats was Clayton E. Crafts,

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and of the labor party Charles G. Dixon—both of Cook. The vote in the house was as follows: Calhoun 78, Crafts 63, Dixon 8, Lamont 1. Two members were absent and one had deceased. John A. Reeve was reëlected clerk.

Dr. Calhoun is a native of Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, where he was born Nov. 21, 1844. He received a common-school education, which was bravely supplemented by a three years' service in the late civil war as a volunteer from his native state. He removed to Illinois and studied the profession of a dentist which he now practises with success in Clinton, the city of his residence. His service of two terms in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth general assemblies had amply qualified him for the successful discharge of the complicated and responsible duties of presiding officer of the house.

The governor in his message called especial attention to the work and report of the revenue commission, which he remarked was composed of "able, experienced, and responsible citizens, familiar with our revenue system and deeply interested in the subject;" that they had diligently applied themselves to a study of the whole question of taxation and revenue, and that he hoped that at least a portion, if not all, of the new code submitted by them would be adopted.

He also called attention to the new phase of managing convict labor under the late constitutional amendment on that subject, stating that the question was beset with no inconsiderable difficulty, and that large appropriations would be required if the State was to become a competitor in the field of trade and commerce with individual enterprise.

The governor gave a highly encouraging account of the condition of the several state institutions, the healthy aspect of its finances, and closed by making the official announcement of the death of Senator Logan, which occurred Dec. 26, 1886, and that it would become the duty of the legislature to elect his successor. This was the fifth time that the general assembly had been called upon to fill a vacancy in the United-States senate from Illinois, occasioned by death.

As the republican party had a large majority in the senate and a safe one in the house, the choice of a senator depended upon its action, to be determined in a caucus of the members,

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C. B. Farwell.

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which was called to meet Jan. 13, 1887. Charles B. Farwell, of Cook, had the largest following as a candidate, exclusive of the delegation from his own county—all of whom gave him their support. But there were several candidates, and if it had been possible for them to combine against the one in the lead, they might have named the man. This they were unable to do, Mr. Farwell being the second choice of most of them. The several candidates, with the number of votes received by each on the first ballot, were as follows: Charles B. Farwell 37, John M. Hamilton 14, L. E. Payson 12, J. G. Cannon 11, Thomas J. Henderson 10, Clark E. Carr 8, Green B. Raum 7, H. C. Burchard 5, and scattering 6. Such changes were made during the progress of the second ballot that before its completion, Farwell had received a large majority and his nomination was made unanimous. William R. Morrison was again the nominee of the democrats, and Benjamin W. Goodhue was the candidate of the labor party.

The selection of the republican caucus was confirmed by the general assembly, January 18, and the announcement of the election of the nominee made in joint-session on the day following. Senator Farwell, being introduced, returned thanks for the honor done him in a short address. When he concluded, Gov. Oglesby, who was present, was also called upon and briefly responded.

Charles Benjamin Farwell, son of Henry and Nancy Farwell, was born in Steuben County, New York, July 1, 1823, where the first fifteen years of his life were spent. He was educated in the common schools and in the Elmira Academy. With his father's family, he became a resident of Ogle County, Illinois, in 1838, where he resided, working on the farm and surveying, until Jan. 10, 1844, when he removed to Chicago. His life here for the first few years was that of all energetic young men struggling for maintenance and position without capital, except that he was more than ordinarily successful. In 1853, he was elected county clerk of Cook County and reëlected in 1857. He was also twice elected as one of the board of supervisors, and once a member of the state board of equalization. In 1864, he became a partner in the great mercantile firm of Farwell, Field and Company, since and now, John V. Farwell

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and Company, to the management of whose extensive transactions, he gave his close attention.

In 1870, he entered upon the broader field of national politics as a candidate for congress, and was elected over John Wentworth by a decisive majority. He was reëlected to the forty-third congress and being again a candidate in 1874, received the certificate of election—but his seat was contested by his opponent, John V. LeMoyne, to whom it was awarded by congress. Mr. Farwell was also elected to the forty-seventh congress, his opponent being Perry H. Smith, jr. He was the first senator elected from this State who was not a lawyer, or who had not been a state officer, or a member of the judiciary, or of the legislature.

In congress, Mr. Farwell was regarded as an industrious and influential member. He makes no pretentions as a public speaker, even from manuscript, and his views upon all questions other than party are ascertained at home only by the record of his vote and not by any speech, oral or written. Notwithstanding the lack of this generally-considered, requisite qualification of a public man in this country, Mr. Farwell has maintained a controlling position in congress and has made himself a leading power in state and national politics for a quarter of a century, no one having contributed to the success of his party to a greater extent than he.

Senator Farwell is of large build, with square, expressive features, a graceful carriage, and commanding appearance. Reposeful in demeanor, he is an attractive, though quiet, conversationist, reading and judging men by what they do rather than by what they say. As a citizen, he is public spirited and enterprising; and as a man, loyal to his party, firmly attached to his friends, and true to his convictions.

The proceedings of the thirty-fifth general assembly, characterized as they were by industry, intelligence, and practical common-sense, were more satisfactory to the people of the State than those of any of its predecessors under the present constitution. This was not only in the value and importance of the laws passed, but in the negative work of refusing to give assent to the passage of bad bills. The work of the session may be summarized as follows: there were introduced into the

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senate 426 bills of which 146 passed that body and 93 became laws. In the house, 859 bills were presented, 168 of which being passed and 72 becoming laws.

Among those of general interest were the following: restricting the right of aliens to acquire and hold real and personal estate—a fruitage of the platform of both political parties; Senator Funk's bill, amending the law to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals; providing for the election by the people of the trustees of the University of Illinois; appropriating $50,000 to erect a monument to General John A. Logan; Reynold's bill, providing for the organization of saving's societies; an act concerning corporations with banking powers—a new state-banking system, submitted to the people; the Chase bill, prohibiting book-making and pool-selling; to create a fireman's pension-fund; providing for a police pension-fund; to enable corporations to transact a surety business; Craft's bill, providing for and regulating the administration of trusts by trust companies; prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins; a new road-law for counties not under township organization; and making election day a legal holiday.

The following laws have more especial reference to Chicago and Cook County: redistricting Chicago into twenty-four wards; extending police jurisdiction to the surrounding surburban towns; the mob-and-riot law, making cities and counties responsible for three-fourths of the damages; the Merritt conspiracy bill, holding the fomenters and inciters of crime equally punishable with the dupes; the "little drainage-bill;" providing for the election of a county-board each year; the Crawford-County budget-bill; the Gibb's jury-commission bill; to suppress bucket-shops and gambling in grain.

Much time and attention were bestowed upon the subjects both of revenue and convict labor, but no law was passed in regard to either except an appropriation to the northern penitentiary of $136,000 to enable the trustees of that institution to employ the prisoners as they might see proper.

A proceeding by this general assembly of extraordinary interest, and for which there was no precedent, was the setting aside of February 22 for a joint memorial service of both houses in honor of "our deceased, distinguished citizens, Gen. John A.

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Logan and Judge David Davis." The ceremonies were impressive and the addresses eloquent and interesting.

The legislature adjourned June 15, 1887.

The political events of the year 1888 were as follows: the republican state-convention met at Springfield, May 2, and was presided over by Congressman Lewis E. Payson.

The number of candidates for the various places to be filled was larger than usual. The names of seven gentlemen were presented by their friends who desired to see them occupy the executive chair. These, with the number of votes received by each on the first ballot, were as follows: Joseph W. Fifer 288, John McNulta 136, Clark E. Carr 115, James A. Connolly 100, John I. Rinaker 98, John C. Smith 58, Francis M. Wright 48. In the succeeding ballots, the column of Fifer steadily grew larger at the expense of all the other candidates about equally, Mc Nulta losing the least, when, upon the fifth ballot, he received 606 votes and with them the nomination.

Lyman B. Ray, of Morris, Grundy County, was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the second ballot, his principal opponents being William H. Collins of Quincy, and James S. Cochran of Freeport. The most exciting contest was that for the nomination of secretary of state between Senator Isaac N. Pearson of Macomb, General Jasper N. Reece of Sangamon, Speaker W. F. Calhoun of Dewitt, and Representative Thomas C. McMillan of Chicago. They started in with about the same number of votes each. Reece drew out on the third ballot, leaving the others as follows: Mc Millan 317, Calhoun 267, Pearson 252. McMillan gained strength from both of his competitors on the next ballot but could not muster enough to succeed. Cook County then decided to go to Pearson which secured him the nomination on the next ballot. There were ten candidates for the auditorship and it required six exciting ballots to make the selection. On the fifth, all had dropped out of the race except Pavey with 409 votes, Berggren 279, Lewis 159. Pavey came out ahead on the next ballot. George Hunt, as a candidate for reëlection as attorney-general, had almost no opposition and was nominated by acclamation; as was Charles Becker for state treasurer.

The platform consisted, mainly, in an arraignment of the ad-

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ministration of President Cleveland for its violation of promises.

General Walter Q. Gresham was enthusiastically endorsed as the favorite candidate of Illinois for the presidency.*

The democratic state-convention met at Springfield, May 23, Gen Jesse J. Phillips in the chair. There was but little friction among the delegates in agreeing upon a ticket, which was as follows: John M. Palmer for governor; Andrew J. Bell, lieutenant-governor; N. Douglas Ricks, secretary of state; Andrew Welch, auditor; Chas. H. Wacker, treasurer; Jacob R. Creighton, attorney-general.

The democrats were asking a good deal of Gen. Palmer to make this race for them at the age of three score years and ten; especially after a faithful service of fourteen years which had only been rewarded by the empty honor of nominations to offices to which he could not expect to be elected. His name had, indeed, hardly been mentioned for a cabinet or other important appointment, which it was in the power of his party to give him under the Cleveland administration. Yet he willingly accepted the place assigned him and made a most vigorous campaign, coming out 2000 votes nearer success than Carter H. Harrison had four years before.

The administration of Grover Cleveland was heartily endorsed and he was thanked for the nomination of Melville W. Fuller of Illinois to the office of chief-justice of the supreme court of the United States.†

* The list of delegates appointed to the national republican convention was as follows: at large, Charles B. Farwell, George R. Davis, Horace S. Clark, William F. L. Hadley. Districts, 1st, William J. Campbell, Eugene Cary; 2d, William E. Kent, Henry Scherer; 3d, John A Roche, Leonard Swett; 4th, William Boldenweck, Canute R. Matson; 5th, Isaac L. Elwood, Homer Cook; 6th, Charles A. Works, William Spenseley; 7th, Thomas E. Milchrist, Josiah Little; 8th, Henry Mayo, L. E. Bennett; 9th, James E. Morrow, John H. Jones; 10th, Julius S. Starr, Clarence E. Snively; 11th, Benjamin F. Marsh, John M. Turnbull; 12th, William L. Distin, Richard W. Mills; 13th, John A. Ayres, William Brown; 14th, James Milliken, B. F. Funk; 15th, Frank K. Robinson, Charles P. Hitch; 16th, Thomas W. Scott, D. B. Green; 17th, R. T. Higgins, Benson Wood; 18th, William A. Haskill, Cicero J. Lindley; 19th, Jasper Partridge, George C. Ross; 20th William R. Brown, Edward E. Mitchell.

† The following is a list of the delegates to the democratic national convention: at large, William R. Morrison, James S. Ewing, Nicholas E. Worthington, William C. Goudy. Districts, 1st, William Fitzgerald, Thomas J. Gahan; 2d, Daniel Corkery, George P. Bunker; 3d, Michael Ryan, John A. King; 4th, Francis A.

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The democratic national convention was held at St. Louis, June 6, 1888. Grover Cleveland was renominated for president with great unanimity and enthusiasm, and Allan G. Thurman of Ohio, for vice-president. The platform consisted in the making of a favorable contrast of the administration of President Cleveland with the policy of the republican party.

The republican national convention convened in Chicago, June 20, continuing in session until the 25th. Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, was nominated for president on the eighth ballot. The following table of ballotings shows the names of the principal candidates and the various changes which occurred before the final result was reached:

CANDIDATES	BALLOTS—1ST	2D	3D	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH
Benjamin Harrison,	85	93	94	217	213	231	278	544
John Sherman, -	229	249	244	235	224	244	231	118
Walter Q. Gresham,	109	108	123	98	87	91	91	59
Chauncey M. Depew,	99	99	91	withdrawn.				
Russell A. Alger, -	84	116	122	135	142	137	115	100
William B. Allison,	72	75	88	88	99	72	76	—
Scattering, - -	153	92	68	56	62	54	35	9

Levi P. Morton of New York, was nominated for vice-president.

The election in this State resulted as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT		FOR GOVERNOR	
Benjamin Harrison,	370,473	Joseph W. Fifer,	367,860
Grover Cleveland,	348,378	John M. Palmer,	355,313
Clinton B. Fisk, prob'n,	21,695	David H. Harts, prob.	18,874
A. J. Streeter, labor,	7,090	Willis J. Jones, labor,	6,394

The vote on the other state-officers was about the same as for president. Gov. Fifer fell behind Harrison in Cook County 2344 votes, running about even with him in the other counties;

Hoffman, jr., William M. Devine; 5th, Philip Scheckler, A. J. Denison; 6th, James McNamara, John Lake; 7th, Caleb C. Johnson, Charles Dunham; 8th, P. C. Haley, James Duncan; 9th, James Smith, Z. E. Patrick; 10th, Matthew Henneberry, Forest Cook; 11th, Quintin C. Ward, Delos P. Phelps; 12th, John Jones, J. M. Bush; 13th, J. W. Patton, Don M. Maus; 14th, James T. Hoblett, Jas. P. Lillard; 15th, H. S. Tanner, E. R. E. Kimbrough; 16th, James K. Dickinson, W. F. Beck; 17th, T. B. Murphy, Thomas M. Thornton; 18th, A. S. Wilderman, W. E. Wheeler; 19th, W. S. Cantrell, T. E. Merritt; 20th, William H. Green, George W. Hill.

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while Palmer ran ahead of Cleveland in Cook County 2969, and in the other counties 3966, receiving in the State 6935 the most votes. The greater part of this gain evidently came from the prohibitionist and union-labor voters, their candidates for governor falling nearly this much behind their nominees for president.

Gov. Oglesby retired from a second term of four years' service in the executive chair, January 14, 1889, and perhaps no better commentary can be given of his administration than that uttered by his successor in his inaugural address, as follows: "For more than a third of a century, Richard J. Oglesby has been prominent in the civic and military history of Illinois. In all that time, no call of patriotic duty remained unheeded; no cause, embracing the public weal, found him a laggard. In wars, his heroic breast stood a bulwark between the great republic and her enemies. To cement the Union of the fathers, he shed his blood. As a member of the state and national senate, and as governor of this Commonwealth — to which latter office, he received the rare compliment of three elections — he proved himself well able by wise statesmanship to preserve in council, what his intrepid valor helped him to win in the field. Strong in attachment to party and living in times of partisan strife, his career yet exemplifies the maxim that 'He serves his party best who serves his country best.' Retiring voluntarily from the scenes of his public labors and triumphs, he goes from us crowned with honors and followed by the gratitude and affection of his fellow-citizens."

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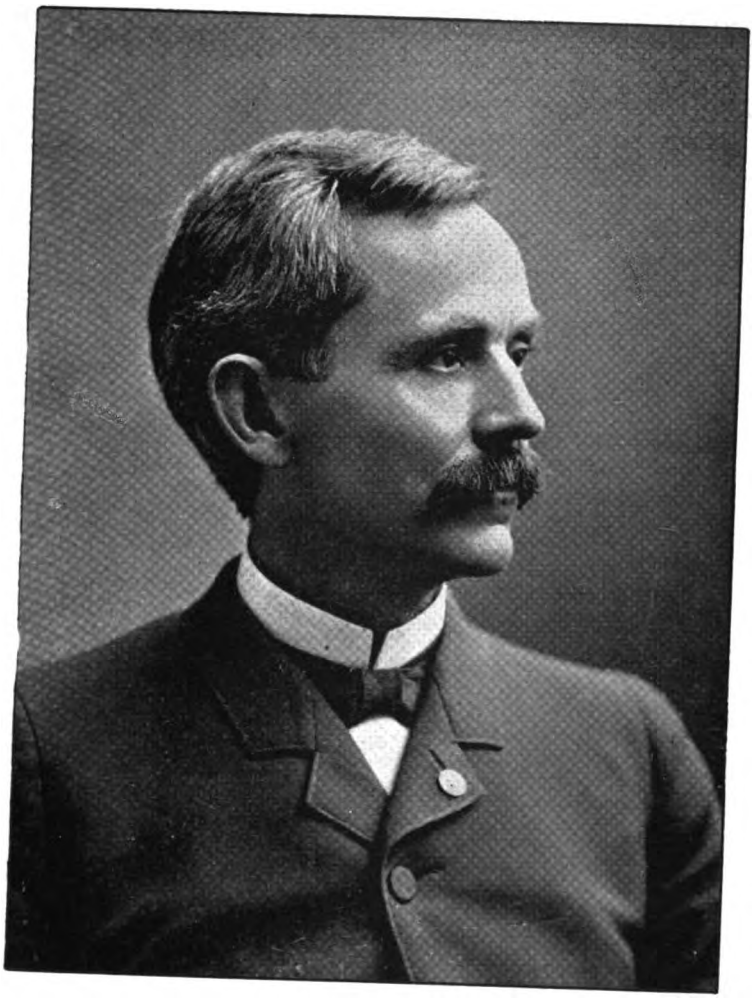
CHAPTER XLVIII.

Administration of Gov. Fifer—The Thirty-sixth General Assembly—Re-election of Cullom to the Senate—Laws—The Drainage Commission—Conventions of 1890—The World's Columbian Exposition—Special Session of the Legislature—Laws—Growth—The Press—Literature.

JOSEPH WILSON FIFER, the governor elected in 1888, is of German descent, and was born in Stanton, Augusta County, Virginia, October 28, 1840. His father was a brick- and stone-mason, and also a farmer. The latter removed to Mc Lean County, Illinois, in 1857, where he purchased land, which Joseph helped to improve, at the same time aiding him in the manufacture and laying of brick. When the civil war broke out, his youthful patriotism was aroused, and he enlisted as a private in Company C, of the 33d Regiment of Illinois Infantry, sometimes known as the Normal Regiment. In the assault on Jackson, in 1863, a minie-ball passed entirely through his body, inflicting a wound which was at first considered mortal. He recovered slowly, and when again able to walk, returned to his regiment despite the remonstrance of friends; and rendered faithful and valiant service until the expiration of the three years for which he had enlisted.

Up to this time, his only opportunities for an education had been such as were offered by an attendance upon the common-schools, which was rendered more or less intermittent owing to the fact that his time was required to help the family to a living. He had, however, saved a goodly proportion of his meagre pay, and determined to devote this sum toward obtaining an education, the need of which he more and more keenly felt. Accordingly, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, maintaining himself frugally by the labor of his hands, as opportunity offered, where he remained until he was graduated in 1868. The following year, after finishing his study of the law with the firm of Prince and Bloomfield, he was admitted to the bar. Success came to him as the reward of indomitable

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Joseph W. Tiger

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pluck, studious habits, close application to business, and unswerving integrity.

In 1871, he was elected corporation-counsel of Bloomington, at that time, an important position, which he so ably filled, that, in the following year, he received the almost unanimous nomination of the republicans of his county for state's attorney. He served two terms of four years each in this office, and proved himself one of the most efficient public prosecutors in the State. It was in this office that he gained a high reputation as a criminal lawyer, and prepared the way for his nomination to the state senate which came to him by the general acclaim of his party.

A service of four years in the upper branch of the legislature affords to a public man an excellent opportunity to show his calibre. Fifer was a popular member and soon took rank with the foremost of his compeers, serving on several of the most important committees. It was now that his name began to be mentioned in connection with the office of governor, and the friends whom he made while senator were among his strongest supporters. His nomination and election followed in due course as heretofore related.

And thus was added one more name to that long list of statesmen of whom Illinois is justly proud, who, through honest toil and by their own unaided efforts, have lifted themselves from the privations of the log-cabin to the highest state office within the people's gift.

It had been charged against the republicans that in honoring the soldiers of the late war with official preferment, they had been careful to discriminate in favor of those who had gained not only fame but rank; in the nomination of "Private Joe" however, honor was conferred upon one who was "commissioned only with the oath of allegiance," and who had worn neither sword nor shoulder-straps—carrying only the badge of that patriotism, which, through three years of exposure, self-sacrifice, and danger, nerved his arm to the service of his country in her days of peril.

As a speaker, Governor Fifer is ready and effective. Having first thoroughly mastered his subject, he depends upon the inspiration of the moment for the arrangement and clothing of his thoughts. Yet no opponent, who has felt the power of his

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impassioned but well-turned periods, delivered with telling intellectual vigor and force, covets a renewal of debate. He still suffers from the effects of the well-nigh fatal wound in his lungs, and it was feared that he would not be able to endure the strain incident to a thorough canvass during the gubernatorial campaign, but while he was compelled to husband his strength, he was able to meet all his appointments and to satisfy his friends.

The governor is nearly six feet in height, but spare and wiry rather than muscular. He has a swarthy complexion, keen eyes, and straight black hair, slightly tinged with gray. His temperament is nervous, his movements quick, and his nature frank and sympathetic. He was married in 1870 to Gertrude, daughter of William J. Lewis, and has two children, a boy and a girl.

Lyman Beecher Ray, of Grundy County, the lieutenant-governor elected on the same ticket, is a native of Crittenden County, Vermont; where he was born in August 17, 1831. He has been a resident of Illinois since 1852, and has been extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has filled many local offices and was elected in 1872 as a member of the lower house of the twenty-eighth general assembly, when he was chairman of the committee on mines and mining. In 1882, he was chosen state senator, and served with marked distinction during the sessions of 1883 and 1885. As a presiding officer, his ability and popularity are unquestioned.

Isaac N. Pearson, secretary of state, was born in Centreville, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1842. He has resided in Macomb, McDonough County, since 1858. He was elected circuit-clerk of his county in 1872 and reëlected in 1876. He subsequently engaged in banking, and in the purchase and sale of real estate. His later career, as a member of the legislature, has already been mentioned.

Gen. C. W. Pavey, state auditor, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1835. Coming to Illinois he became a farmer and stock-raiser. He enlisted early in the late war and was very severely wounded at the battle of Sand Mountain; he was taken prisoner and was incarcerated two years and nine months in Libby Prison. After being exchanged, he served as assistant inspec-

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tor-general at Rousseau's head-quarters at Nashville until the close of the war. He was appointed collector of internal revenue of the northern Illinois district by President Arthur.

Charles Becker, state treasurer, was born in Germany, June 14, 1840, and came with his parents to the United States in 1851. He was a soldier in the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, and at the battle of Pea Ridge was so severely wounded in the leg that amputation was necessary in order to save his life. He was elected sheriff of his county, St. Clair, in 1866, and circuit-clerk in 1872, and a second time in 1876. He has also frequently served as a member of the city council of Belleville.

George Hunt, the attorney-general, chosen on the same ticket and who now entered upon his second term, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1841. He enlisted in Company E, of the 12th Illinois Infantry, in July, 1861, as a private, reënlisted in the same organization as a veteran and came out at the close of the war as its captain. As already noted, he served two terms of four years each in the state senate—from 1876 to 1884. As a soldier, legislator, and lawyer, Attorney-General Hunt has made a worthy record.

The thirty-sixth general assembly convened January 7, 1889. The republicans had a greater preponderance in the senate than ever before, and a larger majority on joint-ballot than at any session since 1871.

The senators elect were Charles H. Crawford, reëlected, Thos. C. Mac Millan, Horace H. Thomas,* all of Cook County; Charles E. Fuller,* who had been a member of every general assembly since the thirtieth, Boone; Benjamin F. Sheets, Ogle; Robert H. Wiles, Stephenson; Henry H. Evans,* Kane, re-elected; Conrad Secrest,* a member of the thirty-second and thirty-third senates, Iroquois; Charles Bogardus,* Ford; Martin L. Newell, Woodford; Thomas Hamer,* Fulton; Orville F. Berry, Hancock; Mark M. Bassett, Peoria; Thomas C. Kerrick, McLean; Wilton W. Matthews, Champaign; Arthur A. Leeper, Cass; Harry Higbee, Pike; Edward L. Mc Donald, Morgan; Hiram P. Shumway,* Christian; F. E. W. Brink,* Washington; Dios C. Hagle, Clay; James R. Campbell,* Hamilton; Joseph W. Rickert, Monroe; David W. Karraker, Union; Charles A.

* Those marked with a * had previously served in the house.

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Griswold, Whiteside, successor to J. D. Crabtree, resigned; Wm. J. Frisbee, Mc Donough, as successor to Isaac N. Pearson, resigned; and Lewis J. Lehman, Coles, successor to T. L. McGrath, deceased. Theodore S. Chapman, of Jersey County, was elected president *pro tempore*, and L. F. Watson, secretary, for the third time.

In the house, there was a much larger proportion of members who had previously served in one or more of the general assemblies than usual. Among these, were the following from Cook County: George S. Baker, Francis A. Brokoski, Clayton E. Crafts, George F. Ecton, James H. Farrell, John S. Ford, Thos. G. Mc Elligott, Joseph P. Mahoney, John Meyer, Stephen A. Reynolds, and Peter A. Sundelius; also the following: Charles A. Allen, Henry W. Allen, Benjamin H. Bradshaw, Richard G. Breeden, Edgar S. Browne, Albert L. Converse, Orrin P. Cooley, William W. Crawford, Robert H. Davis, John Eddy, Hendrick V. Fisher, Hugh C. Gregg, the veteran—Elijah M. Haines, John M. Hart, Daniel D. Hunt, David Hunter, Wiley E. Jones, James Kenney, Wm. H. Kretzinger, Perry Logsden, Charles M. Lyon, William T. McCreery, Daniel Mc Laughlin, Samuel H. Martin, Asa C. Matthews, Thomas E. Merritt, James H. Miller, Wm. Mooney, Anthony Morassy, Chas. A. Partridge, George W. Pepoon, O. W. Pollard, Eugene Rice, William G. Sloan, Ira Tyler, Albert W. Wells, and John W. White.

Among the new members, the names most frequently appearing in the records of the proceedings were the following: Sylvester Allen, Scott County; James O. Anderson, Henderson; Jonas T. Ball, Marshall; Eugene K. Blair, Morgan; William H. Bowler, St. Clair; Jasmes N. Buchanan, Wm. Buckley, Quida J. Chott, Jethro M. Getman, Samuel C. Hayes, Bushrod E. Hoppin, Wm. E. Kent, Wm. H. Lyman, Jacob Miller, Jos. A. O'Donnell, James F. Quinn, Edward C. Whitehead, William F. Wilk, and Frank J. Wisner, all of Cook County; John S. Cochenour, Richland; Isaac B. Craig, Coles; Sherwood Dixon, Lee; Edwin A. Doolittle, Greene; James M. Fowler, Marion; James W. Hunter, Knox; Elmore W. Hurst, Rock Island; Robert M. Ireland, Kane; David P. Keller, Macon; Royal R. Lacey, Hardin; Milton Lee, Vermilion; Andrew J. Lester, Sangamon; John P. McClanahan, Warren; Andrew S. Mc Dowell, Adams;

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James P. McGee, Douglas; Thos. A. Marshall, Mercer; Samuel H. Martin, White; Free P. Morris, Iroquois; Joseph C. Meyers and Wm. H. Oglevee, DeWitt; Daniel H. Paddock, Kankakee; Frederick B. Phillips and Samuel C. Smiley, St. Clair; George W. Prince, Knox; Thomas T. Ramey, Madison; David Ross, LaSalle; Gardner S. Southworth, McHenry; David R. Sparks, Madison; Robert B. Stinson, Union; Michael Stoskopf, Stephenson; Henry L. Terpening, McLean; George R. Tilton, Vermilion; Watson A. Towse, Macoupin; James P. Trench, LaSalle; Pierson P. Updike, Montgomery; Frederick Wilke, Will; Reuben W. Willett, Kendall.*

Colonel Asa C. Matthews of Pike County, who had been unanimously endorsed by the republican caucus, was elected speaker, receiving 79 votes to 71 for Clayton E. Crafts of Chicago, the nominee of the democrats.

Colonel Matthews was born and raised on a farm in Pike County. After attending the common schools,† he was matriculated at McKendree College, and later became a student at the Illinois College, from which institution he was graduated in 1855. Having studied law with Hon. Milton Hay, who then resided in Pittsfield, he was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was building up a lucrative practice at the time of the outbreak of the war, soon after which event he enlisted as a volunteer in Company C, of the 99th Illinois Infantry, and was elected captain. This was a fighting regiment as the list of casualties shows. In that terrible assault of May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, out of 300 men engaged, 103 were either killed or wounded, including all the field-officers, when the command devolved upon Capt. Matthews. When the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of five companies in 1864, he was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently its colonel and as such brought it home for muster out.

* Of the members, 33 were foreigners, 23 were born in New York, 10 in New England, 25 Ohio, 70 Illinois, 10 Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the remainder in the West and South. There were 58 lawyers, 53 farmers, 26 merchants and dealers, 10 editors and publishers, 11 belonging to professions other than the law, 10 mechanics and laborers, 9 insurance and real estate, and the remainder bankers, capitalists, contractors, *et cetera*. Only one member was classed as a liquor-dealer, although there were several, one of whom called himself a teamster.

† One of which was taught by the Author.

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In 1869, Col. Matthews was appointed collector of internal revenue for his district, the duties of which position he discharged so satisfactorily that he was retained in office until 1875, when he was made supervisor of internal revenue, in which capacity he rendered efficient service in the prosecution of the Chicago whisky-ring. This position he resigned in 1876, and was elected to the legislature, reëlected in 1878, entering now upon service in that body for the third term.

The colonel had not in the meantime neglected his law practice, and in 1886, a vacancy occurring on the bench of the circuit-court of the sixth district, his eminent fitness for the position led to his appointment as judge by Gov. Hamilton. He discharged the responsible and arduous duties of this high office with distinguished fidelity.

Colonel Matthews is a speaker of no mean powers and is frequently called upon in his district to take the stump. He is rather under the medium size, but compactly built. His complexion is dark and his manners are characterized by a frankness and a geniality truly western. His former experience in the general assembly, wherein he was a leading member, his familiarity with the rules, his sense of fairness, and his unvarying good nature, all combine to make him a popular and effective speaker.

His name was strongly urged upon President Harrison for the position of commissioner of internal revenue. While there were obstacles in the way of his appointment to that position, the strength of his endorsements so impressed the mind of the president that the latter named him first comptroller of the United-States treasury. When the news of his appointment reached the house, May 9, that body did the speaker the unusual honor of taking a recess and publicly congratulating him, a proceeding in which leading democrats took part equally with the republicans.*

Governor Fifer and the other state officers were inaugurated January 14, 1889.

* Asa C. Matthews, son of Benjamin L. and Minerva Carrington Matthews, was born near Perry, Pike County, Illinois, March 22, 1833. In 1858, he was married to Anna, daughter of Col. William Ross of Pittsfield, who had been an officer in the war of 1812, and whose name frequently appears in the early legislative history of this State. He was a most estimable and leading citizen in his day.

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In his address, the governor spoke upon the topics of the ballot, the labor question, and education. "Political power," he said, "resides with the people, and is expressed only at the ballot-box; therefore the man who refuses acquiescence commits an offence of the same grade as he who seeks to falsify the result by corrupt methods at the polls. The consequences of ordinary crimes are usually confined to a few victims, while he who by any means robs the citizen of his constitutional right of casting his one vote, and having that vote fairly counted and its effect fairly registered in the declared result, violates the fundamental principle of free government, corrupts and poisons political authority in its very sources, and should receive speedy and severe punishment." He recommended that the laws relating to bribery be so amended that the giver should be held equally guilty with the receiver.

On the subject of labor, as to which he advanced enlightened and comprehensive views, he recommended such amendments to existing laws as should secure the better protection of miners and factory operatives, and provide an equitable method for the arbitration of all controversies arising between employers and employés in regard to wages and hours of labor.

In respect to education, the governor recommended a more thorough preparation, and a higher standard of attainments for those intending to become teachers; and advised such a change in the compulsory education law as might render it more effective.

For the first time in the history of the State, a United-States senator was reëlected without a dissenting voice being raised against him in caucus, and without leaving his seat in the senate to make a canvass. This high honor came to Shelby M. Cullom, whose first term would expire March 4. The election was held in each house January 22—the nominee of the democrats being once more Gen. John M. Palmer. Each candidate received the full vote of his party. Senator Cullom telegraphed his thanks from Washington.

Col. Matthews resigned the speakership on May 10, in order to enter upon his new and broader field of duty. He was succeeded by James H. Miller, of Stark County, a leading member of the bar in his section of the State, whose judicial

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mind and familiarity with the principles of parliamentary law eminently qualified him for the position.

The thirty-sixth general assembly was a fairly industrious and intelligent body, and consumed less time in its deliberations than any of its predecessors under the new constitution except the twenty-ninth. It was conspicuous for the large number of bills which passed one house but failed in the other, some of which were really meritorious, for instance: the measure establishing the jury-commission; that providing for the employment of prison labor; and the pure-food bill.

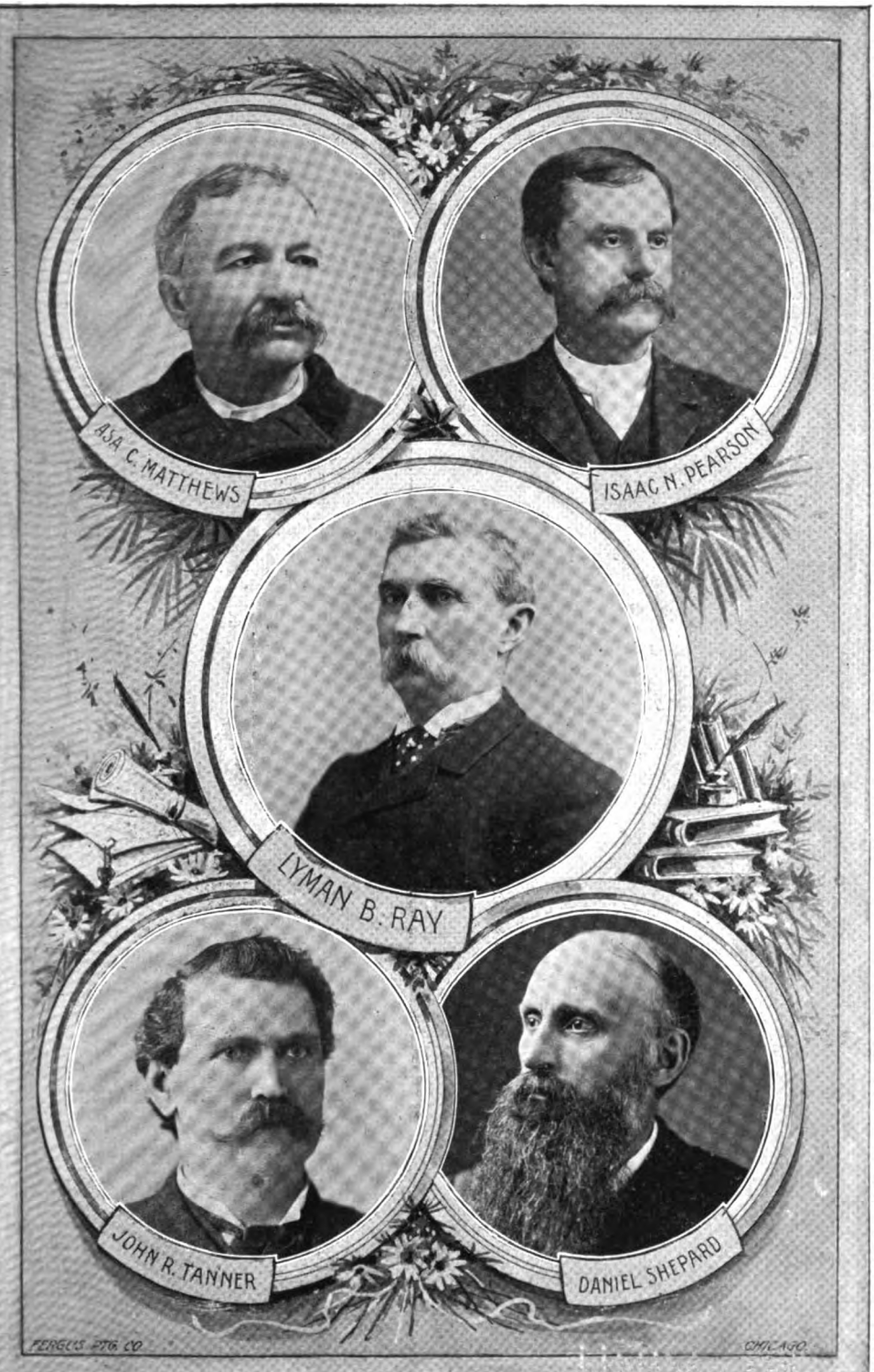
714 bills were introduced in the house and 401 in the senate, of which 159 became laws—48 of these relating to appropriations, and most of the others being merely amendatory of existing statutes.

The school-law was revised, and the perennially recurring subjects of corporations, courts, elections, fish and game, insurance, mines and mining, roads, highways and bridges, and township organization, received due attention. He would, indeed, be a rash legislator, who would venture to face his constituents upon his return from Springfield and tell them that he had neither said nor done anything in reference to these weighty matters.

Among the most important new measures of legislation were the following: the drainage law, being "an act to create sanitary districts, and to remove obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois rivers; providing for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages; to regulate primary elections, repealing the former law on the subject; to provide for pleasure driveways; authorizing cities to convey real estate; prohibiting the employment of other than native born or naturalized citizens or those who have declared their intention to become such, in the public service; providing for the location, erection, and organization of an asylum for insane criminals; to suppress selling, lending, giving away, or showing obscene and immoral newspapers to minors; and a new law on compulsory education.

The drainage law was intended primarily for the benefit of the city of Chicago, and contemplates the improvement of the Desplaines and Illinois rivers, and the enlargement of a water-

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way from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. The act ceding the locks and dams at Henry and Copperas Creek to the United States was repealed, and provision made for their removal "whenever the depth now available for navigation can be secured and maintained by channel improvement without the aid of dams." A joint-resolution was adopted requesting the United States to aid in the construction of a channel not less than 160 feet wide and 22 feet deep, with such grade as to give a velocity of three miles per hour, from Chicago to Lake Joliet, and to project a channel of similar capacity, and not less than 14 feet deep from Lake Joliet to LaSalle.

The sanitary district of Chicago having been duly created under the act, the following board of 9 trustees, to hold office until the first Monday of December, 1896, was duly elected on Dec. 12, 1889: John J. Altpeter, Dr. Arnold P. Gillmore, Christopher Hotz, John A. King, Murry Nelson, Judge Richard Prendergast, William H. Russell, Frank Wenter, and Henry J. Willing. The board was organized by the election of the following officers: Murry Nelson, president; Byron L. Smith, treasurer; Charles Bary, secretary; L. E. Cooley was appointed chief-engineer; General George W. Smith, attorney; and Thomas F. Judge, clerk.

The commission is limited in its expenditures to the sum of $15,000,000. Preliminary surveys have already been made and work begun.

Congress, having in obedience to a loudly expressed, popular desire, determined to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, by the holding of a great international exposition; and Chicago, after an exciting contest, having been selected as the location for the same, it became necessary to call a special session of the thirty-sixth general assembly for the purpose of enacting certain measures which the situation had rendered necessary. A petition, requesting the same, having been forwarded to Gov. Fifer from the local directory and the authorities of the city of Chicago, the governor issued his call for the legislature to convene on July 24, 1890. Four days before the assembling of the body, the speaker of the house, James H. Miller, died at Manitou Springs, Colorado. Wm. G. Cochran, of Moultrie County, was elected speaker, and Geo. T. Buckingham, clerk, *vice* John A. Reeve, resigned.

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A law was passed granting to the World's Columbian Exposition the use and occupation of all the lands of the state of Illinois within, or adjacent to Chicago, submerged or otherwise, as a site, the use to continue one year after the close of the exposition; also the use and employment of any public or park grounds belonging to Chicago, said city consenting thereto; and express authority was given to park commissioners, having the control or management of public parks, to allow the use of the same or any part thereof for the purposes of the exposition.

A joint-resolution was also adopted providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution empowering the city of Chicago, upon consent of a majority of the voters therein, to issue interest-bearing bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, the proceeds thereof to be paid to the managers of the World's Columbian Exposition to be used and disbursed for its benefit.

The special session adjourned August 1.

The credit of originating this great enterprise seems to belong to the Chicago Inter-State Exposition. As early as Nov. 14, 1885, the following resolution, suggested by George Mason, was introduced by Edwin Lee Brown, at a meeting of the board of directors of that organization:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that a great World's Fair should be held in Chicago in the year 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America."

This resolution was referred to the executive committee, who, recognizing the imperative necessity of the coöperation of the business interests of Chicago, instructed its secretary, John P. Reynolds, to lay the same before the Commercial Club for its approval and endorsement. That influential body having its attention occupied in securing a site for Fort Sheridan, at the time, no action was then taken. But the subject was not permitted to drop out of discussion, and at a meeting of the Iroquois Club on May 1, 1888, on motion of Judge Henry M. Shepard, a conference was invited between that club, and the Union League, Commercial, University, Illinois, Kenwood, and Standard clubs of the city, at which, on July 6, a resolution was adopted favoring organization and the taking of action to secure

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"the location of an international celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, at Chicago."

Although the movement was thus fairly inaugurated, no organized action was taken until July of the following year, when, under direction of the city council, the mayor, DeWitt Clinton Cregier, appointed a committee of 100, which was afterward increased to 250, who were charged with the duty of using "all honorable means" to secure the World's Fair for Chicago.

A location for active operations was obtained, a corporation was formed with a capital of $5,000,000, afterward doubled, and the country generally flooded with carefully-prepared reasons why the proposed celebration should be held in Chicago. Head-quarters were opened in Washington in September, and on December 19, Senator Cullom introduced a bill providing for the necessary legislation by congress. This was referred to a committee, and the name of the particular locality at which the fair should be held having been left blank, to be filled in after hearing and weighing the inducements and arguments offered by competing points, Chicago, New York, Washington, and St. Louis all being bidders for the prize. The spirited contest which followed attracted the attention of the entire Nation, and wassettled in the house of representatives on Feb. 14, 1890. Eight ballots were taken, Chicago and New York gaining in each at the expense of Washington and St. Louis, the final result being Chicago 157, New York 107, St. Louis 25, and Washington 18, the Illinois metropolis receiving a majority of 7 votes.

The bill providing for the exposition passed the house April 11, the senate April 21, and became a law by the signature of the president, Benjamin Harrison, April 25, 1890.

The law provided for the appointment by the president of two commissioners and alternates from each state and eight commissioners at large. Those from Illinois are: Adlai T. Ewing of Chicago, Charles H. Deere of Moline, and their alternates Lafayette Funk of Mc Lean County, and Dewit W. Smith of Springfield. The commission was organized June 27, 1890, with Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan as president, and John T. Dickinson of Texas as secretary. George R.

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Davis of Chicago, upon the recommendation of the local directors, was elected director-general.

The corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, upon which largely devolves the local management and control of the exposition, the selection of a site, and the erection of buildings, is governed by a board of forty-five directors, which organized with the following officers: Lyman J. Gage president, Thomas B. Bryan first vice-president, Potter Palmer second vice-president, Benjamin Butterworth secretary, Anthony F. Seeberger treasurer, and William K. Ackerman auditor.

Each section of the city presented its claims, and the task of making a selection from the many eligible locations offered was one which required not only sound judgment but also rare tact. After carefully weighing the respective merits of all the sites tendered, the choice of the directors finally rested upon that which seemed to combine the essentially desirable elements of ample room and easy access. They chose a portion of the Lake-Front and Jackson Park, where the principal buildings will be located, and the tract known as the Midway Plaisance.

Preparations for the biennial political campaign were inaugurated in 1890 much earlier than usual. The democrats led off with their state convention, which was held at Springfield, June 3, Hon. Joseph B. Mann of Danville in the chair. Judge Edward S. Wilson of Richland County was nominated for state treasurer, receiving a majority of votes over William Fitzgerald of Chicago; and Henry Raab of St. Clair County, who had formerly occupied the same position, was named by acclamation the candidate for state superintendent of public instruction.

A departure from the usual course was made in the nomination by a state convention of a candidate for the United-States senate. Gen. John M. Palmer, who had been repeatedly theretofore the nominee of his party in the legislative caucus, received this distinction. To invest this action with an air of consistency, a resolution was incorporated in the platform favoring the election of United-States senator by a direct vote of the people. Other new planks were as follows: favoring a change in the compulsory school-law; in favor of the Australian ballot system; requiring the state treasurer to pay

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to the State all interest received on deposits; and in favor of the preparation and publishing of school-books and furnishing them to the children at cost.

The republican state-convention met at the same place, June 24. Ex-Senator Horace S. Clark of Coles County was elected temporary, and Gen. John McNulta of McLean permanent, president. Two ballots were had for state treasurer, resulting in the nomination of Franz Amberg of Chicago, the other principal candidates being Senator Conrad Secrest of Iroquois County, and Judge Cicero J. Lindley of Bond. Dr. Richard Edwards, the then incumbent, was, without opposition, nominated for superintendent of public instruction.

The platform adopted agreed with that of the democrats in declaring in favor of the Australian ballot system, and in amending the compulsory school-law, and reaffirmed the principles of the national republican convention of 1888. Strong resolutions were also adopted in favor of the rights of the workingman.

The democrats, for the first time in 27 years, succeeded in electing their state ticket; the state treasurer by a majority of 9847 and the superintendent of public instruction by 34,042.

The causes which led to this result have been variously attributed to the passage by a republican congress of the so-called McKinley tariff bill, the agitation of the compulsory education law, and general dissatisfaction with the national administration. It was certainly presuming a great deal upon the power of party organization to precipitate an issue of so great importance as an entirely new tariff-law upon the people, with only a three-weeks' canvass in which to counteract the unfavorable impressions created against it by the opposition. Whether true or not, the argument that it would induce high prices so industriously circulated against it, both during the pendency of the bill and after its passage, had their undoubted effect. But whether it was unwise tariff legislation, the adverse vote of many republican farmers, the indifference of others, or the revolt of a portion of the German republicans as shown in the vote against Edwards, the party suffered a still more disastrous reverse than in 1874, not only in Illinois, but throughout the country.

But although successful on the popular vote, the democrats,

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notwithstanding they elected their candidates in all of the close and doubtful senatorial districts carried by the republicans in 1886, failed to secure a majority of the legislature; the senate standing 27 republicans and 24 democrats; the house 73 republicans, 77 democrats, and three third-party members, candidates elected by the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Alliance—the democrats lacking two of a majority on joint-ballot, and the farmers holding the balance of power.*

The close of this History before the results of the eleventh census have been compiled and published must necessarily curtail those comparisons and contrasts of relative growth and improvements which the reader will be enabled, more satisfactorily, to make for himself when the data for the same shall have been brought more fully to light by the press. Enough, however, is already known to justify the statement that the hopes of the citizens of Illinois have been abundantly realized, and that the march of the Prairie State, in all those respects which go to make a commonwealth great and powerful, has been no less steadily onward and upward during the last decade than through the years which preceded it.

While the population of the Nation, as fixed by the last census, 62,622,250, is less than was generally anticipated, that of Illinois, reaching 3,818,536, has shown a greater relative increase in the last ten years—24.6 per cent—than from 1870 to 1880—21.18. She has grown faster, relatively, than New York or Pennsylvania; and has finally succeeded in outstripping Ohio in the race for the position of the third State in the American Union.

Chicago, her wonderful metropolis, by the legitimate annexation of the suburban cities and towns of Lake View, Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson, and Cicero, aggregating 128 square miles, and embracing a population of 225,000, is now a city of 1,099,133 inhabitants, having passed Philadelphia, her only rival, and ranking as the second city in the country.

Illinois' other chief cities have also shown a greater increase from 1880 to 1890 than during the previous ten years, as may be seen by the following comparison of the population of cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over for 1870, 1880, and 1890:

* For list of members, see page 1163.

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COMPARISON OF ILLINOIS' CITIES OF 10,000:

NAME	COUNTY	1870	1880	1890
Alton,	Madison,	8,665	8,975	10,294
Aurora,	Kane,	11,162	11,873	19,688
Belleville,	St. Clair,	8,146	10,683	15,361
Bloomington,	McLean,	14,590	17,180	20,484
Cairo,	Alexander,	6,267	9,011	10,324
Chicago,	Cook,	298,977	503,185	1,099,850
Danville,	Vermilion,	4,751	7,733	11,491
Decatur,	Macon,	7,161	9,547	16,841
E. St. Louis,	St. Clair,	5,644	9,185	15,169
Elgin,	Kane,	5,441	8,787	17,823
Freeport,	Stephenson,	7,889	8,516	10,189
Galesburg,	Knox,	10,158	11,437	15,264
Jacksonville,	Morgan,	9,203	10,927	12,935
Joliet,	Will,	7,263	11,657	23,264
Kankakee,	Kankakee,	——	5,651	9,025
La Salle,	La Salle,	——	7,847	9,855
Moline,	Rock Island,	4,166	7,800	12,000
Ottawa,	La Salle,	7,736	7,834	9,985
Peoria,	Peoria,	22,849	29,259	41,024
Quincy,	Adams,	24,052	27,268	31,494
Rockford,	Winnebago,	11,049	13,129	23,584
Rock Island,	Rock Isl.,	7,890	11,659	13,634
Springfield,	Sangamon,	17,364	19,743	24,963

Indeed, the increased growth of the State is mainly confined to her principal centres of population, 35 of the best agricultural counties showing a falling off in the number of inhabitants. This fact may be accounted for in various ways; many of those bred to the soil have emigrated toward the setting sun, influenced by the prospect of cheaper lands, taking with them the wives of their youth, there to build themselves homes in a new country, as did their fathers before them. Others, not content with the moderate enjoyments and gains derived from country and village homes, and attracted by the allurements of a city life with its constant whirl of excitement and its glittering promise of easily acquired wealth, have been drawn into the maelstrom of trade, manufactures, or the professions, the greater portion

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of whom, it is grievous to reflect, doomed to disappointment and utter failure, will swell the already-increasing ranks of the unfortunate, the unsuccessful, or the criminal classes.

Gratifying in most respects as has been the growth of the large cities of Illinois, that of her imperial metropolis by Lake Michigan has been the marvel of the world; and it is to its unprecedented expansion that Illinois owes her proud position of third in rank among the forty-four sovereign states of the Union.

The original plat of Chicago—only 60 years old on August 4, 1890—covered less than half a square mile. In 1835, with a population of 3265, it had grown to 2.55 square miles. When the city was incorporated, March 4, 1837, its area aggregated 11 square miles, and it could boast of 4179 inhabitants. Subsequent accessions, between the last-mentioned date and June 1, 1889, increased its area to 44 square miles. The suburban districts, amounting to 128 square miles, were then annexed—making a total city area of 172.24 square miles, extending 24 miles north and south, and from 4½ to 10½ miles east and west. While Chicago has not yet overtaken the other great cities of the world, numerically, she embraces a larger area than Berlin which has only 25 square miles, than Paris with 30, New York with 41½, or London with 123.

From 1876 to 1889, there were erected in the city 37,042 buildings, at a cost of $176,460,779, and covering a frontage of 172 miles. During the year 1890, not yet expired, 10,947 buildings, with a frontage of 48 miles, have been erected, the cost of construction being $47,407,149.

There are 2040 miles of sidewalk in the city, of which 286 were laid the past year. The total number of miles of streets is 2047, of which 578 are improved.*

The area of her magnificent parks is 1974 acres.

Thirty-four different railroad lines, controlling over 30,000 miles of road, enter the city with a trackage therein of 1090 miles; and the number of passenger-trains, which arrive and depart daily, is 960, as against 260 in 1880—thus constituting Chicago the greatest railway center on the continent.

* For these figures, the Author is chiefly indebted to the report for 1889, of Geo. F. Stone, secretary of the Board of Trade.

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Other comparisons, between 1880 and 1890, may be made as follows:

	1880	1890		1880	1890
Public schools, -	73	207	Theatres, -	10	24
Public-school teachers,	869	2800	Hotels, -	140	267
Banks, - - -	37	79	Steam fire-engines,	34	69
Fire dep't, employés,	369	917	Police, employés,	473	1870
Street railroads, miles,	140	387	Churches, -	187	317

The receipts of grain, flour, and provisions in 1889, were largely in excess of those of 1888; and the receipts of live-stock during the same year, valued at $203,331,924, was the highest in valuation of like receipts ever recorded.

The number of cattle received for the year ending October 1, 1890, was 3,563,000, and of hogs 7,265,000—in both cases breaking all former records; and the Union Stock-Yards is the largest live-stock market in the world.

Receipts also of meats, lard, butter, and hides, during this period, reached their maximum, while those of coal were much larger than in 1880.

Chicago is, also, the largest lumber market on the continent, over $80,000,000 being invested in the business, and a dock frontage of 12 miles being required along which to handle the product.

The manufactures of the city have arisen to a stupendous figure, as shown by the fact that in 1889 there were 3100 different firms or establishments, having an aggregate capital of over $134,000,000, employing 150,000 hands, who received as wages $84,500,000, and the total product of whose business was valued at over $450,000,000.*

The total assessed valuation of property, real and personal, in the city for 1879, was $117,970,035, and the tax levied $3,776,220; the valuation, in 1889, was $201,104,019, and the tax $6,326,651.

The bonded city-debt, $13,606,900, remains about the same as it was in 1872.

Turning from these grand aggregates, the small space left to this review will be given to the business of a few leading firms:

The firm of Armour and Company, of which Philip D.

* *Chicago Tribune's* review, January 1, 1890.

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Armour is the head, made sales, for the year ending October 1, 1890, amounting to the sum of $65,000,000. They slaughtered 1,450,000 hogs, 650,000 cattle, and 350,000 sheep. 7000 hands receive employment, to whom are paid as wages $3,500,000 per annum. Their buildings cover 50 acres, with a floor area of 140 acres. The statement of these facts suggests its own comment.

The dry-goods houses of Marshall Field and Company, wholesale and retail, do a business of over $30,000,000 per annum. Their granite building, erected for their wholesale trade at a cost of over $1,000,000, exclusive of the ground, is the finest structure of the kind in this or any other country. Their retail store, splendid and palatial in all of its appointments, employs 2000 hands, while 1500 are engaged in manufacturing.

The wholesale dry-goods firm of John V. Farwell and Company, established in 1855 and the oldest in the city, does a business amounting to $23,000,000 a year and employs 1400 hands.

The business of these two houses of princely merchants is not exceeded in New York or Philadelphia, and being large importers, they are as well known in London, Paris, and Berlin, as in Chicago.

The firm of D. B. Fisk and Company, wholesale dealers in millinery and straw goods, established in 1853, and the first west of the Alleghanies, is the largest of its kind in the world. They import extensively, employ 500 hands, and sell to the amount of $2,000,000 a year.

The Tobey Furniture Company, the largest retail furniture establishment in the West, if not in the United States, has customers from and ship its goods to 29 different states, including the cities of New York and even to London.

Perhaps the most important, widely known, as well as extensive manufacturing concern, is that of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of which Cyrus Hall McCormick, jr. is the president. Established here in 1848, and now located on the south branch of the Chicago River, with a fourth of a mile of dockage, it has steadily grown up to the present time. The number of machines manufactured, during the past season was 120,000, including harvesters, binders, reapers, and mowers,

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and the number of hands employed at the works is 2000. Their books show that 10,782 cars of freight were handled during the season ending August 1, 1890.

The soap manufactory of Jas. S. Kirk and Company, established in Utica, New York, in 1839, and removed to Chicago in 1859, and now conducted by the seven sons of the founder,* is also the largest in the world. They have over 800 employés, and sell their products—soap, perfumes, and glycerine—throughout America. Their annual production of soap is over 70,000,000 pounds.†

Chicago is also passing to the front in the business of publishing, especially in the printing of books sold only by subscription, and text-books, globes, and novelties, for public and higher schools. The firms of S. C. Griggs and Company, established in 1848, and publishers of Ford's "History of Illinois," in 1853; and the Fergus Printing Company, established in 1840 by Robert Fergus, publishers of the noted "Fergus Historical Series," are still, Jan. 1, 1891, engaged in business. The leading firms at present are Alexander C. McClurg and Company, and Rand, McNally and Company; the former is also the largest book and stationery house in the United States, and through its senior member, Gen. McClurg, himself a writer of no mean ability, has done much to encourage and promote home talent.

* James Smith Kirk died South Evanston, Illinois, June 16, 1886, aged 68; born Glasgow, Scotland, September 11, 1818.

† In view of these figures, it will be interesting to turn to a picture of the city by Governor John Reynolds in his work entitled "Sketches of the Country," published at Belleville, in 1854. After speaking of its growth from 1840 to 1853, from a population of 4479 to 60,652, he remarks: "All the elements of greatness and grandeur of Chicago are in progress, and will ultimately produce the result as above stated: that the Garden City will be one amongst the greatest emporiums in the Union. * Within this city, there are 159 miles of planked sidewalks, and 27 of planked streets. And also the young city can boast of four miles of wharfs, and six miles of sewers already put down. * * Omnibuses, with all other improvements, have found their way into the city, 18 are in daily operation, and make 408 trips in the day. The whole omnibus corps travel in a day 802 miles.

"Gas is used in this city to a great amount, and a company is organized with a capital of $207,400 to furnish it. This is another evidence," remarks the quaint old governor, "that the people of Chicago prefer light to darkness. Five miles and 2978 feet of large gas-pipes have been laid under ground in this city the last year, and the total of the smaller pipes laid throughout the city is 13 miles and 638 feet. * * [Pages 129–30.]

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Illinois, which was the seventh in 1880, now ranks as the fourth in her iron-and-steel industries, and is only surpassed by Pennsylvania in the production of Bessamer steel.

The first place among the influences which have been at work to produce these great results in Illinois must be conceded to the press, which has stimulated the enterprise, quickened the energies, and encouraged the ambition of her citizens. Their determination to reach the front has been kept steadily in view, and every hindering cause deprecated. No city, indeed, in the Union can boast a more able and aggressive daily press than that of Chicago; while the management of her weekly papers, in their several religious, commercial, and literary departments, is equally distinguished. The growth of journalism in Illinois has kept, indeed, more than fully abreast of the State's development, the press having formed one of the chief factors and exponents of its expansion.

The five papers—all weekly—in 1824, which had increased to 14 in 1834, had grown to 107 in 1850, including several dailies. In 1870, the number had risen to 505, embracing periodicals; and, in 1880, it had grown to 900; and, in 1890, to 1200—of these, 300 are classed as republican in politics, 170 as

"Ninety-two trains enter and leave the city each day except Sunday. There are more than 1000 miles of railroad now completed in this State, almost all of which have their termini in this city. [Page 121.]

"The assessed real and personal property for Chicago, for 1853, was $16,841,831, and the city tax $135,662.

"Like all the branches of industry in the West, the manufactories of Chicago are advancing with astonishing rapidity. * Why can not this city become as famous for its manufactures as it is already for its extraordinary commerce?"

The governor describes several manufacturing establishments, and among them, he says, "Charles Cleaver, on the lake, south of the city, does a 'bully business,' manufacturing candles and soap. He imported last year 350 tons of rosin and soda.

"McCormick alone, the last year, manufactured 1500 reapers and sold them at $130 each, amounting in all to $195,000.

"The receipts of flour last year were 131,130 barrels, being 7000 more than in 1852. Wheat received was 1,687,465 bushels, corn 2,869,339 bushels. Lumber, 212,111,198 feet." [Page 142.]

The governor remarks, on page 120, with prophetic vision, "And I deem it not a wild prediction to say, when the West contains 20,000,000 of inhabitants, Chicago will then embrace 1,000,000 of souls within her limits."

If the governor could have beheld the gigantic strides which the Garden City was destined to make from that time to the present, his vocabulary of adjectives would have been exhausted.

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democratic, and 335 as independent. The remainder are devoted to commerce, literature, the professions, or are the organs of churches or special societies. One fourth of the entire number are published in Chicago.

The oldest paper is the *State Journal* at Springfield, established in 1831—the *Jacksonville Journal* having been founded about the same time. These, with the *Galena Gazette* issued in 1834 the *State Register* first published at Vandalia in 1835 by William Walters, and removed with the capital to Springfield in 1839, and the *Alton Telegraph* established by Richard M. Treadway and Lawson A. Parks in 1836, have all been uninterruptedly published to the present time.

The *State Journal* is organized with Clarence R. Paul as president and editor-in-chief, and Harry F. Dorwin as secretary and business manager. Henry W. Clendenin is president and general manager of the *Register* Company, and Thomas Rees, treasurer.

Among those associated with the early press in central Illinois who stand out prominently in that connection and who have achieved more than a local fame, not heretofore mentioned in that connection, are Hooper Warren, Rev. John M. Peck, John Bailhache, Robert Blackwell, Robert Goudy, George T. Brown, Charles H. Lanphier, George Walker, Edward L. Baker, Wm. H. Bailhache, John G. Nicolay, John W. Merritt, Edward L. Merritt, David L. Phillips, Thomas W. S. Kidd, Enoch Emery, John H. Oberly, and the veteran, Paul Selby, who has been continuously identified with the press as an editorial writer for nearly forty years.

The earliest paper published in Chicago was the *Chicago Democrat*, the first number of which bears the date of November 23, 1833. Its founder and proprietor was John Calhoun, a native of New York. In 1836, he sold the paper to John Wentworth, whose name thenceforward became identified with Illinois journalism in all that tended to make it progressive and independent, who continued it until July 27, 1861, when he transferred the subscription list to the *Tribune*.

The *Chicago American*, established June 8, 1835, by Thomas O. Davis, was the second paper in Chicago and the first paper in the State to issue a daily edition, which it did on April 9,

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1839, being then edited by Wm. Stuart of Binghamton, New York. The *American* was succeeded October 24, 1842, by the *Chicago Express*, William H. Brackett editor and proprietor, continuing until April 20, 1844; when on April 22, 1844, the first number of the *Chicago Daily Journal* was issued, of which paper Richard L. Wilson was editor. About 1852, it became an evening paper. The *Chicago Evening Journal* was incorporated July, 1873, by Charles L. Wilson, Henry W. Farrar, and John R. Wilson. Charles L. Wilson died March 9, 1878, two years later, the paper was leased to Shuman and Wilson, and eighteen months later John R. Wilson bought the controlling interest. Gov. Shuman retired from the editorial management about two years before his death.

The *Chicago Commercial Advertiser*, weekly, was established Oct. 11, 1836, by Hooper Warren; and lived about one year.

The Tribune, the first newspaper of this name in America, appeared in Chicago April 4, 1840. Edward George Ryan, subsequently chief-justice of Wisconsin, was the editor while it existed—about eighteen months.

The *Quid Nunc*, the first penny daily west of the Alleghanies, was commenced July 5, 1842, by Ellis and Fergus, printers and publishers; David S. Griswold, editor; and was issued only a short time.

The *Democratic Advocate and Commercial Advertiser*, weekly, commenced February 3, 1844, by Ellis and Fergus, printers and publishers; editor, James Curtiss—mayor of Chicago in 1847. It ceased to exist January, 1846.

On May 20, 1844, appeared the first number of the *Gem of the Prairie*, weekly, of which Kiler Kent Jones and Jas. Sterling Beach were the editors and proprietors.

The *Chicago Tribune*, reviving the name which had first appeared in Chicago in 1840, was established July 10, 1847, by James Kelly, Joseph K. C. Forrest, and John E. Wheeler. *The Gem*, after several changes, was purchased by and for a time was the weekly edition of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* was the first paper to arrange, on December 6, 1849, for the daily receipt and publication of telegraphic dispatches. Joseph Medill from Cleveland, Ohio, became a part proprietor in June, 1855, and Dr. Charles H. Ray and Alfred Cowles in

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July, 1855. The *Democratic Argus*, daily and weekly, established August 12, 1850, by S. D. McDonald and Company —the company being Judge Ebenezer Peck, was sold to John Locke Scripps from Rushville, Illinois, and William Bross, and on September 16, 1852, they issued the first number of the *Democratic Press*, which was consolidated with the *Tribune* in 1858, and for a time was called the *Press and Tribune*. This union brought together what was undoubtedly the ablest corps of editorial writers and managers, at that time, or since, combined on any single paper in the country. Of these, Joseph Medill, the editor and principal owner of the *Tribune*, and still wielding the pen of a master, alone survives.

The dates of the establishment of other leading daily papers now existing in Chicago, with the names of their founders and proprietors, are as follows:

The *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, the most influential German paper in the Northwest, was established in April, 1848, by Robert B. Hoeffgen, Arno Voss being the editor. It was at first issued as a weekly paper, and changed to a daily upon the assumption of the editorial management by George Schneider in 1851. In 1861, Lorenz Brentano became owner of the paper, who sold an interest therein to Anton C. Hesing in 1862. Hesing became sole proprietor in 1867, and retained the chief management and control until it was transferred to his son, Washington Hesing, who is still at its head.

The *Chicago Times* was founded, Aug. 20, 1854, by James W. Sheahan, Isaac Cook, and Daniel Cameron. In 1861, Wilbur F. Storey became the principal owner and manager, and so continued until his death in 1884. Since that date, the paper has passed through various vicissitudes previous to the present management's obtaining control.

The *Inter Ocean*, which succeeded to the press-franchises and patronage of the *Chicago Republican*, was established, in 1872, by J. Young Scammon; Wm. Penn Nixon was its first general manager, assisted in the editorial department by E. W. Halford and Gilbert A. Pierce. Frank W. Palmer became its principal editor in 1873. A reorganization of the directory was effected in 1875, when Dr. Oliver W. Nixon was elected president and William Penn Nixon controlling manager, and they remain at the head of the paper to the present time.

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The *Neue Freie Presse*, an independent German daily, published morning and evening, was established in 1871.

The *Chicago Daily News* was founded by Melville E. Stone, Dec. 25, 1875; Victor F. Lawson became controlling owner and business manager the following year. Stone continued to be the editor-in-chief until 1888, when he transferred his interest to Lawson, who is now the sole proprietor. The paper comprises two distinct publications, the *Morning News* and the *Evening News*, each with its own editorial staff, and the two papers combined issue eight different editions daily.

The *Chicago Herald* was established in May 10, 1881, by the Chicago Herald Company—Frank W. Palmer, James W. Scott, A. M. Jones, and Daniel Shepard — as a stalwart-republican paper, with Frank W. Palmer as editor, and James W. Scott, secretary and treasurer, and business manager. It was the successor of the *Daily Telegraph*, founded in 1878, and managed by William T. Collins, formerly of Winchester, Illinois. In the spring of 1883, John R. Walsh bought the controlling interest in the company, when Martin J. Russell became the editor, who was succeeded in 1887 by Horatio W. Seymour. The paper now is democratic, owned by Walsh and Scott alone.

The *Chicago Evening Post*, controlled by John R. Walsh and Jas. W. Scott, who own the stock, was established May 1, 1890.

The evening papers of the city, besides the *Journal*, *News*, and *Post*, are the *Mail*, and the *Globe*.

Notwithstanding the giant strides taken by Illinois in material progress—in commerce, agriculture, and manufactures; despite her advance in education; and although the influence of her voice in the national councils has grown until her delegates in both houses of congress stand in the foremost rank, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that in the world of letters she has by no means overtaken the older commonwealths of the East. During the war, her troops were among the most valiant, her generals—notably "the old commander,"—the most renowned; in the learned professions not a few of her sons have attained national, and some of them world-wide fame; in the money markets of two continents, her credit stands unquestioned and unassailable; yet she has given to the world no author of commanding influence and few of national reputation.

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Various causes may be assigned for the existence of this fact. In every new community, the brain power is necessarily exercised in the direction of the accomplishment of material, as contradistinguished from intellectual, results. The first struggle of a new state, as of man, is for subsistence; its next for competence. Not until these two ends have been attained, does the mind turn toward less utilitarian fields in which talent, as well as genius, seeks to find vent. In a community recently formed, where a bare existence is the "chief end of man," mere thinkers, whose thought turns itself toward no present practical result, are, not unjustly, regarded as dreamers and drones. And as population grows and wealth increases, thought finds a more remunerative market in the fields of practical research than in those of abstract speculation, on the one hand, or of imaginative flights on the other. In other words—in a fresh settlement, the plough is worth more than the pen; in a young city, the expert accountant rises to prosperity, while the *savant* starves in a garret.

Yet, even in the early history of the State, there were not wanting men like James Hall, whose *Illinois Monthly Magazine* compared favorably, in point of painstaking research, of variety of matter, and of grace of diction, with similar magazines in older and better settled localities. To the name of Judge Hall, in addition to other writers already mentioned, may be added that of John L. Mc Connel, a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, whose series of novels and sketches, especially his "Western Characters or Types of Border Life," published in 1850–3, attracted wide attention, and were favorably received by the critics.

It may be asserted, however, without successful controversion that, even in these later days, no western writer not connected more or less closely with journalism, has been able to earn a livelihood by his pen. No Illinois author, certainly, has ever received from a single work, any financial return adequate to the time, research, thought, and labor involved in its preparation. It is true that certain books of ephemeral reputation and doubtful value have made fortunes for their publishers, but the fact remains that Illinois has produced but few works which may properly classed in the category of standard literature.

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The general reading public of the West is not yet sufficiently and keenly alive to the value of literary works of high merit. The sense of discrimination is lacking. Over and over again, the *imprimatur* of a well-known publishing house serves, like charity, to "cover a multitude of [literary] sins." Even periodical literature languishes in the West, if it be of local origin. The "great magazines" are able to "point with pride" to the vast proportions of their subscription lists in Chicago alone. Yet the encouragement held out to writers, who are peculiarly identified with local and home production, is of the most languid and half-hearted sort.

Illinois, however, is not without men of letters, whose contributions would adorn any periodical in the land. These writers, nevertheless, find themselves compelled, as a rule, to seek a market for the product of their pens in eastern cities rather than in the metropolis of their own State. Why should not Chicago and its tributary territory afford support to a distinctively literary journal of the highest order of excellence? The legal and medical professions have their journals, which command the attention of the entire country. The weekly issues of the religious press rank with the best publications of that description in the land. Trade-journalism finds there some of the best and most widely-circulated exponents of commercial interests. Why should not the guild of authors "go and do likewise?"

Among distinctively Illinois authors, whose works have found a permanent and honored place in literature, may be mentioned, as the oldest in the field of historical research, next to Judge James Hall and John M. Peck, the name of Henry Brown, who wrote the first history of the State in 1844. Perhaps the foremost name of those who followed him is that of Isaac Newton Arnold, whose "Life of Lincoln," "Lincoln and Slavery," and "Life of Benedict Arnold," are regarded as standard works.

Elihu B. Washburne, in addition to his able editorial work upon the "Edwards Papers" and "History of Edwards County," was also the author of a life of Governor Coles; his most elaborate work being "Recollections of a Minister to France."

John G. Nicolay and John Hay, who, notwithstanding their long official residence at Washington, may well be claimed as

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citizens of Illinois, the State of their early manhood and start in life, have gained well-merited fame as the authors of the great work "Abraham Lincoln, a History," as well as for other valuable contributions to history and literature.*

Edward Gay Mason has made many valuable contributions to the early history of Illinois, a branch of study of which he has made a specialty. Among these are "Illinois in the 18th Century," "Kaskaskia and its Parish Records," and papers on La-Salle, the first settlers of Chicago, and "The Story of James Willing — An Episode of the Revolution." He is also the editor of "Early Chicago and Illinois," published by the Chicago Historical Society, of which he is president, having succeeded E. B. Washburne, who followed Isaac N. Arnold.

George P. Upton, who has been known for many years as an author, besides his editorial work on the *Chicago Tribune* and contributions to the press under the pseudonyme of "Peregrine Pickle," has risen to a higher plane in the field of technical literature through his biographies of Haydn, Wagner, and Liszt, and his four volumes upon the standard operas, and other musical works.

John W. Foster, a long time resident of Chicago,† was a distinguished geologist, and his works, "The Mississippi Valley, its Physical Geography," and "Prehistoric Races of the United States," have found an honored place upon the shelves of the best libraries in the United States and Great Britain.

Elias Colbert, also a writer on the *Chicago Tribune*, is the author of those valuable scientific works, "Astronomy with the Telescope," "Star Studies," and also a "History of Chicago."

William Mathews, a resident of Chicago from 1856 to 1880, and for many years professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Chicago, is the author of those well-known and popular works, "Getting on in the World"—reprinted in London, and translated into Swedish and Magyar—"The Great Conversers," "Words, their Use and Abuse," and "Hours with Men and Books," and several others of equal merit.

Dr. William F. Poole, the Nestor of western librarians, in

* In a note to the author, Mr. Nicolay says, "The title of citizen of Illinois is one of which I have always been proud, and have no present wish to change."

† Where he died in June, 1873.

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addition to his great work of "An Index to Periodical Literature," is the author of many valuable and scholarly papers illustrating western history, notably "The West" contributed to Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," "The Ordinance of 1787," and "Anti-Slavery Opinions before the Year 1800."

Bishop Samuel Fallows, distinguished as a soldier, divine, and scholar, has added to his fame by the authorship of his valuable works of reference entitled "Supplementary Dictionary," "Handbook of Abbreviations," and "A Complete Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms."

Benjamin F. Taylor was not only a popular war-correspondent of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, and contributor to war-literature in his "Campaign and Field" and "Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain," but is better known as the author of "The World on Wheels," and as a poet of rare genius and great versatility.

Franc B. Wilkie, for many years a leading editorial writer on the *Chicago Times*, has done some very strong work under the *nom de plume* of "Polutio," and is the author of valuable studies in his "Walks about Chicago" and his "History of the Great Conflagration."

Other writers, not heretofore mentioned, who have contributed carefully-prepared volumes relating to the history of the West and Chicago, may be mentioned as follows: Mrs. John H. Kinzie, author of "Wau-Bun;" John S. Wright, Henry H. Hurlbut, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the "blind preacher; Hiram W. Beckwith, Rufus Blanchard, L. D. Ingersoll, Rev. James B. McClure, and George S. Phillips—"January Searle."

In the domain of fiction and poetry, while the number of those who have plumed their wings for ambitious flights is legion, but few can be said to have reached the lofty height at which they had aimed.

Eugene Field, widely known as one of the wittiest writers on the western press, has found an appreciative public for his two volumes a "Little Book of Profitable Tales," and a "Little Book of Western Verse." They have attracted not only admiring readers in this country but have been approvingly read and reviewed in Europe.

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Major Joseph Kirkland, literary editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, has achieved success in his three stories "Zury," "Phil," and "The Captain of Company K." At present, he is engaged upon an historical work, "The Story of Chicago," to appear in 1891.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood has struck a popular chord in her novels, "The Romance of Dollard," the "Story of Tonty," and the "Lady of Fort St. Johns," illustrating the romantic period of the old French *regime* in a style singularly picturesque and graceful.

Among other authors, aside from those who have distinguished themselves as writers upon subjects connected with their professions of the law, medicine, and theology, whose works either already have achieved or are destined to acquire a reputation not ephemeral in its character, may be named the following: David Swing, Carter H. Harrison, William H. Bushnell, Wm. Henry Smith, Van Buren Denslow, John J. Lalor, Chas. H. Ham, William S. B. Matthews, Opie P. Reed, John McGovern, Eugene A. Hall, Elwyn A. Barron, Stanley Waterloo, Fred. H. Hall, Harry B. Smith, W. D. Eaton, George M. McConnel, Col. Frederick C. Pierce, John F. Finerty, Mrs. Hattie Tyng Griswold, Gen. John Basil Turchin, Howard L. Conard, Henry G. Cutler, Mrs. Celia P. Woolley, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, Alice B. Stockham, Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, Mary Allen West, Ida Scott Taylor, Elizabeth S. Kirkland, Helen E. Starrett, and Frank Gilbert.

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CHAPTER XLIX.

The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments—Politics and Politicians—Party Management—Election Statistics.

WITH one exception, the record of the executive administrations of the state government of Illinois has been of a character alike satisfactory to the people and creditable to the occupants of the gubernatorial chair.

In the early days, when the first constitution proved adequate to the needs of a primitive people, candidates for official honors were selected on the score of availability, rather than because of intellectual qualifications or broad influence. Among the governors of those days, only Edwards and Reynolds made any pretensions to oratory Since 1856, however, nominees for this office have been chosen from among the leading—although not always the most distinguished—members of the respective political parties. Of the fifteen chief executives chosen by the people, ten have been lawyers, four farmers, and one a business man. None of them have been native Illinoisans, although Governors Reynolds and Ford, while born in Pennsylvania, came to this State in their early years. Matteson and Bissell first saw the light in New York. Of the rest, ten were natives of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, while one, French, traced his descent from New England's sturdy stock. All of them had been members of the legislature except Coles and Ford; Edwards having served in the general assembly of Kentucky. Nine have been members of congress. No scandal, impugning his personal integrity, has ever been attached to any governor of Illinois save Matteson. None of them, unless Matteson may have been an exception, ever made any money out of the office, having generally in fact left it poorer than when they entered upon its duties.

Under the first constitution, the duties of the office were light and easily performed; but they have gradually become more onerous as well as important with the growth of the State

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and the increase in the number of state-institutions and departmental bureaus, until at present they tax to the utmost the time, the ability, and the industry of the incumbent. The powers committed to the executive of passing upon all the laws enacted by the legislature, of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," of calling special sessions, of appointments to and removals from office, are large, and demand at times the exercise of the highest order of legal and executive talent.

Four of those elected to the office of lieutenant-governor have, in consequence of the resignation or death of the governor, succeeded to that position, namely: William L. D. Ewing, John Wood, John L. Beveridge, and John M. Hamilton.

The other offices of state, constituting the executive department, have generally been filled by men of high character and distinguished administrative ability, nearly all of whom under the last and present constitution have received a second nomination and election, which they had justly earned.

The offices of secretary of state and auditor, under the first constitution, were considered worthy the ambition of such men as Douglas, Trumbull, and Shields; but in later years they have been given to business men, the greater portion of whom would have been much better off today had they "kept out of politics."

In no other department of the state government have so many changes been effected as in the legislative. Under the first constitution, the general assembly had the selection of all the judges, the state treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, public printer, and prosecuting attorneys. To be a member of a body exercising so much power as this excited the aspirations of the most able and influential citizens in every county. Its sessions were attended by all the leading men of the State as interested on-lookers, or as applicants for positions for themselves, or for their friends, and the state capital became the focus of political interest and power. The national government, with which communication was so seldom and difficult, and the direct effect of whose laws was hardly ever felt by the people of the State, was virtually shut out of public notice by the predominating interest taken in the transactions of the state legislature.

The proceedings were simple and direct, as were the dresses

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and habits of the members. Much of the business was determined by action on petitions and resolutions. There were at first only seven committees, namely: those on the judiciary, finance, elections, petitions, propositions and grievances, militia, and internal improvements. Bills were introduced on motion for leave, and were sometimes negatived when their titles were made known. The change by which the law-making power is virtually controlled by committees has been gradual, yet complete. The rules of the thirty-sixth general assembly provide for forty-nine committees for the house and thirty-five for the senate. The appointment of these committees by the speaker, which work was formerly done within three days, now requires as many weeks. The chairmanships of certain committees, such as the judiciary, railroads, corporations, appropriations, insurance, printing, and others, are coveted by reason of the power which these positions confer. All bills introduced are now required to be printed and referred to "the proper committee" for consideration. They are in charge of the chairman, upon whom the duty of calling the committee together for agreeing upon a report devolves. He may hasten or retard its action at his pleasure; and only direct interference of the general body by resolution, the adoption of which may be difficult to secure, can compel action contrary to his own will. Woe be to that bill which falls into the hands of an unfriendly chairman, as an adverse or even delayed report from the committee generally kills it. Inexperienced members frequently become impatient over the failure of a committee to report upon their favorite measure, and are unable to find out what the matter is until they find their bill, though reported upon favorably, so far down on the calendar as to render its passage hopeless. Their eyes are then opened.

A bill in itself unobjectionable is also frequently delayed in committee by the preference given to more favored or important measures, or by its reference to a sub-committee which holds it back. Sometimes, indeed, when, after repeated failures to do so on request, a chairman has at length felt compelled to call his committee together to consider a particular bill, finding there is no other way to compass its defeat, he reports that the bill has been mislaid or lost—thus still practically controlling legislation.

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The committees on the judiciary and judicial department are the most important, and upon their proper constitution depends the hindrance or defeat of the many foolish, absurd, and vicious measures introduced. They should be the legislative charnel-houses of all bad bills; and their chairmen should be not only judicially-minded law-makers but incorruptible citizens. They ought to be appointed solely upon their merits and fitness for the position; but, instead of this, their selection is too often made dependent upon how many votes they can command in caucus to secure the nomination of the speaker. Their attitude with regard to contending factions in the party and the desirability of contributing to the success or failure of either, also not infrequently affect the result. Sometimes, indeed, in cases of sharp conflicts over the speakership, leading chairmanships have been "farmed out," by reason of which method of disposition, inefficient, if not incompetent, members have received the best places, to the exclusion of those possessing the necessary qualifications to fill them.

The lack of spoils to distribute, under the second constitution, and the reduced powers granted to the legislature, together with the vastly-increasing interests of internal growth, which occupied the attention of the people, caused a diminished attendance upon the sessions of the general assembly until the important question of corporation privileges brought about the era of special legislation. The lobby began to make its influence felt as early as 1855, and from that time until the adoption of the constitution of 1870 increased in power. The number of bills enacted into laws was in direct proportion to the influence which it exerted. That money was sometimes shamelessly used, as well as the promise of the rewards of office, there can be no doubt. Yet so carefully were the tracks of the go-betweens covered that but few of their transactions have ever come to light—really none of them in tangible form.

Under the admirable provision of our present constitution, prohibiting special legislation, venality has taken a new direction. The many rich and powerful corporations which have grown up in the State within the past few years are made the subject of attack by the introduction of propositions to impose certain legislative burthens upon them or in some way to restrict

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their power. In some instances, doubtless, meritorious amendments are intended, but more frequently the object of the author of the bill, if he acts with the majority and is influential, is a menace which can be satisfied only by the inducement of a consideration.

Perhaps the contrast between former general assemblies and those of the present is in no way more distinctly presented than in their personal composition. As a general thing, the best men of a district are not now, as in former years, selected—especially in the large cities. The leading lawyers, many of whom are the salaried attorneys of large corporations, or are in the enjoyment of a practice which will not admit of being neglected, find no longer any inducement to surrender their business for the equivocal honor of going to the legislature. Wealthy merchants, manufacturers, traders, large farmers and dealers in stock, are too much absorbed by the demands of an exacting occupation to devote either time or attention to the affairs of state, other than as they may personally affect them.

The influence of congressional enactments has been more directly felt in Illinois during the last two decades than ever before. This accession of influence may be attributed to several causes—the extension and improvement of transportation facilities have practically reduced the distance between the state and national capitals; the war of the rebellion demonstrated the necessity for a strong central authority; and the increase in the number of states has rendered more concentration of power in a federal head desirable for the facilitation of commerce, the adjustment of conflicting claims, and the advancement of the common good. Problems relating to trade, revenue, currency, taxation, and transportation are no longer confined, as regards either their discussion or their solution, to the contracted interests of any particular state. These considerations, in connection with the fact that general statutes have been enacted covering almost every conceivable subject, and that consequently little new legislation outside of appropriation bills is required, are urged by leading citizens as an excuse for their indisposition to legislative service. This leaves the field open—notably in the larger cities—to the occupation of ward politicians, small office-holders, and saloon-keepers, who seek political preferment either for themselves or their friends.

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Another noticeable feature in the composition of today's general assemblies consists in the proportion of members of foreign birth. Prior to the war, they could be numbered on the fingers of one hand, and were confined to those who had been long resident in the State and had become distinguished for their services. In the legislature of 1869, the number had increased to ten, while in that of 1875 it had arisen to twenty-eight, and in that of 1889 to thirty-three. At the same time, even this number is not out of proportion to the naturalized voters in the State, who naturally claim the right of selecting a fair share of representatives from their own class.

Although special legislation is now prohibited, the number of bills introduced is so large that only about one in ten has any chance of becoming a law. The most of these are in the nature of amendments, often very trifling ones, to existing statutes. Others are ventures in new fields or efforts toward additional restrictions upon corporations, by which the author expects to reap some personal advantage or to please his constituents, rather than to benefit the people of the State. A new member often presumes that it is essential to his influence in his district that his constituents shall frequently see his name in the papers, as the author of particular bills, whereas the greatest service he could render them, and his surest step toward fame, would be to refrain from posing as a would-be statesman.

Another notable contrast between legislatures of the present and those of the earlier periods is to be observed in the relative influence of speech-making. Formerly, the merits of a contested measure were fully and oftentimes eloquently discussed on the floor of both houses by the ablest talent the State could furnish. That time has gone by. Very little debate is now heard, and the speeches which are attempted are generally short and far from being rhetorical.

Before the days of the telegraph and daily press, the proceedings of the general assembly were only to be gathered from crude and incomplete letters published in weekly newspapers or from the member's own report on his return home; in which case, doubtless, the part taken by himself was not underestimated. Nowadays, in the voluminous reports furnished by reporters and special correspondents, the member is not only

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relieved from all trouble on this account but is frequently confronted with a record which he would have preferred to suppress. Indeed, the recollection that the eye of the reporter is upon him and that his action may be the subject of caustic criticism undoubtedly operates as a wholesome restraint upon the conduct of one who might otherwise be inclined entirely to "break over the traces." The correspondent himself is subject to surveillance, and is held to a strict account by his employer; but while there is abundant opportunity for false coloring, and a strong temptation toward misrepresentation in certain cases by a splenetic, disgruntled, or subsidized writer, the general tendency of legislative reports in leading newspapers is toward the support of laudable measures, the exposure of incompetency, and the checkmating of venality and corruption.

While it will doubtless be conceded that the legislators of a generation ago had a finer sense of honor and appreciated more highly the dignity of their position than their successors now do, whether their moral honesty was of a higher type than that of later days is, at least, questionable. The action of the third general assembly in the election contest of Shaw *versus* Hanson, by which a member was seated at the opening of the session for one purpose and replaced by his opponent at the close for another, was the consummation of a political outrage which has never since been paralleled in this State. Had the proceedings been subject to the censorship of the daily press, it could hardly have occurred. That the measure for internal improvements and the bill for the removal of the capital to Springfield could only have been passed by the tenth general assembly as the result of innumerable trades, there is no doubt, although the latter were made for the benefit of localities rather than of individual members.

While votes, in these early days, were susceptible to influence, transactions into which the use of money actually entered for personal benefit were unknown. Indeed, in a young community the temptation to offer or receive bribes was naturally far less than in later days, when the rapid development of material interests aroused a cupidity which only the possession of wealth could satisfy. What earlier members would have done when log-rolling came to be practised for pecuniary gain or political

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advancement, can be inferred only from what they did in analogous situations. The reflection, however, that notwithstanding the admitted increase of education, culture, and wealth, there has not been a corresponding improvement in either the morals or intellectual strength of our law-makers, is not flattering to the progress of the race.

In the earlier periods of the State's history, all those who expected to be at all distinguished in public life served a novitiate in the legislature if they could secure an election. Membership was regarded as the stepping-stone to political preferment, and the list embraced the names of Lincoln, Douglas, Browning, Kane, Robinson, Young, Mc Clernand, Mc Roberts, Shields, Semple, Trumbull, Reynolds, Bissell, Yates, Logan, Palmer, Richardson, Arnold, David Davis, Oglesby, and Cullom. While many of these were soon transferred to more important positions, others served during several sessions.

The honor of the longest service in the general assembly is equally divided between Andrew J. Kuykendall, a republican, of Vienna, Johnson County, and Thomas E. Merritt, a democrat, of Salem, Marion County—who each served through ten sessions. The period of service of the former extended from the thirteenth general assembly, 1842–3, to the thirty-second, 1881; and that of the latter from the twenty-sixth, 1869, to the thirty-sixth, 1889. Major Kuykendall was in the 13th and 14th house, and in the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 31st, and 32d senate. "Tom" Merritt, as he is familiarly called, served in the 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 35th, and 36th house, and in the 31st, 32d, 33d, and 34th senate.

Conrad Will of Jackson County, who served in the first nine general assemblies, and Lorenzo D. Whiting of Tiskilwa, Bureau County, whose service reached from the 26th house to the 34th senate, are entitled to the distinction of the longest continuous service—eighteen years each; and Whiting for the longest consecutive membership in the senate, having occupied a seat in that body from 1871 to 1887—sixteen years. Newton Cloud of Morgan County, also served eighteen years, beginning with the seventh house and ending with the twenty-seventh; forty years having elapsed between the first and last service.

It is a singular fact that two members bearing the same patro-

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nymic, Archer, and nearly the same christian names, William B., from Clark County (1824 to 1848), and William R., from Pike County (1861 to 1887), should have each served the same number of years—sixteen, partly in the senate and partly in the house. George Churchill, of Madison, also served sixteen years beginning with the third house.

Norman B. Judd of Cook County, served sixteen years, 1844 to 1860, continuously in the senate, as did John H. Addams of Stephenson, from 1855 to 1871. James Herrington, of Geneva, Kane County, and Elijah M. Haines, of Waukegan, Lake County —but whose place of business was in Chicago—life-long antagonists yet life-long friends, each served through eight sessions of the house; the latter being a member of the thirty-sixth general assembly at the time of his decease, April 25, 1889, the former in July, 1890, following him to the roll-call in the "undiscovered country."

Among the earlier members, Zadoc Casey served eight years —four sessions—in the house, and, including his term of three years as lieutenant-governor—having resigned before its expiration—nine years in the senate, making an entire service of seventeen years; he also served ten years in the lower house of congress. Gov. Casey, William L. D. Ewing, and Alexander M. Jenkins were the only members who had the honor of presiding, at different times, over both the house and senate. Joseph Gillespie from Madison County, afterward for many years a judge of the circuit-court, served twelve years in the senate and two in the house; John Henry of Morgan, six years in the house and eight in the senate, John Harris of Macoupin, the same period—each seven sessions. Henry H. Evans of Aurora, Kane County, and Charles E. Fuller of Belvidere, Boone County, will each also have served fourteen years consecutively at the completion of their present terms in the senate. Samuel Alexander of Union, Edwin B. Webb of White, and Peter Warren of Shelby, each served twelve years.

John McLean and William L. D. Ewing were each three times elected speaker of the house, and James Semple, Shelby M. Cullom, Franklin Corwin, and Elijah M. Haines, twice each.*

* The family of Smiths leads numerically all others having 32 members; the Jones' follow with 23, while the Brown's and Davis' tie at 21 each. The Miller's and

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The longest continuous session of the general assembly was that of the twenty-seventh—293 days; the shortest, that of the first—37 days.

As suggested in another place, many of the legislative evils of the State have arisen from the unlimited length of the sessions of the assembly. No satisfactory reason can be urged in favor of long sessions and all experience contradicts either their necessity or value. The reform most needed in this State is the adoption of a constitutional amendment restricting the length of sessions to one hundred days.

The proper constitution of the judicial department has engrossed the attention of the best minds in each of the three constitutional conventions of the State. When the article in the first constitution, relating to the supreme court, was adopted, although the principle of life tenures was recognized, so careful were the delegates that the rights of the people might not be jeopardized in the selections made, on account of the small number of lawyers then in the State from whom to choose, that it was provided that a new election should be held by the legislature in 1825. After this period, they held their offices during good behavior, as did also the circuit-judges, subsequently created.

The four supreme judges, first elected, performed circuit-court duties until 1824, when they were relieved by the appointment of five circuit-court judges. This arrangement, however, lasted only until January, 1827, when the latter office was abolished and the supreme-court judges resumed their circuit duties. In January, 1829, a circuit-judge was elected by the general assembly to hold court on the north side of the Illinois River. In 1835, a law was passed providing for the election of five circuit-judges, in addition to the one already appointed, who should hold the several circuit-courts, and once more relieve the supreme bench from the performance of that duty.

In 1841, the judiciary was reorganized by the repeal of the circuit-court act, the new law providing for the election by the legislature of five additional associate justices of the supreme

Moore's are not far behind with 19 each. Then come the Allen's with 18, the Johnson's and Thompson's with 14 each; Wilson's 15, Campbell's and Walker's 13, Green's and White's 12, Marshall's 11, and Adams' 10.

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court, who, together with the chief-justice and associates then in office, were once more required to hold the circuit-courts. This system continued until the adoption of the constitution of 1848.

This method of election by the people was adopted in the constitutions of 1848 and 1870, a change which has worked to the satisfaction of the electors; as has also the division of the duties of the supreme and circuit-judges, and the lengthening of the term of the former from six to nine years. No scandals have been connected with the judiciary department under either of these constitutions. The provision that the judicial elections shall be held at a different date from those for the other offices has tended to separate them from party politics, and no sharp contests, upon the usual dividing lines, have ever occurred. The judges selected have been of high character and eminent legal ability.

Among all those who served under the first constitution, the name of Samuel Drake Lockwood stands out conspicuously as that of the *beau-ideal* jurist. Tall and spare in form, graceful in bearing, with hair turned nearly white before he was fifty, although he lived to be eighty-five, with a high forehead, and features strongly marked with lines of thought, care, and feeling, his aspect was at once benevolent, venerable, and intellectual. His appearance on the bench was the very personification of dignity, learning, and judicial acumen.

His charges to grand-juries were preserved and served for years as models to his successors. Delivered in a voice clear and musical and with impressive force, they fell upon his auditors, comprising the best citizens of a county, with oracular effectiveness. The following extract from one of them will fully justify the estimate in which they were held:

"To your hands are committed the peace, good government, and safety of society. The manner in which you perform the duties appertaining to your station will evidence the regard you possess for the laws of your country and the happiness of your fellow-men; for without your intervention, no violator of the penal laws of the country, however high-handed may be his crime, can be brought to justice. In performing this duty, you should exercise great vigilance and circumspection. Vigilance, that every offender may be brought to meet the punishment his crime deserves; and circumspection, that no person be

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charged with a crime of which he is not guilty. Hence you will perceive that your duty requires you not only to see that the great interests of society be not trampled under foot by the lawless, with impunity, but that you are also to be a shield to protect the innocent from the false accusations of the malicious and unprincipled. Your duty is, therefore, one of great importance and delicacy; but it ought, nevertheless, to be discharged fearlessly and according to the dictates of a good conscience.

Although it is true if an accusation is false, the accused will be acquitted by a traverse jury, yet a person, however innocent and fair his character may be, can not be indicted for a crime without sustaining some injury to that character and some loss of property. Many who have heard of the indictment may not hear of the acquittal. His own and his family's feelings are frequently tortured with anxiety and apprehension, and his defence must necessarily involve him in considerable expense. Whenever, therefore, you are satisfied that a charge originates in malice and falsehood, you ought to reject it.

"I would not, however, have you let a bare fact that the charge is false and malicious deter you from finding an indictment when your judgment is convinced that the accused is guilty. Exercise your reason upon the testimony given in before you. If upon investigation, you are convinced that a crime has been committed, and that the accused is the perpetrator, it would then become criminal in you not to find a bill. As only the testimony on the part of the people is proceeded before you, it ought to be strong enough to induce you, if you were sitting as a traverse jury, to find a verdict of guilty. * The great object in prosecuting and punishing men for their crimes is twofold: first, to reform the guilty; secondly, to deter those who are yet innocent, by the punishment that they see will inevitably be inflicted upon them, if they do not abstain from committing similar offences.

"But, gentlemen, the laws may define crime, grand-juries may indict, petit-juries may convict, and the arm of justice may inflict the punishment due; still mankind will be vicious, and offences will continue to afflict and mar the peace of society. Does not the law, then, contain within itself sufficient energy and power to suppress and eradicate crime? It is, gentlemen, a melancholy truth that it does not. Is there, then, no means within the power of man to greatly diminish, if not wholly suppress, the commission of vicious and criminal acts? Yes, gentlemen, such can be done." The judge then proceeds to admonish the jury against the "predominant vice of intemperance, which is hurrying such great numbers into crime, ruin, and the grave." He describes its evils at length, of whose

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existence, he remarks, "every court-yard, every election, almost every public gathering, every docket of the court, is pregnant with evidence as strong as proofs from Holy writ," and recommends "total abstinence" as the one great remedy for its wrongs.

Judge Lockwood's circuit, the old first, was the most difficult of all others to preside in because of the unequaled ability and fighting qualities of the bar. With Lamborn and Douglas, Judge Logan, Baker, Hardin, Lincoln, McConnel, Judge Wm. Brown, and David A. Smith, for its leading members, every issue joined was bitterly contested. There was no advantage known to the law by way of demurrers, amendments, and jeofails, special pleas, continuances, and changes of venue, which was not legitimately invoked in behalf of a client.

The most exciting cases, aside from those on the criminal docket, were often appeals from justices of the peace, or trials of the right of property, involving originally only a small sum, but becoming important by the large amount of accruing costs, and the party-feeling engendered in the neighborhood where they arose. The best lawyers on the circuit were employed in such cases, and they turned the full light of their genius, wit, and eloquence upon their development.

In one of these cases,* in Pike County, involving the ownership of a horse, in which there had been several hung juries and mistrials, a novel proceeding occurred. Twenty witnesses, at least, on one side declared on their oaths that the horse was a three-year-old and belonged to the plaintiff, and an equal number with equal positiveness testified that he was a four-year-old and belonged to the defendant. Col. Baker represented the former and Gen. Hardin the latter. When the evidence was all in, the attorney for the plaintiff proceeded to address the jury in his inimitable manner. After opening the case, he proceeded to say that so certain was he that the horse belonged to his client that he was perfectly willing for the jury—all farmers—to make a personal inspection of the animal, and bring in the verdict without further argument. He had no idea that such a proposition would be entertained, or if agreed to that the court would sanction it. But Gen. Hardin knew more about horses if not about law than Col. Baker did, and the colonel had no

* Witnessed by the author.

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sooner finished his sentence making the strange proposal than up jumped Hardin and said, "All right, colonel, that's fair, and we agree to abide by the result. By leave of the court, we will proceed to make the inspection." Judge Lockwood said such a course was unprecedented, but if both parties were willing to settle the case in that way, as it seemed impossible to determine it from the evidence of witnesses, the court would interpose no objection. It would not have done for Baker to back out, although he began to fear he had made a mistake, and so all parties and the jury filed out of the court-room and paid their respects to the colt, upon viewing which the jury at once agreed that it belonged to the defendant, and so decided.

Judge John Dean Caton, in his "Early Illinois," contributed to the Chicago *Legal News*, tells of another similar case in regard to a calf, where the evidence of identity was equally conflicting, whereupon the owner introduced both the cow and calf to establish his claim. He showed that when the calf was turned in with the cow it at once rushed up to her and commenced sucking, the cow not only permitting this but caressing and licking the calf as if greatly pleased to see it again. This evidence appeared to be conclusive, but the other side brought forward witnesses who testified that that cow would allow any calf to suck her, and always manifested equal parental affection for every calf she met! The difficulty of arriving at a correct verdict in such a case can be imagined.

Josiah Lamborn was one of the most able, untiring, yet merciless prosecutors that ever lived. In his anxiety to add another scalp to his belt, he sometimes allowed himself to be carried so far as to jeopardize his own. This happened in the celebrated case of the people against Archibald and William Trailer for the murder of "old man" Fisher, who had been last seen in their company. One circumstance after another was brought to light, pointing unmistakably, as it appeared, to his taking off by the Trailers, one of whom, Henry, was privately examined by Lamborn, and upon being told that the only way to save his life was to make a full confession did so, giving the particulars of the killing and subsequent robbery. The Trailers had always been regarded as good and reputable citizens, and

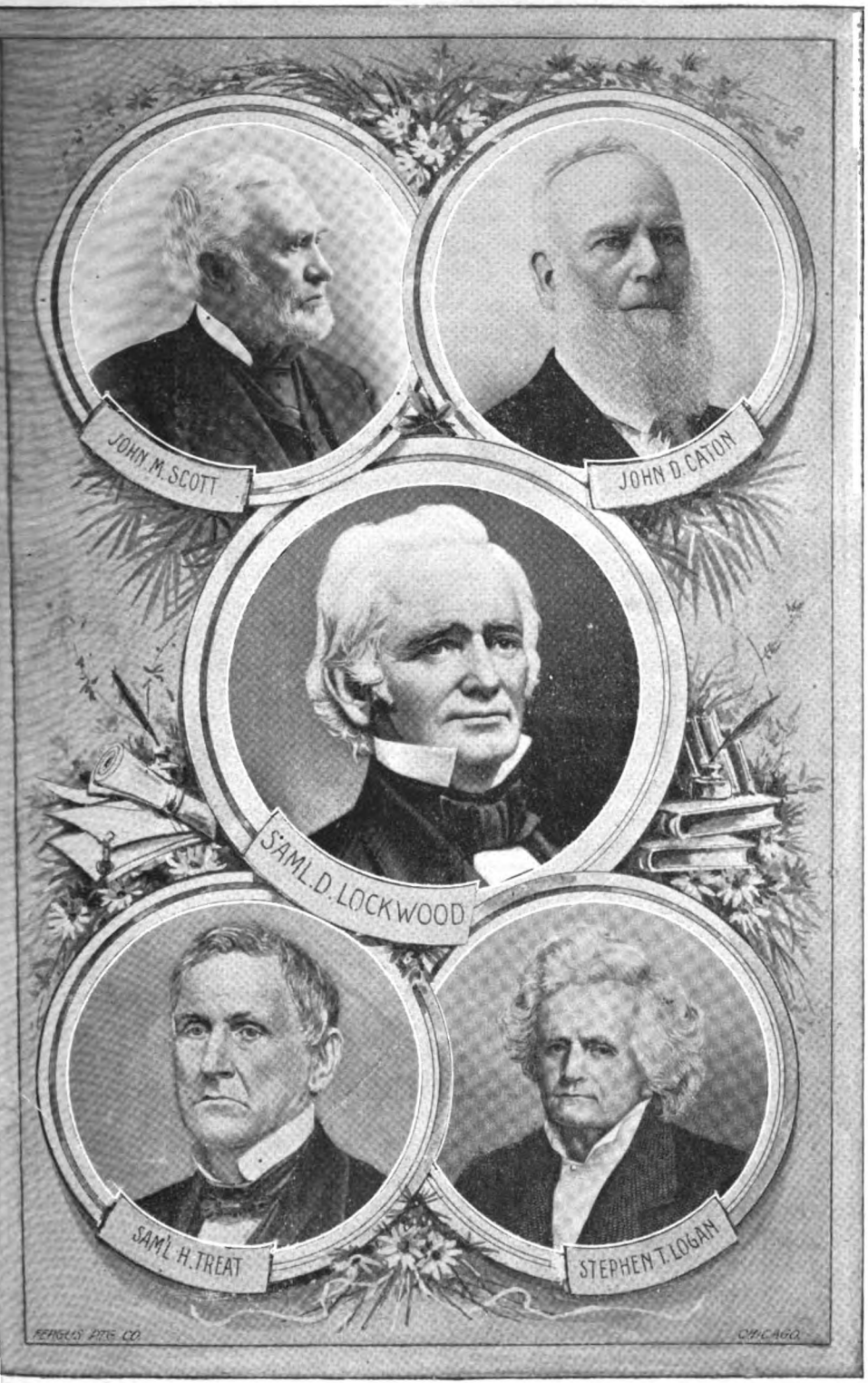
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such a charge was astounding to the people of Springfield, who could hardly believe it. Yet the unexplained circumstances seemed to justify it. The trial came on, and the testimony presented made a case so strong against Archibald and William Trailor as almost to remove all doubt. The prisoners were defended by Judge Logan and Col. Baker. When the people concluded, the former arose and said, "Your honor, I have only one witness to introduce, and he will now take the stand." The door of the court-room was opened and in walked Sheriff Maxey with "old man" Fisher himself! He was at once recognized, and such was the revulsion of public opinion that it was all Judge Logan and Baker could do to prevent the lynching on the spot of Lamborn, who, it seems, had really believed the confession true; whereas it had been wrung from a weak-minded man, who supposed that his misstatements would be counteracted by the development of the truth on the trial.*

In another murder case, where the prisoner was also defended by Col. Baker, who had made one of his most brilliant speeches, to which for two hours an enraptured audience and jury had listened, alternating between smiles and tears, as he subdued all hearts and stilled the fierce cry for blood against a guilty man, Lamborn, knowing that, eloquent as he was, it would be in vain to answer such an effort with any ordinary set speech or rhetoric at his command, fixed upon the following plan to produce the desired effect. When Baker concluded, it being then late in the afternoon, Lamborn rose, and stating to the court that he was not feeling well, asked for an adjournment until after supper, which was granted. When court again convened, the room was completely filled with anxious spectators. Upon the plea that the light hurt his eyes, the prosecutor had arranged that but one solitary candle was lighted, which was placed upon the stand in front of the jury, casting its ghastly shadows around the room. Lamborn rose slowly and deliberately, the lines upon his cold and sallow face dimly yet distinctly seen, and bent forward, leaning upon a chair for a brief time, silent and motionless. Every eye was fixed upon him, when, with awful deliberation, in a cold and sepulchral voice, he said, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man

* Recollections of the late Judge James H. Matheny.

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shall his blood be shed!" Straightening himself up and again pausing for half a minute, the shadows around him seeming to grow darker, he again repeated the verse from Holy Writ. Then he was once more silent. Spectres seemed to hover around him. The audience held its breath to hear what he would say next. Rising to his full height, with another awful pause, in tones as solemn as the grave, he for a third time repeated, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Raising his arm and pointing his quivering finger toward the jury, he exclaimed .with a voice like a trumpet, "Such is God Almighty's awful decree! Disobey it if you dare!" He sat down and said no more; but it was enough. The verdict of guilty had been secured.

Another prosecuting-attorney, of more than local fame, was Benjamin F. Fridley of the old Ogle-County circuit. Not learned in the law or in books of any kind, his mind was clear, his judgment of men and things profound, and his common-sense remarkably strong. Plain in his manners, quick to learn the law, as if by intuition, he was quaint, sharp-tongued, and quick-witted, and could see the vital points in a case at a glance.

The grand jury in Kane County once complained to Judge Caton that they had voted to indict a man for larceny, but that the state's attorney refused to draw the indictment; whereupon Fridley stated that he had heard the evidence, and did not believe it was sufficient to convict. The judge advised him, however, to draw the indictment, stating that he could afterward dispose of it as he thought proper. The defendant employed Onslow Peters to defend him, who, feeling that he ought to render some service for the large fee he intended to charge his wealthy client, and to anticipate the *nolle prosequi*, which he supposed would follow as a matter of course, in an ostentatious manner moved to quash the indictment, raising the most frivolous objections, which he argued in such a way as to make the impression that the state's attorney did not understand his business. The motion was promptly overruled, when Peters, with a consequential air, inquired of the state's attorney what he proposed to do in the case, still expecting it would be dismissed. But by this time Fridley was fairly aroused, and with great coolness arose, and replied that he proposed to try

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the case and convict the prisoner; that since the partial examination before the grand jury, he had discovered new evidence, and that that body had been right and he wrong. "Let a jury come," and the trial began. Such was the masterly skill with which he handled the facts in the case, notwithstanding an able defence, that the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The motion for a new trial was granted at once, the court very strongly intimating that the evidence was not sufficient to convict. Upon Fridley's being asked in a most friendly and affable way by Peters, if he still intended to carry the case any farther, he replied, "Oh, if you have ceased to occupy a hostile attitude, Mr. Peters, I will dismiss the case."*

At another time, a man was indicted for stealing a calf. It was evidently a case of mistaken identity, but seeing that the court and the bar were against him, Fridley determined to convict if possible. He exhausted all his powers of ingenious turns and telling expressions upon the case, and notwithstanding the judge had the last speech and instructed strongly in the defendant's favor, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Having accomplished his purpose, he made no objection to the motion for a new trial which of course was readily granted.

His argument to the jury, in a case where it was contended that the bill stolen by the defendant — for which he was indicted for grand larceny—was not worth five dollars as it was at a discount of two per cent, for the purpose of reducing the crime to petit larceny, "that as it was at par for goods or labor the defendant should not be allowed to steal it at a discount," was long quoted as one of the sharpest and wittiest turns ever made in a court.

While the bar had its fling at Fridley's indictments and his bad orthography, often assisted by the court, he always got even with them with interest when the opportunity offered. Having once brought up before Judge Caton some question which had been decided against him, the judge informed him that if he wanted that question reëxamined he must take it to a court of errors. Fridley remarked in an undertone, but distinctly audible to the lawyers around him, that "if this court is not a court of errors, I 'd like to know where you 'd go to find one."

* Judge Caton in Chicago *Legal News*, XXI, 228.

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Judge Fridley had no faith in the celebrated prosecution in 1844 of Owen Lovejoy for abducting slaves, and was opposed to having him indicted; but at length yielded to the insistance of his party friends, though in doing so he remarked, "I can tell you what it will result in. He will be cleared by the jury, and taken up by the people and elected to congress"—which result, as is well known, actually followed.

Fridley was the author of the aphorism so often quoted, originally uttered when criticising the bad management of a lawsuit, "Well, there is no law in this country against a man making a d——d fool of himself if he's a mind to." He is still living, February, 1891, hale and hearty, dividing his time between his residence at Aurora and attention to his real estate in Chicago.

At the first election under the constitution of 1848 — in September of that year—the successful candidates for judges of the supreme court were Lyman Trumbull, Samuel Hubbel Treat, and John Dean Caton. Trumbull's opponent was David J. Baker, an eminent member of the early bar of Southern Illinois, who had served a short time in the United-States senate. Judge Trumbull drew the short term, three years, and was reëlected in 1851. Resigning in 1853, he was succeeded by Walter B. Scates.

Judge Treat had no opposition. He served as judge of the circuit-court from 1839 to 1841, and in the supreme court fourteen years, from 1841 to 1855; when he was transferred, by appointment of President Pierce, to the bench of the United-States district-court for the southern district of Illinois, where he continued to sit until his death, March 27, 1887, serving continuously for forty-eight years, a longer term than any other judge in the State.

Judge Caton, who opened the first law-office in Chicago in June, 1833, and, with Judge Giles Spring, tried the first jury-case in the Cook-County circuit-court the following year, had also occupied a seat on the supreme-court bench since 1842, and had practically no opposition at this election. He was twice re-elected, and finally resigned, Jan. 9, 1864, after a distinguished service of nearly a quarter of a century. Since that time, residing chiefly in Chicago, he has devoted his attention to his

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large private business, to travel, and to literature. His principal works, "A Summer in Norway," "Antelope and Deer of America," and "Miscellanies," have been well received and widely circulated. He is still living, February, 1891, aged 78.

Sydney Breese, alone, had the distinction of serving on the bench of the supreme court under each of the three constitutions of the State, serving in all, at the time of his death in 1878, twenty-five years.

All the supreme-court judges elected under the constitution of 1848 were democrats; and at one time all of them, Breese, Caton, and Skinner, were found to be natives of Oneida County, New York; upon learning this, Abraham Lincoln, laughingly exclaimed to one of the judges that he had never been able to understand before why this was a "one-idea court."

John M. Scott, Benjamin R. Sheldon, two of the judges of the supreme court, at first elected under the constitution of 1870, were reëlected, as also John Scholfield, Pinkney H. Walker, T. Lyle Dickey, and Alfred M. Craig.

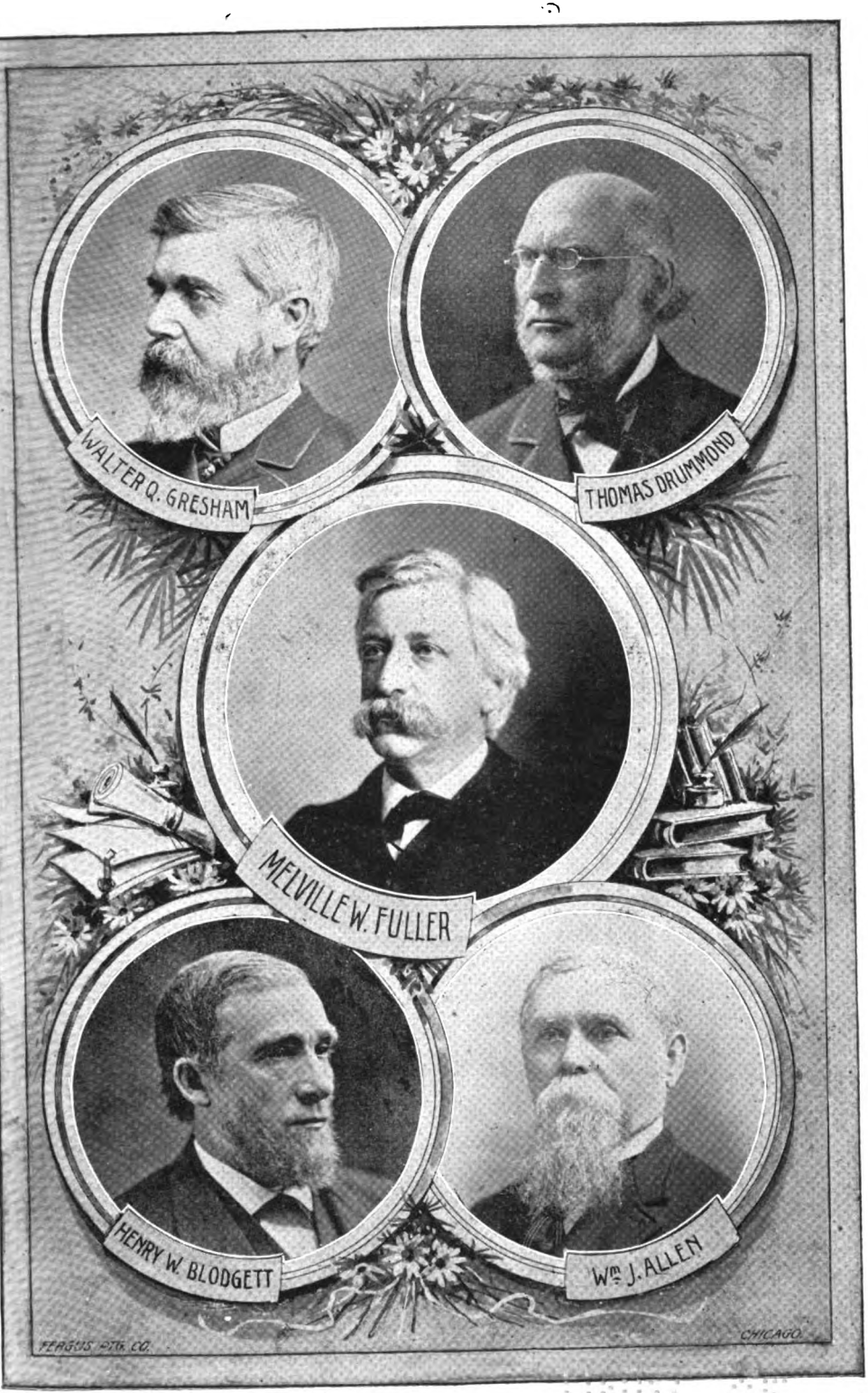
Judge Scott was a native Illinoisan, having been born in St. Clair County in 1823. Before his election as a member of the supreme court, he had served as judge of probate in his county—McLean, and as judge of the circuit-court from 1862 to 1870, making a total service of over twenty-seven years. He declined a reëlection in 1888, as did also Judge Sheldon.

The supreme court of Illinois is now constituted as follows: Alfred M. Craig, chief-justice; associate-justices: Joseph M. Bailey, David J. Baker, Benjamin D. Magruder, John Scholfield, Jacob W. Wilkin, and Simeon P. Shope. Norman L. Freeman has occupied the responsible position of reporter since 1864.

Two of the supreme-court judges, John Reynolds and Ford, have been governors of the State; seven, Breese, Douglas, Trumbull, Shields, Young, Semple, and Robinson, United-States senators; and three, Reynolds, Douglas, and Thornton, members of the lower house of congress. These promotions, if they may be so termed, account for the more frequent resignations under the first constitution than under either the second or third—the tendency being to separate the judiciary from partisan politics, a course which meets with general approval.*

* See Statistical Record for complete list of Judges.

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Judge Caton, in his recent sketches of the bench and bar,* lifts the curtain which has so long hid from public view the proceedings of the members of the supreme court in the conference room. While there is nothing startling in his revelations, they are exceedingly interesting. Their discussions upon cases involving undetermined law-points must have been as exciting as they were instructive. It is certainly to the credit of the judges that these discussions, however earnest and animated, were never acrimonious, and were not pursued with the object of securing a merely personal triumph. "Something had frequently to be yielded for the sake of harmony" but not at the sacrifice of principle.

Under the first constitution, no minutes were kept and a case was considered as soon as it was finally submitted. The older members willingly avoided the labor of writing opinions, while the younger ones sought this distinction that their names might figure in the reports. The discussion of a case, however, would generally indicate which one of the judges had the clearest views of the law, and to him the record was given. Sometimes a judge was called upon to write the opinion reversing his own decision in the court below. During the period of the three judges, with the natural increase of cases, the proceedings were more orderly and systematic. The chief-justice kept an *agenda* or memorandum-book, in which were entered the title of the case to be decided, the several points involved, the decision upon each as agreed upon, and the name of the judge designated to write the opinion.

Since the reorganization of the supreme court under the present constitution, the course of proceeding is as follows:

The chief-justice presides in the conference-room as well as in the sessions of the court, but if he should be temporarily absent, the senior justice presides in his stead. All business before the conference is controlled and directed by the chief-justice, except in the consideration and decision of motions, and then the justice that keeps the *agenda* and motion-docket during the open sessions of the court, presides and directs as to the disposition of the business before the conference. By the constitution of 1870, the justices of the supreme court select

* Chicago *Legal News* 1888-9.

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one of their number to be chief-justice. Since 1873, the term of the chief-justice is for one year, and the order of the succession is determined in advance by allotment under a rule of court. Although the term is so short, the presiding justice is uniformly treated with the most respectful consideration.

All causes on the docket ready for hearing are submitted in open court, generally upon printed abstracts, briefs, and arguments without oral arguments, although counsel have the privilege under the rules of court, to argue orally every case, but that is seldom done except in the most important causes. All causes as they are submitted are entered upon an *agenda*, usually kept by the same justice that keeps the motion-docket in open court, and are given an *agenda* number in the order of their taking, without reference to the docket number of the case. Most generally where a cause has been exhaustively argued orally in open court by counsel for the respective parties, on the court returning to the conference-room the chief-justice takes the vote on the final decision of the case. Two exceptions to this general rule exist: 1st, when any member of the court is not satisfied and wishes to examine the case further; and 2d, in cases of grave importance, although argued orally, when the printed abstract and arguments are read and the authorities cited are considered before taking the final vote. By far the greatest portion of the labor of the conference-room consists in considering cases submitted on printed briefs and arguments. That is usually done by one justice reading aloud the briefs and abstracts, while the other justices sit conveniently near so they can hear, and at the same time holding a copy of the brief being read, and in that way they both hear and follow the reader as he proceeds. When the reading of the abstract and the arguments is finished and such authorities as have been cited are examined, and sometimes others, the case is open for discussion.

In the manner or mode of discussion, not much order is observed. Any member of the court who chooses to do so can make such suggestions as occur to him. The discussion quite often—almost always—becomes general, and before it closes every member of the court has participated in it. After this, the chief-justice takes the vote upon the final decision of the

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case. That is done by calling upon the junior justice first to vote, and then the next in rank, and so on until all are called, the chief-justice voting last. When any member of the court is called, he is at liberty to make any suggestions that occur to him in support of his vote, but usually he simply answers that he votes to "affirm" or "reverse," as the case may be. After the vote is taken, brief notes of the points decided are made by each justice in his *agenda*, and it is from these notes the opinions are written in vacation.

Causes are often considered in the conference-room without any reference to the order in which they were submitted or to the *agenda* number placed on them, because of delay in getting them ready. When all have been considered, they are divided among the several justices for the writing of the opinions of the court. That is done by calling the cases, by the chief-justice, on the *agenda*. On this call, the chief-justice takes cause number one on the *agenda* and the senior justice number two or the next cause that has been considered, and so on in the same order until the junior justice is reached, and then the same thing is gone over until all the causes that have been decided are divided in that way. It often happens that the causes taken on the *agenda* for some reason or other are not all decided at the term of the court at which they were submitted. In that event they are passed until the coming together of the court at its next session. Of course it can not be known in advance what cases will be decided and what ones will pass over under the rule, and it is for that reason it is seldom any justice knows when a case is being considered to whom it will fall by the allotment for an opinion.

But few opinions are written in the conference-room. The fact that the supreme court is required by law to hold its sessions in three separate grand divisions, at points quite far apart, renders it necessary that the judges should take home with them the cases assigned to them, to write the opinions, otherwise they would be absent from their respective homes nearly or quite all the year. On coming together again at the next session of the court the opinions prepared in vacation by the several justices are read in full conference. It not infrequently happens that on the reading of the opinion a new

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and sometimes an elaborate discussion follows of the whole case, as presented by the opinion submitted. Often the printed arguments of the respective parties, together with the abtract of the record, are read again in full conference. The opinion is subjected to the severest criticism. Every possible objection is suggested. All this is done to provoke discussion, which is thought to be the surest way to detect any error that may be in the opinion. Should the opinion prove to be unsatisfactory to a majority of the court, it is rejected, and the record is assigned to another justice for an opinion. The reassignment is also made by lot, as cases are assigned in the first instance. But when the opinion submitted is approved by the court or by any four members it is endorsed "O. K." That simply means the opinion is adopted as the opinion of the court. And so these letters are understood by all connected with the court and also by the clerks in the several grand divisions to whom the opinions are sent to be filed and recorded. Unless the letters "O. K." are endorsed on the back of the opinion, no clerk would venture to file it and enter judgment in vacation in accordance therewith.

Exactly when these letters first began to be used by the court in the sense they are now employed would be difficult to ascertain. It is certain they were so used prior to the reorganization of the supreme court under the constitution of 1870. It is perhaps generally understood that those letters—"O. K."—were first suggested and used by Judge Caton, when the court consisted of three members, as a brief mode of noting the fact that the opinion read was concurred in by the requisite number of justices to make a decision under the constitution. These letters have been used so long by the supreme court for the purposes for which they are still employed that it seems probable they will continue to be so used forever. After the opinion in a cause is marked "O. K." that is the end of it so far as the court is concerned, unless it is brought back to the conference-room on a petition for a rehearing. The case is then reconsidered. If the petition is allowed, the cause is placed back on the docket and retaken, and is again considered in the conference-room in the same manner as cases are on the original submission; but if the petition for a rehearing is denied, that is

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the end of the cause in the supreme court forever. The history of the considering of one case in the conference-room is the history of all cases. It is a ceaseless round of thoughtful and severe labor.*

Thomas Drummond, then of Galena, succeeded Nathaniel Pope as judge of the United-States district-court of Illinois in 1850; and when the district was divided, in 1855, he was assigned to the northern district, and Judge Treat to the southern, as stated above. In 1869, he was appointed judge of the circuit-court of the United States for the seventh judicial district, comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, which position he continued to hold until he was retired in 1884. He died at Wheaton, Illinois, May 15, 1890, aged 81 years.

Upon the retiracy of Judge Drummond in 1884, he was succeeded by Walter Q. Gresham, formerly judge of the United-States district-court of Indiana, which position he had resigned to accept the postmaster-generalship in the cabinet of President Arthur in 1882. As heretofore related, the judge was the choice of the republicans of Illinois as their candidate for president in 1888. Henry W. Blodgett succeeded Judge Drummond on the district-court bench for the northern district of Illinois in 1870, and has occupied the position until the present time. The successor of Judge Treat in the southern district was Wm. J. Allen, who is also the present incumbent. Although the State has been divided into two districts, the court has had but five judges in seventy-two years, and the northern district but one clerk, William H. Bradley, who has acted in that capacity, and as clerk of the United-States circuit-court since 1855.

The United-States district-attorneys for the southern district, since 1860, have been Lawrence Weldon, now a judge of the court of claims at Washington, John E. Rosette, Bluford Wilson, J. P. Vandorston, James A. Connolly, thrice appointed, In the northern district, the people have been represented by Joseph O. Glover, 1869–75; Mark Bangs, 1875–9; Joseph B. Leake, 1879–84; Richard S. Tuthill, 1884–7, now a judge of the

* The author is under obligations to Hon. John M. Scott, ex-chief-justice of the supreme court, for valuable information and assistance in preparing the foregoing history of proceeding in the conference-room.

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State circuit-court; Wm. G. Ewing; and Thomas E. Milchrist, 1887-90.*

The bar of Illinois was honored in 1888 by the presidential appointment of Melville W. Fuller of Chicago to the chief-justiceship of the United-States supreme court. Judge Fuller for many years enjoyed a large and remunerative practice, and was regarded as being in the front rank of his profession. His literary attainments are of a high order as is also his social position. He has shown a strong predilection for politics, and has frequently been a member of the democratic state and national conventions. He has served in the legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1862.†

The Illinois bar was also honored, in 1885, by the transfer into the diplomatic service of Judge Lambert Tree, who was appointed minister to Belgium, and subsequently promoted to the superior mission to Russia; and by the appointment, in 1889, of Robert Todd Lincoln, one of Illinois' native sons, as minister to Great Britain; and Clark E. Carr as minister to Denmark.

While the numerical strength of the bar has been steadily increasing, the volume of business in the courts is proportionately decreasing. The dockets in all the country circuits present a beggarly array of cases as compared with those of twenty or thirty years ago. In some counties, the business which formerly required weeks is now disposed of in a few days, with scarcely a jury-trial; the principal cases relating to dower, partition, and foreclosure.

One of the reasons for this change is the doing away to a great extent with the "credit system." When a trade is completed by the payment of cash down, there is not much left to

* United-States marshals since 1860, southern district: David L. Phillips, John Logan, John L. Routt, Jacob Wheeler, John R. Tanner, Herman G. Weber, Chas. P. Hitch. Northern district, B. H. Campbell, Jesse L. Hildrup, A. M. Jones, Frederick H. Marsh, and Frank Hitchcock.

† Melville Weston Fuller was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833. His parents were Frederick A. Fuller, son of Hon. Henry W. Fuller of Augusta, and Catherine Martin, daughter of Chief-Justice Nathan Weston—the family dating back to the *Mayflower*. The judge is below the average in stature and of slight build. He has been twice married, and has a family of eight daughters and one son. He is a leading member of the Episcopal Church.

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dispute over. Another is the establishment of abstract-offices in nearly every county, through which land-titles are easily and satisfactorily adjusted without suit. The falling off in the number of cases brought is equally apparent in the large cities. The number of lawyers in Chicago in 1871 was about 600, to which have been added an average of 70 additional names yearly, making the number in 1890 about 2000. Of these, however, a considerable number have never engaged in practice, while others have retired; the greater number have only now and then a case, so that the principal portion of the business is transacted by perhaps a fourth of those whose names make up the list. But while the number of cases has not increased, the amount involved in those brought and in those settled out of court is much larger than formerly and prompts the charging of greater fees. It should also be stated in this connection that the largest and one of the most profitable portions of legal business in large cities is what is called "office-business" and never goes into the courts. It consists in the settlement and management of estates, and in attention to commercial and corporate interests of a magnitude sufficient to warrant the parties in employing the highest talent, with the view of avoiding rather than resorting to litigation.

A most valuable organization is that of the Illinois State Bar Association, formed in 1877, "to cultivate the science of jurisprudence, to promote reform in the law; to facilitate the administration of justice; to elevate the standard of integrity, honor, and courtesy in the legal profession; to encourage a thorough and liberal education; and to cherish a spirit of brotherhood among the members of the bar." Its yearly meetings are held at Springfield, lasting two days, at which interesting and instructive papers are read, and of a banquet enjoyed by the members.

The motive power which sets and keeps the machinery of state governments in motion is supplied by the organizations called political parties;* and these are constructed not on local issues pertaining to the welfare of the State, but upon questions relating to the prosperity of the Nation.

Prior to 1834, leading men in this State procured their own

* Bryce, I. 540.

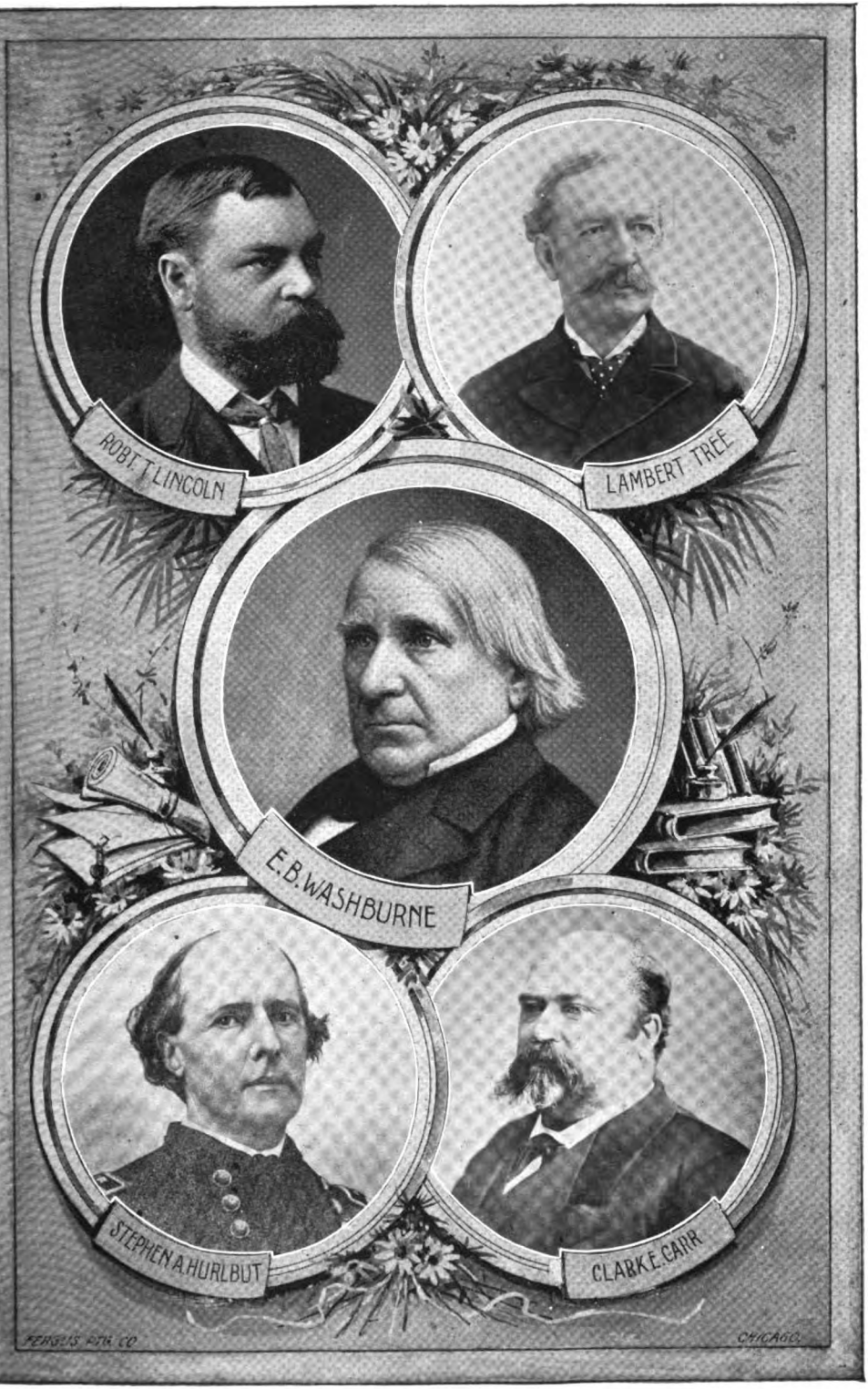
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candidacy through caucuses, and formed their own parties for the campaign, upon a purely personal basis. Later the "convention system" was introduced by the democrats, who held their first state convention in 1837. The whigs, who, though in a minority, had scored several successes through the divisions of their opponents, fought shy of conventions; but they were finally compelled to adopt the plan, although they were never able to carry a state election.

The construction and management of these conventions in this State for many years was far from being authoritative or systematic. There was no strife among voters for the position of delegate, and any leading man who was willing to act and able to pay his own expenses, could be chosen. When the nominations were made, care being taken to select popular men, the candidates were left to work up the party feeling in their favor, and generally to take care of themselves. As the number of offices increased and became more lucrative—affording a better living than could otherwise be obtained—there grew up the professional politician, and with him the increased importance of the convention, including the particular selection and manipulation of delegates.

Gradually, better methods and a more thorough and compact organization was effected, greater efficiency being also infused into the system. Especially was this the case after the organization of the republican party in 1856. The democrats learned a valuable lesson during that campaign by the superior management of the republican state-central committee, composed of Norman B. Judd of Chicago, as chairman; Burton C. Cook of Ottawa; James C. Conkling, Springfield; Dr. Charles H. Ray of Chicago; and Asahel Gridley of Bloomington. Judd was an energetic, intelligent, and shrewd manager, and the party did well to keep him at the helm during the two following campaigns, including that of 1860. He was succeeded by Ebenezer Peck, and he by Burton C. Cook in 1862; Thomas J. Turner in 1864; J. C. Slocum, 1866; and A. C. Babcock, 1868–70. The campaigns of 1872 and 1874 were managed by Chas. B. Farwell, and then in 1876, although he had Greeleyized for a short time—long enough, however, to throw him out of gear—the reins were again placed in the hands of Colonel Babcock.

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In 1878, there was a close contest for the chairmanship between John W. Bunn of Springfield, who had long been an industrious member of the committee, and A. M. Jones, which was decided in the latter's favor. With the exception of the campaign of 1888, which was conducted by Gen. James S. Martin, Jones has continued at the head of the committee since that time, hardly ever securing the place, however, without a struggle, until in 1890.

The first secretary of the committee was Jesse W. Fell of Bloomington, who was followed by Horace White of Chicago, in 1860–2. James P. Root, also of Chicago, then came in for three campaigns, 1864–6–8. Daniel Shepard of Chicago, was elected in 1870, and has been continued in the position ever since.

Much of the success of the committee's work depends upon the secretary—all of whom have been singularly able and efficient. Daniel Shepard possesses especial fitness for the place. By reason of his long service in the position, and as clerk of the house of representatives, and assistant-secretary of the constitutional convention of 1870, he has become familiar with the "lay of the land" in the various senatorial and congressional districts, and with the "heads of messes" in the several counties. He can name the leading men on both sides, their standing and influence, and tell how any particular county is likely to vote. He keeps it "in his head," and he knows a great deal more than he tells. He has a happy faculty of eliciting information of the kind he wants, and gives very little in return. His coolness in emergencies is only equaled by the art with which he throws an opponent off the scent, and never falls into the extremes of good or bad temper.

The democratic state-central committee, during the campaigns of 1858 and 1860, was presided over by Virgil Hickox, who was succeeded by Benjamin S. Edwards in 1862, but the organization, during the war and for some years thereafter, was not effective. From this period to 1877–8, the chairmen and secretaries were as follows: 1864–6, Isaac R. Diller, George Judd; 1866–8, John A. McClernand, R. E. Goodell; 1868–70, John A. McClernand, Alexander Starne; 1870–2, Albert G. Burr, Geo. S. Kimberly; 1872–4, Cyrus H. McCormick; Edward L. Merritt; 1874–6, Wm. Brown, Edward L. Merritt. Thomas

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W. McNeely acted as chairman in 1878, D. B. Gillham in 1880, John H. Oberly, 1882–4. Alfred Orendorf, previously secretary, in 1886; Erskine M. Phelps, 1888; Delos P. Phelps, 1890. Edward L. Merritt was a member of the committee from 1868–78, and its secretary from 1872–6; was succeeded by W. J. Mize in 1884; and he by Theodore Nelson in 1890.

Naturally, the province of a state-central committee is to conduct a campaign in the state with a view to success. It involves, generally, the distribution of political documents, the preparation of the tickets in due form, arranging for public meetings, which are appointed with a view to their effect in doubtful districts, and the employment of speakers. Specifically, it involves not only the scrupulous watching of the movements of opposing parties, but frequently requires the adoption of counteracting measures. It places itself in direct communication with each county-central committee, through which preliminary polls of voters are secured—an important work, which is more beneficial to the local than the state committee.

To perform the labor devolving upon state-central committees requires the expenditure of considerable sums of money—larger amounts in presidential years than at the biennial elections. The necessary funds are raised by assessments upon candidates for state offices, upon office-holders, and upon the liberally-inclined wealthy members of the party.

Republican candidates for state offices are generally assessed $1000, which they must pay promptly, in addition to their other campaign expenses. When it is considered that the average salary of state officers is only $3500, the wonder is that there should be so many aspirants for the positions—and "still the wonder grows," when one remembers that in some instances the total cost of obtaining an office is greatly in excess of its legitimate income. These state assessments, however, are much lower than those for municipal offices in large cities, demanded by either party. The price for the privilege of running for sheriff and county treasurer in Cook County is $5000—with that for minor offices in proportion. A candidate for alderman in Chicago is usually called upon to pay, between assessment and other expenses, a sum largely exceeding the amount of his salary. In New-York City, however, it costs still more to be a servant of "the dear

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people," although the aldermanic compensation is much higher.

The sums thus raised amount to from $7000 to $30,000 during a campaign, and while many of the disbursements are legitimate, others might be considered questionable. A large discretion is left to the chairman of the committee, and it requires the exercise of a rare confidence in his judgment and honesty to permit him to use the funds committed to his care, without requiring from him a strict account of their disbursement. The less the accountability and responsibility, the more danger there is of a misuse of the funds. Formerly, the republican committee made complete reports as to how the general funds collected by it were used; and what sums were needed for what is called the "finer" work of the campaign were collected specially with the understanding that no report was to be made.

The sum paid to speakers varies considerably. Some time ago, one of these, who served a term in the United-States senate from a neighboring state, when called upon by Chairman Babcock, after speaking at Chicago, for the amount of his bill, declined to present one, saying that he would take nothing for his services. In a few weeks thereafter, he sent in a bill for $1500, and it had to be paid.

Much more efficacy is ascribed to the work of a state-central committee than it deserves. Politicians from the rural districts sometimes have the idea that the committee has in some way come into the possession of funds which can be drawn on to an unlimited extent, and that all they have to do in order to secure the amount desired for use in their own locality is to make known their wants. They find out their mistake and their overestimate of the value and importance of a state-central committee at the same time. Members of the committee themselves, who do not belong to the inner circle, are frequently brought up with a round turn in this respect. The fact is, after all, that the best work for the success of a party is done in the country precincts and smaller election districts. Wherever the organization is the most perfect, there is the greatest vigilance and industry, and the best results are attained at the polls.

The greatest political changes in this State, aside from those in Cook County, were effected between 1860 and 1864 by the

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transfer of nine counties in "Egypt" from the democratic to the republican column. Their democratic majorities in 1860 and their republican majorities in 1888, were as follows:

	1860	1888		1860	1888		1860	1888
Alexander,	578	470	Massac,	752	731	Saline,	1238	240
Clay,	389	50	Pope,	1075	735	Washington,	772	242
Johnson,	1523	810	Pulaski,	340	703	Williamson,	1662	328
							8329	4311

These changes, beginning and mainly completed in 1864, were effected by the new political relations of Gen. Logan and other war-democrats. As a partial offset to the foregoing changes, the democrats have captured the following republican counties:

	REP. MAJ. 1860	DEM. MAJ. 1888		REP. MAJ. 1860	DEM. MAJ. 1888
La Salle,	1052	307	Perry, -	429	15
Logan,	208	315	St. Clair,	668	256
Marshall,	254	86	Tazewell,	180	500
Moultrie,	207	322			

Since 1864, democratic majorities have been cut down in the following counties:

	MAJ. IN 1864	MAJ. IN 1888		MAJ. IN 1864	MAJ. IN 1888
Fulton,	703	17	Jefferson,	838	397
Clark,	1176	268	Monroe,	967	461
Jackson,	420	65	Ford, -	25(d)	905(r)

and increased in the following:

	1864	1888		1864	1888
Clinton, -	58	774	Peoria, -	203	799
Effingham,	588	1055	Sangamon,	380	712
Gallatin, -	68	417	Union, -	606	1021
Mason, -	97	558			

Republican majorities have been reduced in the following counties:

	MAJ. IN 1864	MAJ. IN 1888		MAJ. IN 1864	MAJ. IN 1888
Bureau,	1558	583	Lake, -	1530	1072
Coles, -	655	138	Lee, - -	1389	876
Cook, -	14,316	816	Stephenson,	670	55
Jo Daviess,	727	9			

and increased in the following:

	1864	1888		1864	1888
Madison,	131(d)	310	Vermilion,	907	1626
Rock Island,	549	940	Will, -	551	1100

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With the foregoing exceptions, the voting in this State has been singularly steady and uniform; nearly all the counties, indeed, notwithstanding the changes in political issues and in population, having turned out about the same majorities on the same side in the last presidential election as they did in that of 1864, as will be seen by the following table:

DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES	1864	1888
Adams,	1066	1108
Brown,	600	671
Calhoun,	251	350
Cass,	380	550
Christian,	563	497
Crawford,	549	212
Cumberland,	543	237
Edgar,	175	62
Fayette,	626	496
Franklin,	217	96
Greene,	1271	1165
Hamilton,	763	546
Hancock,	274	342
Hardin,	1	138
Jasper,	386	551
Jersey,	729	572
Macoupin,	661	633
Marion,	251	327
Menard,	221	446
Montgomery,	686	732
Morgan,	62	217
Moultrie,	280	322
Pike,	522	772
Randolph,	207	152
Richland,	98	84
Schuyler,	585	384
Scott,	37	283
Shelby,	1129	1486
Wabash,	163	252
Wayne,	210	60
White,	562	659
Woodford,	415	598

REPUBLICAN COUNTIES	1864	1888
Bond,	441	409
Boone,	1485	1705
Carroll,	1460	1315
Champaign,	983	1001
DeKalb,	2244	2178
DeWitt,	202	65
Douglas,	219	268
Du Page,	1042	742
Edwards,	306	653
Grundy,	686	636
Henderson,	333	445
Henry,	2139	2068
Iroquois,	973	851
Kankakee,	1549	1118
Kendall,	1295	1085
Knox,	2381	2565
Livingston,	646	223
Lawrence,	219 (d)	26
McDonough,	32(d)	295
Macon,	311	295
McHenry,	1763	1561
McLean,	1419	1773
Mercer,	659	545
Ogle,	2097	1910
Piatt,	218	235
Stark,	561	533
Warren,	592	692
Whiteside,	1872	1390
Winnebago,	3264	2910

It is to be noted that it is the vote of Cook County that most affects the majority in this State, and that in the other counties, with the exception of the years 1868 and 1872, when there were extraordinary reasons for a republican increase,

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the result on presidential elections would have been about the same for the last twenty-four years.

The result of the state elections, based as they are upon national issues, are largely influenced by the canvass of the candidates for congress. The contests for these seats in the federal legislature have been the most animated, have attracted the widest attention, and have involved the candidacy of her most distinguished citizens.

Gen. John A. Logan, who was nine years in the house and fourteen years in the senate, has the honor of having served the State the longest period in congress.

Judge Douglas served eighteen years, four in the house and fourteen in the senate. Each of these distinguished statesmen had entered upon his third term in the senate, and had served the same proportion thereof, when his career was terminated by death.

Judge Trumbull is the only senator from Illinois who has served three full terms in the United-States senate—eighteen years—1855 to 1873; and Joseph G. Cannon, at the expiration of his present term, will have represented the Danville district in the lower house an equal number of years, from 1873 to 1891.

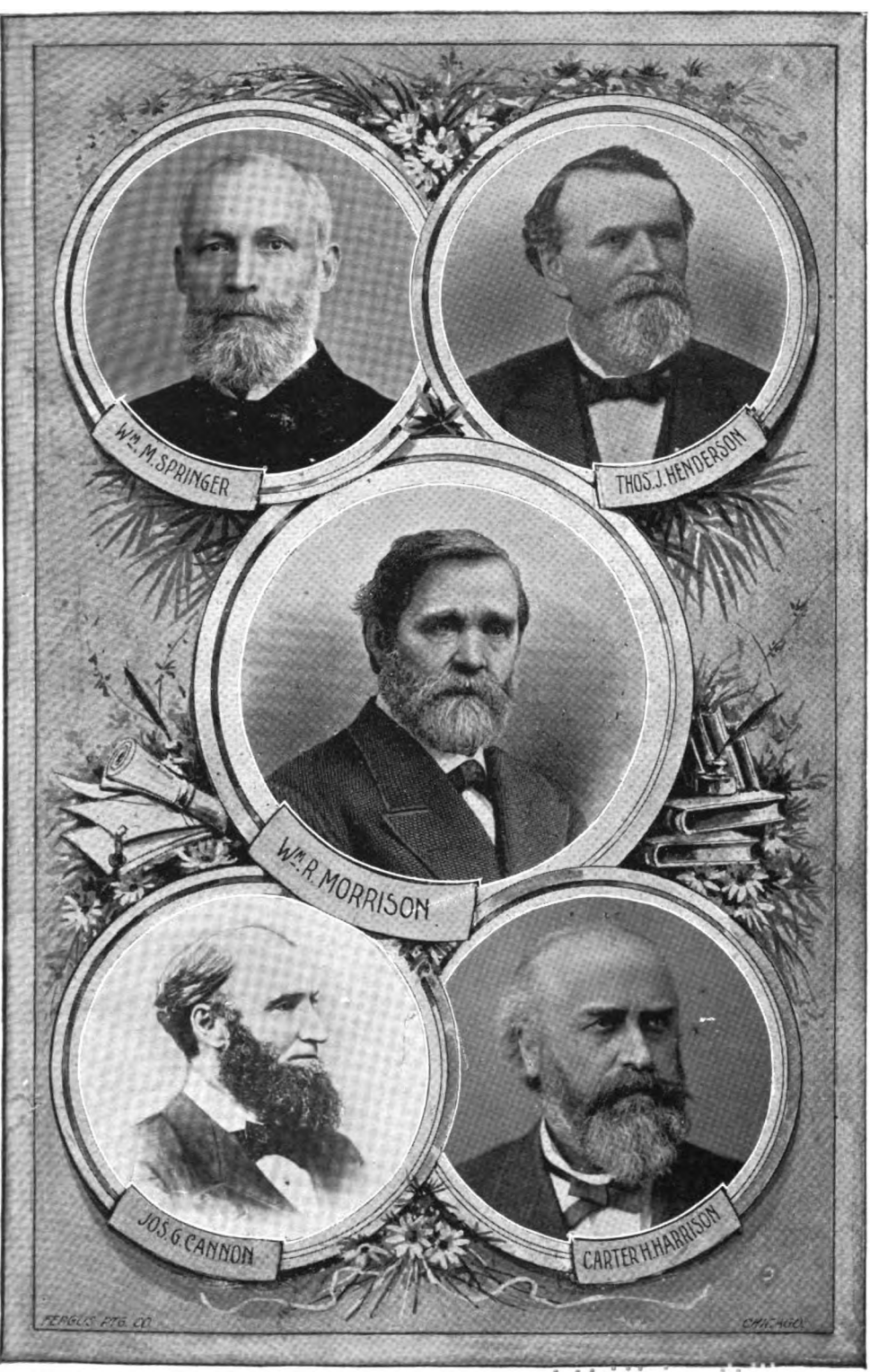
Shelby M. Cullom was six years in the house—1865 to 1871—and has entered upon his second term in the senate, which, when completed, will make his service in congress also eighteen years. If to this length of service is added his eight years in the state legislature, and six years as governor, his public career will stretch into a period of thirty-two years—longer than that of any other public official of the Commonwealth.

Elihu B. Washburne was elected nine times consecutively to the lower house—1853–69—but resigned, before entering upon his last term, to accept, shortly after, the position of minister to France, making his term of service sixteen years.

Thomas J. Henderson of the 6th district, and William M. Springer of the Springfield district, began their service in the same congress, the 44th—1875—and have since been continuously reëlected, giving them each eighteen years at the expiration of the 52d congress.

William R. Morrison of Waterloo, Monroe County, served sixteen years, from 1863–5, and from 1873–87 continuously.

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William A. Richardson of the Quincy district, served six and a half terms in the house and two years in the senate, as successor to Judge Douglas, making his service a period of fifteen years.

Samuel S. Marshall of McLeansboro, served fourteen years in the house, as did General John F. Farnsworth of St. Charles, Kane County.

Charles B. Farwell served seven years in the house—one term being shortened by a contest—and will have been four years in the senate on March 4, 1891—making eleven years.

Those who have served six years and over and less than twelve in the senate are comprised in the following list: Jesse B. Thomas, eleven years; Elias Kent Kane, eleven years; John M. Robinson, eleven years; Richard Yates, house, four years, senate, six; Ninian Edwards, though twice elected, only served six years; Richard M. Young, Sidney Breese, James Shields, Richard J. Oglesby, and David Davis, each served a full term of six years.

John Mc Lean was twice elected to the senate but only served partly through two sessions, having been elected in the first instance to fill a vacancy, and dying soon after entering upon his full term.

David J. Baker, father of one of the present judges of the supreme court, served through one session, and Samuel McRoberts, James Semple, Orville H. Browning, and William A. Richardson, from two to four years.

The following members served ten years in the house: Zadoc Casey, James C. Robinson, John R. Eden, Horatio C. Burchard, Lewis E. Payson, and John R. Thomas; and the following eight years: Daniel P. Cook, John Reynolds, Robert Smith, Orlando B. Ficklin, Owen Lovejoy, Burton C. Cook, Greenbury L. Fort, Wm. A. J. Sparks, Robert R. Hitt, and Geo. E. Adams.

Col. Edward D. Baker had the honor of representing two districts in different portions of the State as did John A. McClernand and James C. Robinson.

Samuel W. Moulton enjoys the distinction of having been elected once as a republican in 1864, and twice, 1882–4, as a democrat.*

* Complete lists of all the members will be found in the Statistical Record.

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CHAPTER L.

Education—The Common Schools—Colleges.

IF the progress of Illinois is a proud one in respect of national growth—if her position in the sisterhood of states is an advanced and commanding one—she has no less cause for self-gratulation in the rank which she has taken among those commonwealths, which have sought to advance the higher interests of the people by promoting education and fostering learning. In the amount expended annually for the maintenance and improvement of her common schools, she is surpassed only by the more populous and far older state of New York. Upon this subject, her citizens are practically united, men of all parties being harmonious in the expression of broad and liberal views, in conformity to those of the founders of the Nation.

National legislation began upon this important subject before the adoption of the federal constitution.

The first act passed by the continental congress, on May 20, 1785, relative to the survey and for the disposal of the public lands of the western territory, laid the foundation for the establishment and growth of schools therein by the following provision: "There shall be reserved the lot number sixteen [containing 640 acres of land] of every township for the maintenance of public schools within said township."

With a view to directing the attention of the people of the Northwest Territory to this matter and impressing upon the minds of those who should be called upon to administer its government the importance of the subject, congress, in the ordinance of 1787, declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

During that period of the State's history when Illinois may be said to have been in territorial leading strings, no steps were taken toward utilizing the munificent grant conveyed by the ordinance; but, as has been already pointed out, the enabling

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act of 1818, under whose provisions the people emerged from a state of pupilage to that of a full-fledged statehood, not only confirmed the previous donation of land for school purposes, but, on motion of Judge Pope, secured a large fund to be available for a like object. The provisions of the act in question on this point were as follows: "that section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when said section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

"That five per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such State and which shall be sold by congress, on and after the 1st day of January, 1819, after deducting all expense incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, namely: two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of congress in making roads leading to the State; the residue to be appropriated by the legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university.

"That 36 sections or one entire township, which shall be designated by the president of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said State, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature."

The first state constitution, unlike that of Indiana, contained no article or section in regard to education, and the first law upon the subject was passed at the second session of the general assembly, which transferred these lands to the several townships for the use of schools, and provided for leasing them.

By act of February 15, 1831, commissioners of the respective counties were authorized to appoint a special commissioner in each township to sell the lands upon petition of three-fourths of the legal voters therein. This power was subsequently transferred to county school-commissioners, provision for whose election was made by law in 1841. The national legislature had not, at that time, however, formally given its consent to such sales in this State as it had done in Ohio in 1826, and in Indiana in 1828; but by act of August 1, 1842, those already

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made, in the sixteenth section in Chicago, were confirmed by congress, and, by act of February 15, 1843, authority was conferred upon the State legislature to provide by law for similar dispositions in the future.

The whole number of acres donated to Illinois by the grant of the sixteenth sections was 985,066—which if contiguous would make a state larger than Rhode Island. The number of acres remaining unsold, June 30, 1882, was 8,513; the average price per acre for those sold having been $3.78. The first sales were made in Greene and Morgan counties in August and September, 1831.

Upon the establishment by congress of land-offices at Detroit, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia, in 1804, the secretary of the treasury was directed to designate in each district—Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois—one entire township for the use of a seminary of learning. That selected for Illinois was in Fayette County, and contained a considerable proportion of waste land; in consequence of which fact, upon petition of the legislature, it was taken back by the United States, and the State empowered to select 36 sections in its place. The act, above cited, granted to the State another full township for this same purpose, which was carefully selected in different counties by commissioners appointed by the governor in 1823. These two townships constituted the basis of the seminary fund.

In 1829, the State adopted the policy of selling the seminary lands and borrowing the money. They were the most valuable lands in the State. Many tracts were either already occupied by lessees, or so situated as to be available for the extension of the limits of adjoining farms, and the demand for their sale came from these interested parties. The revenue derived from taxation was not sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the State government, and by acceding to this demand, a sum might be raised which would obviate the necessity for resorting to unpopular measures to augment the revenue. Thus, from selfish and unworthy motives, these lands were placed upon the market at a time when there was no general demand for them. On one side, interested buyers were enabled to acquire them at the government price; while on the other, the party in power avoided the odium of adding to the burdens of taxation of a people not over-supplied with

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money. As a consequence, there were sacrificed for the paltry sum of $59,832, 43,200 acres of land, which, had they been kept until their proceeds were really required for the purposes of the original grant, would have realized at least $500,000.

The four and a-half sections of seminary lands remaining unsold, in 1861, were donated to the Illinois Agricultural College at Irvington, in Washington County. They were sold for $58,000, but the proceeds were so grossly mismanaged by that institution as to be practically almost squandered, only about $9000 being saved for the seminary fund out of the wreck.

In 1890, the entire amount of educational funds derived from the various grants of congress, with the accumulated income, was as follows:

PERMANENT SCHOOL-FUNDS:*

School-fund proper, being three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State, one sixth part excepted, - -		$613,363
Common-school fund, arising from the money received by the State by act of congress providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States, - - - - -		335,592
College fund, being one sixth of the three per cent of the net proceeds of sales of public lands, designated by congress for this purpose,		156,613
Seminary fund, being the proceeds of sales of two townships donated by the general government for this purpose, - - - - -		59,839
County funds, created by act of the legislature in 1835, which provided that teachers should not receive from the public funds more than half the amount due them for services rendered the preceding year, and that the surplus should constitute the principal of a new fund to be called the "county school-fund," - - -		162,312
Township funds, proceeds of the sixteenth section donated by congress, - -	$5,780,692	
Value of lands unsold, - -	5,204,861	10,985,553

* Superintendent's Report, 1890.

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Industrial-university fund, proceeds of lands donated by congress in 1862, -	$440,819	
Value of unsold lands, - -	100,000	540,819

The State pays interest on $1,165,407 of the above funds—the annual income arising from all of which is $635,000.

Such have been the magnificent results of the liberal policy of our revolutionary forefathers, who, however far seeing may have been their vision, certainly "builded better than they knew." Their liberality was truly munificent, and to it is to be ascribed, in no small degree, the marvelous growth of the American free educational system, which has challenged the admiration of the world.*

Of the schools taught by the ecclesiastics during the period of French ascendency in the Northwest, nothing authentic is

* The following table shows the number of acres of these school grants for the different states:

STATE	GRANT	DATE
Ohio,	704,488	March 3, 1803.
Indiana,	650,317	April 19, 1816.
Illinois,	985,066	April 18, 1818.
Missouri,	1,199,139	March 6, 1820, 1812, and 1824.
Alabama,	902,774	March 2, 1819.
Mississippi,	837,584	March 3, 1803, 1852, and 1859.
Louisiana,	786,044	April 21, 1806, and 1843.
Michigan,	1,067,397	June 23, 1836.
Arkansas,	886,460	June 23, 1836.
Florida,	908,503	March 3, 1845.
Iowa,	905,144	March 3, 1845.
Wisconsin,	958,649	August 6, 1846.
Washington,	2,488,675	March 2, 1853.
California,	6,919,324	March 3, 1853.
Minnesota,	2,719,324	February 26, 1857.
Oregon,	3,329,706	February 14, 1859.
Kansas,	2,801,306	January 29, 1861.
Montana,	5,112,035	February 28, 1861.
Dakota, North and South,	5,366,451	March 2, 1861.
Nevada,	3,985,428	March 21, 1864.
Nebraska,	2,702,044	April 19, 1864.
Wyoming,	3,480,281	July 25, 1868.
Colorado,	3,715,555	March 3, 1875.*

* "The Public Domain," 228.

The acreage given to Missouri is relatively larger than that donated to other states by reason of the grants in 1812 of very considerable tracts embraced in the site of certain ancient towns and villages in that state. The policy of granting two sections began with California, and has since been continued.

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known. The first American school in Illinois was taught by John Seely in Monroe County in 1783. John Doyle was the first teacher in Randolph County in 1790, John Messinger, the surveyor and legislator, in St. Clair County in 1804, and John Bradsbury in Madison County, the same year. The first schoolhouse is claimed to have been erected at Shiloh, in St. Clair County, in 1811. These structures, of the most primitive type, built of logs, with puncheon floors, seats, and desks, constituted the only "temples of learning" in all county districts for many years. At county-seats, the court-house was frequently utilized for this purpose, and in these and other towns the "meeting-house" as well.

Teachers, as a rule, were on a par with their surroundings. If they could read, write, and cipher to the "single rule of three," their educational qualifications were deemed sufficient. They generally went around the neighborhood with a subscription paper and formed the school themselves, furnishing the few necessary books. The rates were from $1 to $2.50 per scholar per month, and lower when the schoolmaster "boarded around." He was most likely to succeed in forming a school who contracted to take his pay in produce. As recently as 1839, one pedagogue consented to accept, in liquidation of bills for tuition, cattle, mink-skins, and fence-rails. In Perry County, another agreed to receive wheat, pork, beeswax, tallow, deer-skins, wool, and young cattle. It would be difficult to find a community that was not able to trade on these terms, if disposed to trade at all.*

* The first school in Chicago, of about 25 scholars, was taught by Stephen Van R. Forbes, in a log-house near the corner of Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue, beginning on June 30, 1830. He was subsequently the first elected sheriff of Cook County.

The first to teach a school in a house built for the purpose was John Watkins, near Wolf Point, on the North Side, in the fall of 1832. He had 30 scholars, and continued teaching several years.

Miss Eliza Chappel, afterward wife of Rev. Jeremiah Porter, opened a school with 20 scholars, on South-Water Street in the fall of 1833. The next year it received an appropriation entitling it to rank as the first public school in Chicago. She was followed the same year by G. T. Sproat, who opened an English and classical school for boys, near Franklin Street, which also became a public school in 1834, and received support from the school-fund.

By 1837, the city contained seven school-districts, and on November 1, 1837, five schools reported 400 scholars.

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The first school-law enacted in this State was introduced in the senate in 1825, by Joseph Duncan, afterward governor. It provided that "there shall be established a common school or schools in each of the counties of this State, which shall be open and free to every class of white citizens between the ages of 5 and 21." It also contained provisions for the formation of school-districts, for the appointment of trustees, the employment and examination of teachers, for the selection of school-house sites by the voters of the respective districts, for the levying of taxes for the support of schools, the rate not to exceed one-half of one per cent on the assessed valuation of property, and the maximum tax on any individual not to be more than $10, which might be paid in either cash or good merchantable produce "at the market price." This act also appropriated one-fifteenth of the net taxes of the State, and five-sixths of the interest due from the State on the school-fund, for the support of schools. In fact, in its essential provisions, it embodied the common-school law of the present day.

But this law was decidedly in advance of the times; the repugnance of the people to taxation surpassed their appreciation of the advantages of education; and at the succeeding session of the legislature, it was so amended as to leave to the popular vote of the electors of each district the question whether the whole, or only one-half, of the proposed school-tax should be levied. This amendment destroyed the vital principle of the system, and thereafter, for nearly 30 years, although school-laws were more or less the theme of legislative discussion, public schools were promoted and supported by local and individual effort only, as each community might see fit to provide.

The act of 1833 was the first to provide for the payment of the income of the school-fund to teachers. In 1837, the surplus revenue distributed by the United States to the several states — amounting to $477,919 for Illinois — was added to the school-fund. The revised statutes of this year provided for the election of trustees, who should be charged with the superintendence of the schools, and were empowered to build school-houses, and examine and employ teachers. Under the

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law of 1841, school-directors were substituted for trustees, being entrusted with power to build school-houses and employ teachers.

In October, 1833, a large part of the school-section in Chicago was sold for about $39,000, the interest from which was used for the support of the free-schools, the first of which and the first in the State was taught by Granville Temple Sproat in 1834, as heretofore stated. These were continued in that city until they fell within the operation of the general law. Free-schools were also established later in Alton, Springfield, Jacksonville, and Peoria.

The day of improved school-houses and better teachers throughout the State was dawning, and the free-school system, although delayed, had not been lost sight of. The increase of population, due, as it was, especially to the emigration from the older and better-settled Eastern States, resuscitated the desire for improved facilities in education. In 1840, a state educational society was formed, having for its chief object the perfecting of a better system of common schools; and, in 1844, a convention of the friends of education was held at Peoria, at which a memorial to the legislature was adopted, praying the passage of a law which should provide for the appointment of state and county superintendents of schools, and authorizing local taxation for their support.

School conventions were held at Peoria in October, 1844, at Jacksonville in June, 1845, at Winchester, for Central Illinois, in September, 1845, at Chicago in October, 1846, and at Springfield, December, 1848, again in Chicago in 1852, and once more at Springfield in 1853. At all these gatherings, societies were formed, educational literature circulated, and, after able discussions, resolutions adopted, urging higher standards and greater progress toward improved methods of teaching. The tendency of one and all was in the direction of free-schools.

Among the most active and influential of the earlier workers in the cause of education in this State, were John M. Peck, Cyrus Edwards of Madison County, John S. Wright of Chicago, Jonathan B. Turner, Julian M. Sturtevant, Truman M. Post of Jacksonville, Ninian W. Edwards, Erastus Wright, and John F. Brooks of Springfield, Thomas M. Kilpatrick of Win-

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chester, W. F. M. Arney of McLean, Bronson Murray, LaSalle, George Bunsen of St. Clair, and Daniel J. Pinkney of Ogle.

It was no small task to educate popular sentiment up to higher standards, which then appeared almost ideal, if not absolutely chimerical, especially to convince them of the paramount duty of the State to bestow upon all her children a common-school education. The clear prevision of such able leaders, as those above-named, saw the danger which threatened, and they laid siege, valiantly, earnestly, and persistently, to the vantage-holds of prejudice and ignorance.

Later distinguished workers in the field were Charles E. Hovey, William Harvey Wells, Andrew M. Brooks, James H. Blodgett, Samuel Willard, S. W. Moulton, William H. Powell, Newton Bateman, John P. Brooks, James P. Slade, Henry Raab, and Richard Edwards, the last six of whom have honorably and efficiently filled the position of state superintendent of public instruction—Dr. Bateman having been elected to fill five different terms.

The result of their labors was soon apparent and was most encouraging to the friends of universal education. In 1845, the secretary of state was made *ex-officio* superintendent of public instruction, and, in 1854, a law, making the latter office distinct and elective, was passed. The first incumbent of this important position was Ninian W. Edwards, whose liberal education and long experience in the councils of the State pointed him out as being preëminently qualified to fill it. As required by the act creating his office, a bill—accompanied by a report which was in itself an able argument—"to establish and maintain a system of free-schools," was passed at the session of 1855; and, with such amendments and modifications as experience has shown to be necessary, is substantially the law now in force in this State.

As will be seen from the following table, large as is the annual income derived from the permanent school-fund, it is inadequate to meet more than one-tenth part of the annual expense of supporting the schools. The amount expended by the people of Illinois in this direction, as has been already said, is exceeded by one state only—New York. They pay more than those of Pennsylvania or Ohio, more than twice

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as much as Missouri and seven times as much as Kentucky.*

The number of common schools in 1841 was estimated to be 1200, and the number of scholars 33,734; the progress made between that date and 1890 is shown in the annexed table:

GROWTH OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS—FROM 1855 TO 1890:

Year	Population	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of School Houses	Teachers		Sch'l Year Mos.	Average Salaries		Receipts: Interest Taxes and all Sources	Expend's: Teachers Building, App'ratus
					Male	Female		Male	Fem'le		
1855	1,306,576	173,531	4.454	-----	2,979	2,706	---	$29.16	$16.43	$285,638	$277,533
1860	1,711 951	472,247	9,162	8,221	8,223	6,485	6.9	28.82	18.80	2,193,455	2,259,868
1865	2,151,007	380,304	10,291	9,164	6,172	10,843	6.5	38.09	24.96	3,316,739	3,193,636
1870	2,539,891	652,715	11,011	10,773	8,761	11,320	6.7	48.35	36.66	7,009,720	6,881,537
1875	--------	688,676	11,797	11,447	9,288	12,320	6.9	48.20	33.32	8,209,342	8,066,959
1880	3,077,871	704,041	11,954	11,883	8,834	13,421	7.1	41.92	31.80	7,836,953	7,531,941
1885	--------	738,787	12,092	12,076	6,804	13,815	7.26	52.45	41.12	10,106,797	9,993,123
1890	3,826,351	778,319	12,259	12,252	7,522	15,642	7.4	54.63	44.41	12,402,495	12,137,281

While so much has been accomplished, the perplexing problem of the proper education of the masses has been by no means solved. The nature of man is threefold, physical, intellectual, and moral. To stimulate the growth of one part at the expense of another produces an ill-proportioned humanity. How far the State has the right to undertake the development of the moral qualities of the child—how far the Bible can be utilized in the schools for this purpose, if at all—whether parochial or denominational schools should be encouraged and supported—these are interesting and important questions, which suggest to the thoughtful mind abundant food for reflection.

All children have not the aptitude for the same pursuits, neither are their social and domestic surroundings such as to render it desirable or practicable to furnish to all alike the same course of training. To educate a child designed for one of the learned professions in precisely the same curriculum as one destined for mechanical pursuits is as manifestly absurd, as to give the same training to the merchant and the day-laborer. This consideration suggests the question, how far can the business, as well as the manual-training school, be properly made a part of the educational system of the country. The higher education of the legal and medical professions may

* The author, in preparing his remarks on education, has drawn freely upon reports of the superintendents of public instruction, and especially articles in the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th biennial reports, by Wm. L. Pillsbury, and Samuel Willard, M.D., LL.D., of Chicago.

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be safely relegated to special colleges. But as the great majority of pupils are unable to pursue the learned professions, why not devote a few of those eight or ten years spent in the public schools to imparting a knowledge of business or mechanics which may be immediately utilized for practical purposes, and which will render the child a valuable economic factor in the support of the household? These are pregnant questions demanding from the humanitarian and statesman profound thought and practical answer.

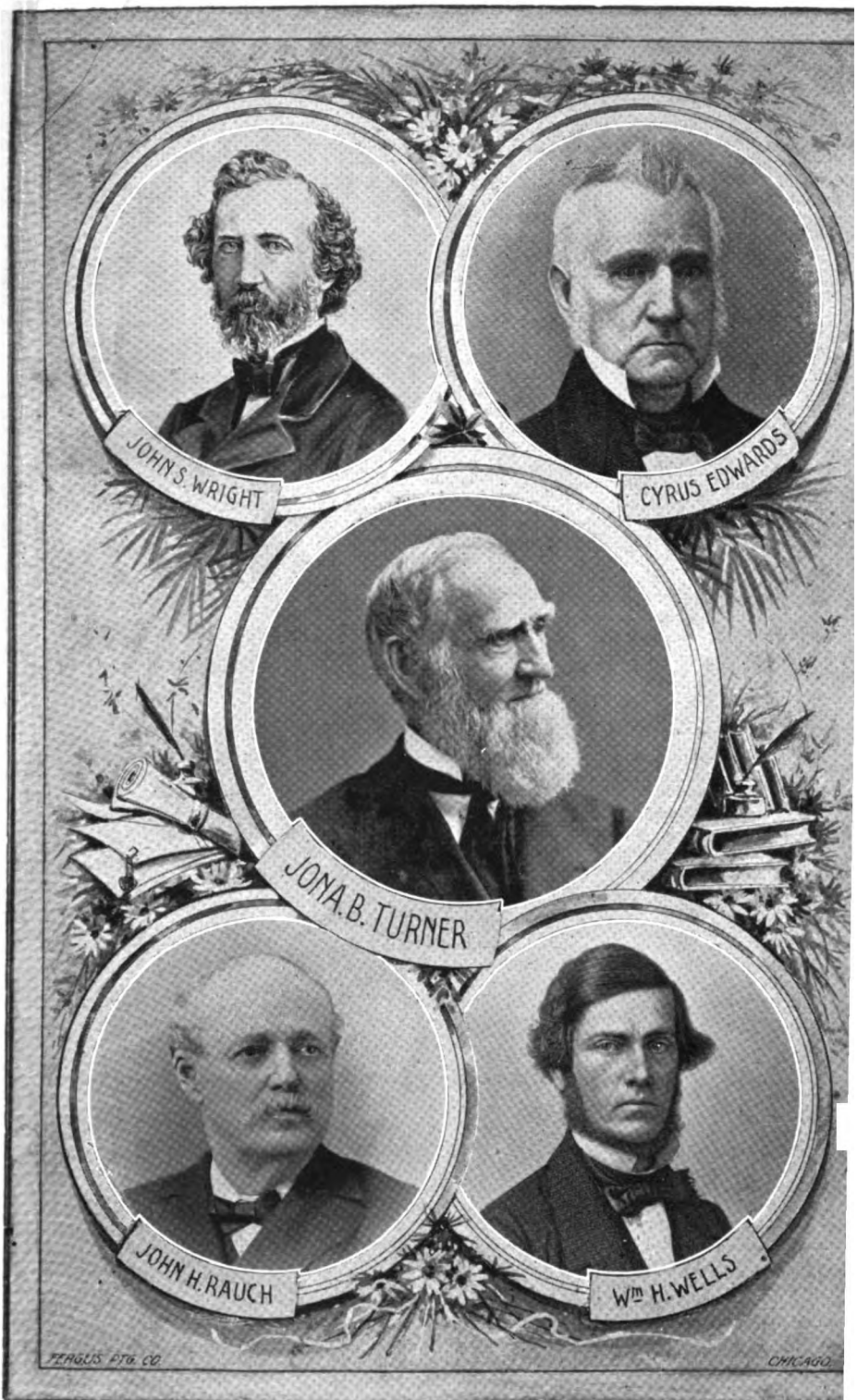
As a part of its educational system, the State has established and maintains three institutions of higher grade, known as the Illinois State Normal University, the University of Illinois, and the Southern Illinois Normal University, respectively.

Each of these important institutions was the outgrowth of intelligent and persistent agitation, continued for many years by the friends of higher education in Illinois, and not finally established until after the claims of rival sites had been carefully reconciled nor until after many initiatory movements and legislative bills had failed of success.

The bill as finally agreed upon to establish the State Normal University was introduced in the senate by Joel S. Post of Macon County, and in the house by Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby, and became a law February 18, 1857. By its provisions, a board of education was created which was fully empowered to organize the institution. The composition of this bureau, as fixed by the act, was as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County, Simeon Wright of Lee, Daniel Wilkins of McLean, Charles E. Hovey of Peoria, George P. Rex of Pike, Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby, John Gillespie of Jasper, Geo. Bunsen of St. Clair, Wesley Sloan of Pope, Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon, John R. Eden of Moultrie, Flavel Moseley and William H. Wells of Cook, Albert R. Shannon of White, and the superintendent of public instruction *ex-officio*.

The objects of this institution, as expressed in the charter, are "to qualify teachers for the common schools of the State, by imparting instruction in the art of teaching and all branches of study which pertain to a common school education, in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology, in the fundamental laws

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UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

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of the United States and of the State of Illinois, in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the board of education may from time to time prescribe."

Under the law, the selection of a site for the institution was made dependent upon the largest inducements offered by competing localities. Washington, Batavia, Peoria, and Bloomington, all submitted propositions, but the ultimate decision of the board was in favor of the last-named city, whose bid, including 160 acres of land, was estimated to be equivalent to $141,725.

The corner-stone of the building was laid at Normal, Sept. 29, 1857, and it was so far completed as to permit the holding of the commencement exercises of the first graduating class on June 29, 1860. Its permanent occupation began on Sept. 17 of that year. Its cost, including incidentals, books, and furniture, was about $200,000, of which amount, the State appropriated $65,000 in 1861, and $31,214 in 1865.

The academic department was organized in June, 1857, with Charles E. Hovey as the first principal, who—with a large number of students—having enlisted in the Union army in 1861, was succeeded, in 1862, by Dr. Richard Edwards, who brought to his task a practical knowledge of affairs, earnest zeal, rare ability, and broad scholarship. He continued at the head of the institution until 1875, when he resigned.

Dr. Edwards was succeeded by Prof. Edwin C. Hewitt, and he by Prof. John W. Cook, in June, 1890.

Each county in the State is entitled to the gratuitous instruction of two pupils, and each senatorial district to three. The number of pupils in attendance during the first year, 1857, was 88 in the normal department, and 40 in the model school. The number has gradually but steadily grown until, in 1890, it reached 677 in the first-named department and 431 in the latter, which is in excess of the accommodations. The high-school and grammar-school are also very much overcrowded. Of the 7878 students in the normal department 626 graduated, and of the 7572 in the model school 122 graduated.

There was appropriated by the State for current expenses the first year $9,754, which amount has been increased, the whole sum amounting to $680,883, or on a yearly average of $21,964—the later years from $27,000 to $30,000.

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Unquestionably, the institution has done a beneficent work in the cause of education. Its career has been uniformly high. Without undue parade, instruction of the kind most needed has been imparted to thousands of teachers, who have thus by orderly processes been the better qualified to discharge duties second only to those of the parent in responsibility.

Some interesting legal questions have arisen out of the claim of Julia A. Bakewell for the return of 40 acres of land or its value which had been donated to the institution, in 1857, on condition, as it was claimed, that the land should be devoted to the advancement of the study of agriculture as a science. It having been declared in an appropriation bill of 1867 that this university was a State institution and that all of its property belonged to the State of Illinois, this claim was presented to the legislature for allowance in 1881. A resolution was adopted favoring its allowance, which resolution the board of education refused to execute. The case was brought before the supreme court by mandamus proceedings, and that tribunal held that there was nothing to show that the institution had become the property of the State, or that its character had been changed by the act of 1867—that whether the gift had been a conditional one, and there had been a breach of the condition, were questions for judicial rather than legislative determination.

It was subsequently contended that the court had decided that the university was not a State institution, and that it could not lawfully receive State aid, but the judiciary committee of the session of 1887, after a full examination of the point, decided that there was nothing in the decision to justify such an interpretation, and the necessary appropriation was made as theretofore.

Notwithstanding two full townships were donated by congress to Illinois for the endowment of "a seminary of learning," no law providing for such an institution, as at first contemplated, had ever been enacted by the legislature. A bill, for this purpose, was introduced as early as 1833, but its passage was antagonized by the young colleges, which were just then struggling for existence. There were also those who opposed the measure for the reason that Springfield had been selected

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as its site. In 1851, as the outcome of further efforts, a bill entitled "an act to establish a State university" passed the senate, but was reconsidered and subsequently shelved. This measure, however, only provided for the distribution of the college and seminary funds among the several colleges of the State.

The agitation, however, for the establishment of industrial colleges was kept up in this and other states until, in 1857, an appeal was made to congress by the introduction of a bill in the lower house by Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, making a grant of 20,000 acres of land for each member of congress from the several states for the purpose of establishing by the states one or more colleges, "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The bill passed the house April 22, 1858, by a vote of 105 to 100, and the senate in 1859, by 25 to 22; but President Buchanan interposed his veto, on the ground that the revenues of the government would not bear the strain—and for the further reasons, that placing so much land upon the market, at one time, would depreciate the price, and that such a donation would be doing gross injustice to colleges and universities already established through private benevolence—and, finally, that congress was not authorized to make such grants. Upon the incoming of Lincoln's administration in 1861, substantially the same measure was again introduced and became a law, President Lincoln affixing his signature, July 2, 1862.

The legislature of 1863 having passed a law accepting the provisions of the act of congress, land-scrip for the 480,000 acres, to which Illinois was entitled, was issued and transmitted to Governor Yates.

An irrepressible conflict of views prevented the passage of any measure looking to the establishment of the university until the session of 1867, when a bill, originally prepared by William H. Van Epps, J. B. Turner, John P. Reynolds, A. B. Mc Connell, and B. G. Roots, was introduced and passed. At the same time, a law was enacted, substantially offering the location of the institution to the highest bidder. Bids were

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presented to the legislature from the counties of Champaign, Logan, Mc Lean, and Morgan, and that of the first was accepted, although in amount, as at first reported, it was less than either of the others. It consisted of the Champaign and Urbana University building, the estimated value of which was $75,500, together with 980 acres of land, supposed to be worth $95,000, and $100,000 in county-bonds, besides Illinois-Central freights, $50,000, and trees donated, valued at $2500.

The first board of trustees was organized March 12, 1867. Dr. John M. Gregory of Michigan was elected regent; and departments and courses of study agreed upon, embracing those of agriculture, polytechnics, military tactics, chemistry and natural science, trade and commerce, and general science and literature. The inaugural ceremonies occurred March 11, 1868.

455,000 acres of the land grant were sold for $319,178, 25,000 acres being reserved for location; of these, 9340 acres have been sold for $121,640, and it is estimated that the remaining lands undisposed of will raise the congressional endowment fund to $600,000.

In June, 1871, work was begun on the mechanical building of the university, the same being completed and dedicated September 13, 1871. It is a substantial brick edifice, 128 by 88 feet, two stories high, with towers at the corners rising to the height of three stories, and cost with equipment $25,000. This was the first strictly educational machine-shop erected in America. The corner-stone of the main building was laid September 13, 1871, and it was dedicated December 10, 1873. It has three stories of brick above a high basement of stone, and a story in the mansard roof; it is 214 feet long and 122 feet on the sides, occupying three sides of a quadrangle. Its total cost, with furniture and heating apparatus, was $184,000, of which the State paid $102,500. A chemical laboratory was erected in 1878, at a cost of $40,000, including apparatus; also, in 1890, a drill-hall costing $15,000. The building, included among the donations, served a good purpose until others were erected. In 1880, says the regent, "it became a ruin under the stress of destroying elements, and the trustees took it down to prevent the boys from burning it up." The land

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occupied by the university, with its several farms and departments, embraces about 610 acres—the rest of the original tract donated having been sold.

The attendance has been regularly increasing during the past six years, the number enrolled for 1890–1 being over 500; the whole number of matriculants is 2601; and the number graduated, including the class of 1889, 644. Since 1871, females have been admitted on the same terms as males.

In 1880, Dr. Gregory, who, for more than thirteen years, had served the university as regent with rare ability, resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who, for several years had filled the chair of mechanical engineering and physics, and to whose efficient administration the institution is, in no small degree, indebted for its present prosperous condition.

In 1884, the State Laboratory, under the directorship of Prof. S. A. Forbes, was removed from Normal to the University. In 1887, under the operation of the Hatch act, an experiment station was organized and has since been conducted at the university and upon its experimental farms. The annual expenditure for this purpose is $15,000. The reports of this work are made in quarterly bulletins, which are sent free of charge to all farmers in the State who express a desire to have them. In 1890, congress appropriated to each of the states, for the use of the colleges which had been established under the land-grant act of 1862, the sum of $15,000, increasing annually by $1000, until the sum shall reach $25,000 per annum.

In 1885, the name, which was at first the Illinois Industrial University, was changed by the legislature to that of the University of Illinois. A still further change was made by an act of the general assembly of 1887, which provided for the election of the trustees by the people.

The institution has not escaped sharp criticism nor has it failed to arouse bitter antagonism. It has encountered serious troubles and drawbacks, but is believed now to be established on a sure foundation.

The Illinois State Normal University having demonstrated its usefulness and importance as a training-school for teachers,

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a movement was set on foot in 1868–9, for the establishment of a similar institution in southern Illinois, which resulted in the passage of a law for the establishment of the "Southern Illinois Normal University," in 1869. Proposals with donation bids having been received from several towns and cities, the preference was given by the five trustees to that from Carbondale; which was estimated at the time, including lands and bonds, to amount in value to $229,000, but which, by reason of shrinkage, in the end amounted only to about $75,000.

The corner-stone of the building was laid May 20, 1870, and the latter was completed and ready for occupancy July 1, 1874. It was three stories high, having a frontage of 209 feet, with two wings each 109 feet long. It was well furnished and presented an attractive, if not imposing, appearance. The cost was $265,000, of which $205,000 was covered by State appropriation.

Dr. Robert Allyn, a professor of large experience and high distinction, was appointed principal of the school, November 20, 1874, and, with nine other teachers, the work of training began. The normal course of four years embraces two thorough courses—a classical and scientific.

The whole number of students the first year was 396, which continued about the same up to 1881, but for the last year reported—1889–90, had increased to 736; the whole number received having been 3953; while there have been 162 graduates. The appropriation the first year was $15,000, 1888–9, $27,000; and the total sum reaches $296,780. The institution met with the great misfortune of losing its fine building by fire, November 26, 1883. A new structure, for which $150,000 was appropriated, was ready for occupancy and dedicated, February 24, 1887.

Among the leading men whose names are honorably linked to the creation of these State educational institutions, as they were with the foundation of the common school system, may be mentioned, without drawing invidious distinction, the following: Jonathan B. Turner and Newton Bateman, Morgan County, Rev. John F. Brooks and Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon, Benaiah G. Roots of Perry, John S. Wright and William H. Wells of Cook, Calvin Goudy of Morgan, Wesley Sloan of

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Pope, Joel S. Post of Macon, William H. Powell of Kane, Jesse W. Fell and Charles E. Hovey of McLean, and Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby. Of all these, the voice and pen of Prof. Turner were undoubtedly the longest and most persistent in the service. He is yet living at his old home in Jacksonville, in the serenity of the green old age of 87 years. Dr. Bateman, president of Knox College, Gen. Hovey and Hon. S. W. Moulton, also still survive in the enjoyment of a vigorous and honorable old age.

The subject of education in this State would hardly be complete without reference to the lately-founded and organized institution, the University of Chicago, which originated with the American Baptist Educational Society at its meeting in May, 1889, at which time John D. Rockefeller proposed to contribute $600,000 toward "an endowment fund for a college to be established at Chicago." This sum was increased during the following year by $600,000 additional subscriptions, by those who had become interested in the proposed college; soon after which time, the same liberal giver, John D. Rockefeller, made an additional contribution of $1,000,000—making, it is stated, the largest sum ever contributed by one man while still living, to the cause of education. The university was legally incorporated in June, 1890, by John D. Rockefeller, E. Nelson Blake, Marshall Field, Francis E. Hinckley, Frederick T. Gates, and Thomas W. Goodspeed. The three blocks of ground selected as a site for the buildings lies in the city of Chicago between Jackson and Washington parks and fronting on Midway Plaisance; one-half of which was the gift of Marshall Field, the other half having been purchased at the cost of $132,500.

Prof. William R. Harper of Yale University has been elected president of the university, and the work of instruction will begin October 1, 1892. The work of the university is to be arranged under three general divisions, namely, the university proper, the university extension work, and the university publication work; and it is believed by those who have studied the plan and general regulations, that the facilities for an advanced education will be more amply afforded in this institution than in many of the older universities.

Public libraries in their influence upon the educational work

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of the State are too important a factor not to have a place in this connection. They are the workshops of the intellectually inclined, with tools ready at command; the university of the common people—"an institution where any person may find instruction in study." Illinois possessed many valuable public libraries in the earlier period of her history, especially those connected with her first colleges; but they have greatly increased in number since the passage of the law of 1872 authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms. The number of all descriptions in the State, according to the report of the United-States commissioner of education, and added information, in 1889, was 177, containing in the aggregate 650,000 volumes. The largest of these, outside of Chicago, are the state library at Springfield, containing 45,000 volumes; that of the Northwestern University at Evanston, 28,000 volumes; and that of Peoria, 27,000.

The destruction of libraries in Chicago by the great fire of 1871, excited the sympathy of men of letters and educators in England. With Thomas Hughes at their head, an appeal was made throughout Great Britain, which resulted in the generous contribution, toward repairing the loss, of 7000 volumes, including valuable works from the British Museum, the Master of the Rolls, and a volume from Queen Victoria. The nucleus thus formed was the origin of the present public library, which was organized under the law of 1872. It was opened for circulation May 1, 1874, with 17,000 volumes. William F. Poole, L.L.D., who had been the librarian of the Boston Atheneum and of the Cincinnati Public Library, was appointed librarian in October, 1873. Dr. Poole's administration, which continued until his resignation in July, 1887, to accept of another place, was eminently satisfactory and successful. He was succeeded by Frederick H. Hild, for several years Dr. Poole's able assistant, who has given to the public, intelligent, efficient, and courteous service.

The number of volumes in the Library January 1, 1890, was 156,243, an increase of 7077 during the year. The aggregate circulation and use of books for the year was 1,220,479—the daily average circulation, for home use, being 2746. The rooms occupied by the library in the city-hall have become over-

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crowded, and steps have been already taken for the erection of a new building on the Dearborn-Park block, which it is intended to have ready for occupancy by 1893. John G. Shortall is president of the board of directors, and Wm. B. Wickersham secretary.

The library of the Chicago Law Institute was founded in 1857, and contains 23,000 volumes, of which 975 were added in 1890. The officers are John H. Hamline president, Frederick W. Packard secretary, William H. Holden treasurer, Julius Rosenthal librarian, and Charles C. Pickett assistant-librarian.

The Newberry Library was founded by Walter Loomis Newberry, who died in 1868 leaving for that purpose one-half of his large estate, which being divided in 1885, amounted to the munificent sum of $2,149,201. The trustees, who have had the care and administration of the estate, and upon whom the duty of establishing the library has devolved, are Eliphalet W. Blatchford and William H. Bradley. Dr. Poole, so long the accomplished librarian of the Chicago Public Library, was appointed librarian, and entered upon the discharge of his duties August 1, 1887.

The site finally selected for the library building is the Ogden block, between North-Clark Street and Dearborn Avenue, and fronting Walton Place and Washington Square. In the meantime, awaiting its construction, a temporary structure has been erected on the northeast corner of North-State and Oak streets, where the accessions so far accumulated have been comfortably and conveniently housed. The Newberry is solely a reference library, and, by January 1, 1890, it contained 37,375 carefully-selected volumes, and 12,349 pamphlets. Since then, valuable, rare, and costly additions have been made, and the institution is in successful operation. Plans for a library building, to accommodate 1,000,000 volumes, have been agreed upon, and the foundation has been laid.

Walter L. Newberry, to whose philanthropic liberality the people are indebted for this splendid institution, was one of the first settlers of Chicago in 1833, where he became a successful merchant and banker. He was always active and influential in the promotion of education and in the establishment of public libraries, having been president of the Chicago Historical

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Society for many years, and one of the founders of the Young Men's Library Association. He died at sea, while returning from a visit to Europe, November 6, 1868, aged 64.

Chicago is also fortunate in the princely endowment of another public library, to be located on the south side, by the noble benefaction of the late John Crerar. The sum bequeathed in his last will for this purpose is estimated by the trustees—Norman Williams and Huntington W. Jackson—to amount to $2,500,000. John Crerar was also an old citizen of Chicago, where the greater portion of his fortune was accumulated. He was also a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and among the many generous donations which illuminate the pages of his will, that institution is to receive the sum of $25,000. He died October 19, 1889, aged 65.

The west side is also to have a well-endowed institution, to consist of a polytechnic school, library, reading, and lecture rooms, to be known as the Lewis Institute.

John Lewis came to Chicago from Connecticut before 1850, and invested in real estate which made him a fortune. At his decease, he left the greater portion of his property to his brother, Allen C., who came to Chicago in 1852, with the request that he should provide for the establishment of such an institution. This disposition of the estate, his brother faithfully carried out in his last will made in February, 1877. The trustees are Henry F. Lewis, James M Adsit, and Hugh A. White. The property has accumulated until it now amounts to over $1,000,000. A site has been secured on the southwest corner of Morgan and West-Van Buren streets; the plans of a building, to cost $250,000, have been practically agreed upon, and its construction is expected to begin the present year, 1891.

The Chicago Historical Society combines the advantages of a well-selected library and of a depository of documents, relics, and materials, in manuscript and other forms, which tend to the establishment and preservation of valuable historical facts. The importance of such a society was so strongly impressed upon the early writers and public men of our State that one was organized at Vandalia, with Judge James Hall as president, as early as 1827. Among its members are found the historic names of Chief-Justice William Wilson, Gov. Coles, Judge Mc

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Roberts, Gov. Reynolds, William Thomas, Richard M. Young, Sidney Breese, Samuel D. Lockwood, Wm. H. Brown, Edmund D. Taylor, David J. Baker, John Mason Peck, Peter Cartwright, William L. D. Ewing, and Theophilus W. Smith. It flourished for several years, and gathered a vast amount of information, some of which, doubtless, is embodied in the works of its distinguished president, and in those of the historian, Peck.

The Chicago Historical Society was organized in 1856, and incorporated in 1857. As Wm. H. Brown, who was a member of the society formed at Vandalia, was the first president, it may not be inaptly called a reorganization or continuation of that society. Its first charter members were William B. Ogden, J. Young Scammon, Mason Brayman, Mark Skinner, George Manierre, John H. Kinzie, James V.Z. Blaney, Edward I. Tinkham, Joseph D. Webster, William A. Smallwood, Charles H. Ray, Mahlon D. Ogden, Franklin Scammon, William Barry, Van H. Higgins, Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Samuel D. Ward, and Ezra B. McCagg—a distinguished list of influential Chicago citizens—the last four of whom still survive. The objects of the society were declared to be: first, the establishment of a library; second, the collection into a safe and permanent depositary of manuscripts and documents of historical value; third, to encourage the investigation of aboriginal remains; and fourth, to collect and preserve such historical materials as shall serve to illustrate the settlement and growth of Chicago.

When the destructive fire of 1871 occurred, the society had erected a commodious brick building for its use on a portion of its lot, at the northwest corner of Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street, in which, under the faithful and intelligent management of its secretary, Rev. Wm. Barry, had been accumulated a library of 14,000 volumes, besides priceless treasures in manuscripts and records, including that great document, the "Emancipation Proclamation," with President Lincoln's signature affixed thereto. The devouring flames left not a vestage unconsumed.

The society was not forgotten in the work of restoration, but the liberal contributions received as a nucleus for a new library were again swept away by the great fire of 1874. The friends of the society were naturally discouraged, but donations of books were made, and cared for by Edwin H. Sheldon, at his

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office on Clark Street, until, at a meeting of the society on January 23, 1877, it was determined to erect a new building; and an appeal to the members for subscriptions meeting with a favorable response, resulted in the erection of the present building, which was ready for occupancy by October, 1877. From this time forward, the society has been prosperous, the present accumulations amounting to 18,000 bound volumes, and 40,000 unbound volumes and pamphlets. In the department of Americana, the collections are very valuable, as also in national and state documents, and in portraits, and unpublished archives.

The life and resident members number 150, and the corresponding and honorary 120. The permanent funds of the society amount to about $120,000, securely invested, besides a legacy of $25,000 bequeathed by John Crerar, not yet received. It is a singular fact that the munificent bequest of Henry D. Gilpin, who died in Philadelphia, January 29, 1860, now amounting to $105,000, came from one who was neither a member of the society, nor a resident of the city or state in which it is located. The society has entirely outgrown its present home, and as it owns an eligible corner lot, and has a large sum available for building purposes, there would seem to be no good reason why it should not occupy a new, convenient, and fire-proof building before 1893.*

By reference to the subjoined table of institutions in the State devoted to the attainment of a higher education, it will be seen

* List of officers: presidents, William H. Brown, 1856–60; Walter L. Newberry, 1861–8; J. Young Scammon, 1869; Edwin H. Sheldon, 1870–5; Isaac N. Arnold, 1876–83; Elihu B. Washburne, 1884–6; Edward Gay Mason, 1887–91. William B. Ogden was vice-president from 1856–68; George Manierre, J. Young Scammon, Edwin H. Sheldon, Thomas Hoyne, Ezra B. McCagg, Robert T. Lincoln, William Hickling, John Wentworth, and E. G. Mason; Gen. Alexander C. McClurg, and Gen. George W. Smith have served since 1884, and now occupy the position.

William Barry was secretary from 1856–65; following him came Thomas H. Armstrong, J. W. Hoyt, William Cochran, and Belden F. Culver. Albert D. Hager served from 1877–87, and was succeeded by John Moses, the present incumbent.

Samuel D. Ward was the first treasurer, who was succeeded by Edward I. Tinkham, William Blair, George F. Rumsey, Solomon A. Smith, Byron L. Smith, Henry H. Nash from 1879–89, and Gilbert B. Shaw, now in office.

The executive committee is constituted as follows: the president *ex-officio*, George L. Dunlap, Samuel H. Kerfoot, 1891; Edward E. Ayer, 1892, one vacancy; Daniel K. Pearsons, George W. Smith, 1893; Henry J. Willing, Levi Z. Leiter, 1894.

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that the oldest is that of Monticello Female Seminary at Godfrey, Madison County, which was founded in 1835 by Captain Benjamin Godfrey. It was a free gift, the deeds being placed in the hands of a board of trustees which is self-perpetuating, and the curriculum was modelled after that of Yale College. Rev. Theron Baldwin was the first principal, holding that office until 1843, and since that time, greatly to the credit of the management be it said, it has had but two others—Miss Philena Fobes, who occupied the position with great zeal and fidelity until 1866; and Miss Harriet N. Haskell, who has since then so successfully conducted the institution.

The first building was erected in the primeval forest, and in its ivy-covered stone walls was held, in June, 1888, the semi-centennial anniversary of the seminary. Five months later, on November 4, the building with all its contents was destroyed by fire. The school, however, was continued in a temporary structure erected on the grounds, and arrangements were immediately made for a new building. Through the untiring energy and superior executive ability of the principal, Miss Haskell, aided by willing contributions from former pupils, and friends all over the country, an imposing three-story stone edifice and chapel have been erected, with all modern improvements and arrangements suggested by fifty years of experience, and at a cost of $250,000. The average number of students is 125, and the seminary has entered upon its fifty-fourth year with greatly-increased facilities and brighter prospects than ever before.

Private schools for instruction in the higher branches were very rare in an early day in this State, and were not generally overstocked with pupils. Among these was one taught by Prof. Daniel B. Tuthill in Jackson County as early as 1835. He was a native of Vermont, and was educated for the Episcopalian ministry. Coming to Illinois in 1829, he settled on the prairie, which subsequently bore his name. He was a gentleman of fine attainments, and those who attended his classical school, among whom were many prominent men of the State, all have spoken highly of his ability as a teacher. Judge Richard S. Tuthill of Chicago is his son.

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The following table gives the corporate title, location, date of incorporation, number of teachers and pupils, name of president or principal, and unincumbered value of property, of all incorporated institutions for the advancement of higher education, having an average attendance, in 1888, of 100 or over:

COLLEGES, SEMINARIES, AND ACADEMIES:

NAME	PLACE	DATE	TEACH'R	PUPILS	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL	VALUE*
Almira College,	Greenville,	1857	10	62	James P. Slade, A. M.,	$33,500
Augustana College,	Rock Island,	1865	20	227	Prof. Olof Olson,	200,000
Baptist Union Theological	Morgan Park,	'65	9	101	Geo. W. Northrup, D.D. L.L.D.	435,000
Bettie Stuart Institute,	Springfield,	1868	13	126	Mrs. A. M. Brooks,	35,000
Blackburn University,	Carlinville,	1857	10	101	Rev. E. L. Hurd,	150,000
Carthage College,	Carthage,	1873	—	56	Rev. Holmes Dysinger, D. D.,	———
Chaddock College,	Quincy,	1878	25	168	M. P. Lackland,	192,000
Chicago Theological Seminary,	Chicago,	1855	11	115	Franklin W. Fisk, D.D., L.L.D.,	607,497
Concordia College,	Springfield,	1879	4	210	Rev. A. Craemer,	21,000
Elgin Academy,	Elgin,	1839	7	141	Orlando Davidson,	31,200
Eureka College,	Eureka,	1855	12	221	Carl Johann, A. M.,	100,000
Evangelical Proseminary,	Elmhurst,	1869	7	117	E. A. W. Krauss,	53,400
Garrett Biblical Institute,	Evanston,	1855	8	156	H. B. Ridgaway, D.D., L.L.D.,	512,000
Grand Prairie Seminary,	Onarga,	1864	9	277	Rev. Samuel Van Pelt,	31,700
German English College;	Galena,	1881	7	99	Rev. F. Schaub, A. M.,	20,000
German Theological Seminary,	Chicago,	1885	—	—	Rev. J. D. Severinghaus, D.D.,	———
Hedding College,	Abingdon,	1875	11	132	Rev. J. G. Evans, D. D.,	60,000
Ill. College and Whipple Acad.,	Jacksonville,	'29	12	180	Rev. E. A. Tanner, D. D.,	280,000
Illinois Female College,	Jacksonville,	'47	18	187	Rev. W. F. Short, D. D.,	62,000
Illinois Wesleyan University,	Bloomington,	'52	18	819	Rev. W. H. Wilder, D. D.,	200,000
Jacksonville Female Academy,	Jacksonville,	'35	18	162	E. F. Bullard, A. M.,	52,000
Jennings Seminary,	Aurora,	1857	13	169	Rev. C. C. Lovejoy, A. M.,	85,500
Knox College,	Galesburg,	1837	19	186	Newton Bateman, L.L. D.,	393,500
Lake Forest University,	Lake Forest,	'57	31	648	W. C. Roberts, D.D., L.L.D.,	728,000
Lincoln University,	Lincoln,	1865	10	196	A. E. Turner, A. M.,	50,000
Lombard University,	Galesburg,	1853	12	124	Rev. W. White, Ph. D.,	190,000
Mc Cormick Theolog'l Seminary,	Chicago,	1859	11	115	Herrick Johnson, D.D., L.L.D.,	1,147,980
Mc Kendree College,	Lebanon,	1834	8	138	Rev. L. H. Herdmand,	50,000
Mt. Carroll Seminary,	Mt. Carroll,	1852	13	155	Mrs. F. A. W. Skinner,	95,500
Mt. Morris College,	Mt. Morris,	1843	12	—	Prof. G. B. Boyer,	30,000
Monmouth College,	Monmouth,	1857	14	149	J. B. Michael,	175,000
Monticello Female Seminary,	Godfrey,	1838	13	125	Miss H. N. Haskell,	200,000
Northwestern College,	Naperville,	1865	14	341	George W. Sendlinger,	128,700
Northern Illinois College,	Fulton,	1866	7	280	A. M. Hansen, A. M.,	160,000
Northwestern Normal School,	Geneseo,	1883	10	350	W. J. Stevens,	41,400
Northwestern University,	Evanston,	1851	99	660	Henry W. Rogers, L.L.D.,	1,860,652
Northern Illinois Normal School,	Dixon,	1884	21	737	J. B. Dille, A. M.,	200,000
St. Ignatius College,	Chicago,	1870	13	237	Very Rev. Edward A. Higgins,	200,000
St. Joseph's Seminary,	Kankakee,	1874	9	250	Sister St. Zephymne,	21,000
Shurtleff College,	Upper Alton,	'35	10	179	A. A. Kendrick, D. D.,	147,058
Westfield College,	Westfield,	1865	12	170	Q. L. Kiphart, D.D.,	32,300
Wheaton College,	Wheaton,	1860	8	223	Charles A. Blanchard, B. A.,	125,000

* Value of property, less indebtedness.

Authorities: "The Public Domain," congressional documents, laws of Illinois, reports of the superintendents of public instruction, and especially papers therein for 1883–4, by Samuel Willard, M.D., LL.D., and in those of 1881–2, 1885–6, and 1887–8, by Prof. W. L. Pillsbury, A.M., in which the author has made exceedingly valuable and interesting contributions to the history of education.

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CHAPTER LI.

State Institutions—Penal, Reformatory, Benevolent.

IN the early days of Illinois, the number of paupers was few, and their care was assumed by citizens to whom charity was at once a duty and a recreation. In Randolph County, for many years, the board of overseers of the poor was selected from such men as Judge Pope, Senator Kane, and Gov. Bond; and their entire duties consisted in the yearly farming out to the lowest bidder of an old man who was both poor and blind.

From this crude beginning has developed the present magnificent system of State charity which, in respect of completeness, economy, and perfection of executive control, is not surpassed by that of any other state.

The substitution of imprisonment for public floggings, and the replacement of the rude log jail by a secure place of confinement for prisoners, were reforms of slow growth. The people were poor and opposed to taxation for any purpose, and when at length the frequent escapes of criminals had demonstrated the necessity of more secure places for their confinement, the question arose, how shall the funds for such an expenditure be secured? A happy solution of this problem was at length found. At the request of the legislature, congress ceded to the State some 40,000 acres of saline lands, and a considerable portion of the money derived from their sale was devoted to the purchase of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings for the first State institution—the penitentiary at Alton—in 1827.

The sum originally set apart for this purpose, however, was found to be inadequate, so that in 1831 an additional $10,000 was appropriated from the state treasury. Two years later, the prison was completed and ready for occupancy.

It was a stone structure, containing twenty-four cells. Additional buildings were erected as they were needed until 1857, when, the accommodations for convicts being found entirely inadequate, the legislature determined to erect a new peniten-

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tiary at Joliet, the State purchasing for that purpose a tract of 72 19/100 acres of land adjoining the city. The plans drawn contemplated a house containing 1000 cells, which, it was thought, would accommodate 1100 convicts—this number was regarded as certainly sufficient to meet the needs of the State for many years. The estimated cost was $550,000. By July 24, 1860, work had so far progressed on the new building that it was ready to receive the last prisoners from Alton, who were sent thither on that date. In less than ten years, the limits of the capacity of the new building had been reached, and the amount appropriated for and actually expended on its construction had reached the sum of $934,627. It was not completed until July 1, 1867, and the total cost was $1,075,000. It is admittedly a fine structure and compares favorably with buildings erected for a like purpose in other and older commonwealths. Major R. W. McClaughry, who had filled the position of warden with marked efficiency for fourteen years, was succeeded in 1888 by Hon. A. W. Berggren, who resigned in March, 1891, and was in turn succeeded by Hon. Henry D. Dement, ex-secretary of state.

Samuel H. Jones of Springfield has acted as one of the commissioners of this institution since 1876, the other two members, O. H. Wright of Boone, and Franz Amberg of Cook County, were succeeded, in 1889, by Charles Bent and A. S. Wright.

The increasing number of convicts so overcrowded the accommodations at Joliet by 1877, that the thirtieth general assembly decided to provide for the erection of another penitentiary in the southern part of the State. The commissioners, John G. Fonda, Isaac Clements, and R. D. Lawrence, appointed to choose a site, had some difficulty in the selection of a place having all the requisites of the law, namely, convenience of access, elevation, drainage, never-failing water, and convenience to stone and timber. Finally, a site was chosen, near Chester, on the Mississippi River, containing 122½ acres, and $200,000 was appropriated for the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings in 1877, and $300,000 more in 1879. Work progressed so rapidly that the warden was prepared to receive and care for 200 prisoners on March 21, 1878. The value of

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the property after the completion of the buildings in 1882 was estimated by the warden to be $594,424. At that time, 525 convicts were in the prison. The arrangement and construction of the various buildings, their convenience and general appointments, are admirably deserving the high commendations bestowed upon them by expert critics. The number of prisoners within its walls, at the date of the last report, was 740. John C. Salter was the first warden, and was succeeded in 1885 by G. M. Mitchell. The present commissioners are Joseph B. Messick, John J. Brown, and James A. Rose.

The disposition of the people of this State has always favored a just and humane treatment of the defective and dependent classes, as has been repeatedly manifested, when legislation with reference to these unfortunates has been proposed. In consequence of the existence of two systems of county government, two different methods for the care of the poor by counties have been adopted. In the counties under county organization, the county-court has the charge of public paupers; while in counties under township organization that duty is laid upon the board of supervisors. Nearly every county in the State has its county-farm and almshouse, and the amount expended for the maintenance of these during the years 1887–8, was $813,767, while the expenditure for outdoor relief amounted to $679,139. Of these sums, $711,353, nearly one-half, was disbursed by Cook County alone.

Attention was early directed to the fact that a large percentage of the dependent classes might possibly be regarded as proper subjects of educational if not reformatory influence. Many of them, it was hoped, might be reclaimed from pauperism and taught to be self-supporting citizens. Those regarded as preëminently adapted to such treatment were the deaf-mutes, the insane, and the feeble-minded. Orville H. Browning of Quincy, who had given the subject much thought, and whose interest therein had resulted in extended correspondence, besides many personal conferences with distinguished specialists, was the first in this State to seek to commit Illinois to a policy of this character. As a member of the State senate, on January 2, 1839, he introduced a bill for "an act to establish the Illinois Asylum for the Education of the

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Deaf and Dumb." Judge Wm. Thomas, a senator from Morgan County, who approved of the object of the bill, proposed to Browning that the blank space left for naming a location should be filled by inserting the name of Jacksonville, which action would secure the support of the entire delegation from Morgan County, then the largest in the State. The advice was accepted and the bill became a law February 23, 1839. The first board of trustees was organized on June 29 following, with ex-Governor Joseph Duncan as president and Judge Samuel D. Lockwood as vice-president. Judge Thomas served as a member of the board for many years. Arrangements to begin building by the trustees, numbering twenty distinguished citizens, were not completed until April, 1842. Work, however, had progressed sufficiently to permit of the opening of the school on January 26, 1846. The original building, afterward known as the south wing, was finally completed in 1849, at a cost of $25,000. In 1871, it was declared unsafe, and was consequently torn down and rebuilt. The centre building, begun in 1849, was completed in 1852, but the front walls, having been found unsafe by the architects, were also razed and new ones erected. Work on the north wing was commenced in 1853, and it was completed in 1857; a new dining-room and boiler-house were erected in 1873, and a new school-house in 1876.

Farther appropriations have been made as follows: in 1877, $15,000 for workshops; in 1879, $2,000 to convert barn into a cottage for small boys; in 1881, $12,300 for barn, bakery, storehouse, filter, and fire-escapes; in 1883, $11,000 for employés' quarters, kitchen, and refrigerator-house; in 1885, $12,000 for dairy, barn, and gymnasium; in 1887, $8,000 for cottage for little girls; in 1889, $10,000 for extension and improvement of grounds.

Thomas Officer of Ohio, was the first principal of the institution. Four pupils were present at its opening, and nine at the close of the first term. Under the efficient management of the accomplished principal, the attendance rapidly increased and the aid of several assistant-teachers was soon found indispensable. Mr. Officer resigned his position as principal in 1856, and was succeeded by Dr. Philip G. Gillett, a graduate of Asbury University, and for some years a teacher in the Indiana Institu-

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tion for the deaf and dumb. No better encomium upon the eminent fitness of Dr. Gillett for this responsible post can be pronounced than the statement of the fact that for thirty-five years he has steadily grown in favor with the citizens of Illinois, not only with those of philanthropic inclination but the hard-headed taxpayers as well. Through all the rancorous animosities engendered by the civil war, amid all the vicissitudes of executive administrations, he has stood unmoved, with an eye fixed singly upon the faithful discharge of his responsible duties.

Under his able and judicious management, the institution has grown to be the largest of its kind in the world. It has educated and trained into useful citizenship more than 2000 persons, who, without its privileges, would have been a burden to themselves and to society. It has furnished principals for 12 other schools, and teachers by the score. Among its many worthy teachers and officers, faithful coadjutors of the superintendent in his labors, there are a few whose connection with the institution has continued for over a quarter of a century, and may be named. These are Selah Wait, dying after a service of 33 years; Cornelia Trask, a martyr to her zeal in the work, prolonged through 25 years; Frank Hine, efficient clerk for 29 years; Marquis L. Brock, 27 years; Frank Read, 28 years; and Prof. John H. Woods, 28 years; the latter of whom, in addition to his school-duties, has had charge of the institution's library, one of the most carefully selected in the State.

The number of pupils in 1888 was 476, and the cost per capita for that year, $236.22.

The establishment of the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville in 1849, was largely, if not chiefly, due to the philanthropic efforts of Miss Dorothea L. Dix. In 1846, she felt impelled to travel over the State addressing the charitable in behalf of a class of unfortunates, whose pitiable condition appeals, perhaps, most strongly to public sympathy. When the legislature convened, she visited Springfield and made before the members a most eloquent argument in favor of the establishment of a hospital for their care. A bill for this purpose, locating the institution at Peoria was introduced and passed in the senate, but on motion of Judge William Thomas, then in the house, it was amended by the substitution of Jacksonville for Peoria.

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The bill, as amended, became a law on March 1, 1847. Judge Samuel Drake Lockwood was president of the first board of trustees. A quarter-section of beautiful prairie-land, a mile south of Jacksonville, was selected as the site. A plan for a building, which in its general features was copied after that of the Indiana Asylum, was adopted, and the work begun in 1848. Only two wards were completed for occupancy by 1851, and on November 3 of that year, the first patient was received.

As originally constructed, this institution consisted of a centre building of brick, five and one-half stories in height, besides two wings, of the same material, containing nine wards each, four stories high, and a rear building with chapel, kitchen, and apartments for employés.

The legislature made an appropriation of $75,000, in 1877, for the extension of the original wings, thus making provision for 150 additional patients. In 1883, it appropriated $135,000 for a separate building with a capacity of 300 patients. In 1889, it made a further appropriation of $120,000 for another detached building of the same capacity as the last. The present capacity of the hospital is 1,100 beds. The last addition is not yet—April, 1891—completed and occupied. The average number of patients in 1890 was 900, with a net per-capita cost of $149.23.

Dr. J. M. Higgins was selected as the first superintendent, after a somewhat heated contest. The first administration of the institution was far from being satisfactory, either to those directly interested or to the people generally. Dr. Higgins was removed by the board of trustees, and, pending the appointment of his successor, Dr. Hiram K. Jones acted as superintendent *ad interim*. Dr. Andrew McFarland, from the New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, was appointed superintendent and entered upon the discharge of his duties in June, 1854. The eminent qualifications of Dr. McFarland for this position were early made apparent in his able management and supervision. The institution grew and prospered, the superintendent and trustees being in entire accord until 1867, when, at the demand of a former inmate, Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, an investigation of its management was ordered by the legislature. The charges preferred were extravagance in expenditure and

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the detention of patients not insane. The management was entirely exonerated, yet the committee took occasion to criticise the system of admitting patients, and also to animadvert upon the treatment of the inmates by some of the attendants. No concurrent action upon the report followed, and the new board of trustees, appointed by Governor John M. Palmer, retained Dr. McFarland in his office until he felt compelled to resign on account of ill health in 1870.* Dr. Henry F. Carriel, who had been for many years connected with the New-Jersey Asylum, was selected to succeed Dr. McFarland, and assumed charge of the institution July 6, 1870. His long and successful administration, which has continued up to the present time, and has covered a period embracing many improvements and not a few radical reforms, has demonstrated the fact that no better choice could have been made. His supervision has been wise, conservative, and entirely satisfactory to the people.

The third of the State institutions to be erected, that for the education of the blind, also originated and was located at Jacksonville. In 1847, Samuel Bacon, himself a blind man, opened a school in that town for those similarly afflicted. It was at first supported by private subscriptions, with a view to the ultimate establishment of a school of like character by the State. A bill for this purpose was introduced in the house of representatives by Richard Yates, entitled "an act to establish the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind," which became a law January 13, 1849. The board of trustees, with Judge Lockwood as president and Judge James Berdan as secretary, was organized Feb. 3. The school was opened soon after in a rented house, with Mr. Bacon as temporary executive. A site of twenty-two acres was purchased, about a mile east of the public square, and the new building was completed and ready for use in January, 1854. After having served its purpose for fifteen years, it was destroyed by fire, April 20, 1869. Plans for the wing of a new building, 72 feet square and three stories in height, were at once prepared, and the structure erected in 1871–2, at a cost of $34,069. The entire building was completed in 1874, at an outlay of $75,000.

* Dr. McFarland subsequently established the Oak-Lawn Retreat for the Insane, at Jacksonville, which, under his management, has become a very popular and successful institution.

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In 1881, an appropriation of $33,000 was made for the construction of the east wing, and of $12,000 for a barn, coal-house, and shops. In 1889, the general assembly authorized the erection of a cottage for girls, to cost $18,000.

Joshua Rhoads, M.D., who had formerly been at the head of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, was appointed superintendent in 1850, and continued to fill the position until June, 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. W. Phillips, D.D., who discharged the duties with great fidelity up to the time of his death in January, 1888. His administration is characterised by the board of state charities as "wise and careful." His son, W. S. Phillips, who was appointed his successor, held the position two years, and was succeeded by Frank H. Hall, July 1, 1890.

The average number of scholars is about 150, and their cost per capita in 1888, $241.02, being a reduction of nearly 100 per cent since 1875.

The Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, next in chronological order of erection, was an outgrowth of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and, as at first established in Jacksonville, was denominated by the act of incorporation, "the experimental school for the instruction and training of idiots and feeble-minded children." In 1871, the institution was placed upon an independent and permanent footing, and, in 1875, the legislature appropriated $185,000 for erecting the necessary buildings and placing it in running order. A new site, covering 40 acres, was selected, and the location transferred to Lincoln, and in October, 1875, the contract providing for the erection of the main and rear buildings, with wings, besides a boiler-and-engine house, was let for $124,775. The centre building was to be three stories in height, the connecting wings two, the extreme wings three; the entire length, 324 feet, and designed to accommodate 250 pupils.

Subsequent appropriations have been made for the benefit of this institution, as follows: in 1877, for furnishing the new asylum $25,000; $4,000, the same year, for the purchase of 20 additional acres of land; in 1881, $8,500 for finishing and furnishing the basement, building a laundry, and constructing fire-escapes; in 1885, $6,000 for the purchase of 38 acres of land, and $5,000

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for a hospital; and, in 1889, $40,000 for a detached building for the care of custodial cases.

Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, who had been employed successfully in a similar institution at Syracuse, New York, was appointed superintendent in the first instance and entered upon the discharge of his duties in October, 1865. Dr. Wilbur proved to be a capable and efficient officer, and continued in the management of the institution until his resignation in October, 1883.* His successor was Dr. William B. Fish, who still, 1891, occupies the position.

In 1888, the average number of inmates was 386, and the ordinary expenses of the institution, for the same year, were $46,245, the per capita cost being $119.

The next State institution to be built was the Illinois Home for the Children of Deceased Soldiers, the charter of which was passed by the legislature in 1865. The location was to be determined upon by what may be called the donation plan, and in consideration of offers amounting nominally to $40,220, an 80-acre tract of land, one mile north of Normal, was selected as the site. The principal building was completed and occupied June 1, 1869, at a cost of $135,000.

In 1881, the legislature made a grant of $5,000 for a hospital building; in 1889, it provided for the reconstruction of the rear building for domestic uses, and the erection of a new kitchen, dining-room, and chapel, at a cost of $66,000.

Mrs. Virginia C. Ohr, a soldier's widow, was appointed superintendent, and, pending the erection of the first buildings, temporary homes were opened in Bloomington. Mrs. Ohr was succeeded in 1887 by H. C. De Motte, Ph. D.

In 1875, the law was so amended as to permit the admission of children of soldiers who have since died, on the same footing as the orphans of those who had fallen or died of disease during the war. In the language used by the trustees in their report of 1876: "The home originated in a most patriotic impulse on the part of the people, to fulfill the pledge made to the gallant soldiers who imperilled their lives on the field of battle during the dark days of the civil war, that if they fell in the fight the

* He has since established a school of like character in Kalamazoo, Michigan, which is in successful operation.

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widows and children should be cared for." The pledge has been faithfully kept, and it is expected by the board that at some future time, when the original object has been fully carried out, the institution will care for other neglected and dependent children as wisely and as well as it has for the soldiers' orphans.

The house is now said to be overcrowded, the average attendance being in 1888, 359; the average cost per capita, during the same year was $144.

By the year 1869, the necessity for further provision for the care of the insane had become so apparent, that the general assembly provided for the erection of two additional buildings for that purpose to be known, respectively, as the Northern and Southern Hospitals for the Insane. Both acts became laws by the signature of the governor, on the same day, April 10, 1869.

For the site of the Northern Hospital, 153 acres were donated by the citizens of Elgin, and the institution was located just outside that city on the west bank of the Fox River; 130 additional acres were purchased by the trustees in 1870, and 194 more in 1871, at $100 per acre. The plans for the construction of this hospital, modelled after the government hospital for the insane at Washington, were adopted December, 1869, and the contract was let in April, 1870. The north wing and rear buildings were completed January, 1872, and 61 patients received soon after. The central building was completed in April following, and the south wing in 1874. The entire amount expended for land, construction, heating and all other fixtures and furniture up to September, 1876, was $639,357.

Besides other minor improvements, appropriations for this hospital have since been made as follows: about $20,000, in 1877, for cottages and lodges, a new boiler-house, refrigerating-house, straw-barn, and cisterns; more than $50,000, in 1881 and 1883, for the betterment of the heating and ventilation; about $30,000 in 1885 and 1887, for additional fire protection; and, in 1889, $120,000 for a detached building to accommodate 300 patients.

Provision was made in the act of incorporation for the care of incurable patients in this hospital. The average number of

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all inmates for the year 1888 was 527, and the amount expended for ordinary expenses was $89,877 or $168 per capita.

Dr. E. A. Kilbourne was elected superintendent in September, 1871; died Feb. 27, 1890. He was succeeded by Dr. Henry T. Brooks, the present superintendent.

The Southern Hospital was located at Anna, on a farm containing 290 acres and costing $22,206, of which sum the citizens of Union County donated one-fourth. Although plans for a building resembling that of the Danville, Pennsylvania, hospital, were approved as early as 1869; construction, owing to difficulties with contractors, proceeded much more slowly than at Elgin. The north wing was not completed until March, 1875, and other portions of the building in 1875–6.

The total amount of the appropriations for the completion and fittings of the institution up to September, 1876, was $634,800.

The principal appropriations made for this institution since 1876 have been: in 1881, $106,000 for rebuilding the wing destroyed that year by fire, erecting temporary wooden barracks for the care of male patients, and other repairs rendered necessary by the fire; in 1883, $6,400 for the purchase of 160 acres of land, $22,000 for an addition to the north wing, $6,000 for the conversion of the barracks into a permanent ward for the worst class of cases, and $15,500 for improving the water supply; in 1889, $10,000 for a new laundry, and $120,000 for a detached building to accommodate 300 patients.

The average number of inmates in 1888, was 630, and the ordinary expenses of their maintenance $108,042 or $149 per capita.

Dr. A. T. Barnes of Centralia was the first superintendent, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients, Dec. 15, 1873. Dr. Barnes was succeeded by Dr. Horace Wardner, who resigned in October, 1889, and was succeeded by Dr. E. B. Elrod, January 1, 1890.

Upon the report of a legislative committee of inquiry that the number of insane had again outrun the provisions available for their care, the thirtieth general assembly, in 1877, passed an act for the erection of another institution to be denominated the Eastern Hospital for the Insane. From the many sites offered

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for its location at different points, a final selection was made of a farm of 251 acres near Kankakee, for which the trustees paid $14,000; 327 additional acres were purchased in 1881. Plans having been approved, building was begun in 1878, and work so far completed as to permit the admission and care of patients by December, 1879.

Of all the public buildings of this class in Illinois, those comprising this institution have attracted the most attention at home and abroad. The plans embraced a building for a hospital proper—three stories in height, designed to accommodate about 300 patients — with detached cottages, and the village system of management, which originated with, and was adopted upon the suggestion of, Dr. Andrew Mc Farland of Jacksonville. $200,000 was the amount first appropriated for this insitution, to which was added $400,000 by the legislature of 1883, for the construction of additional detached cottages—18 of these, two stories in height, have thus far been erected, in which 1250 patients are provided for. The system of cloister management has proved a great success and has since been approved by and copied in the states of New York, Ohio, and Indiana.

Dr. Richard S. Dewey was the first superintendent of this asylum, and has been continued to the present time.

The average number of inmates in 1888, was 1577, and their cost per capita, $154.80.

By a law of 1871, the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, which was founded by Dr. Edward L. Holmes, and had existed as a private charity since 1858, was adopted into the system of state institutions. Its property was transferred to the State, the name being changed by the substitution of the word Illinois for Chicago. The building then occupied was burned in the great fire of 1871; a new one of brick with stone trimmings, four stories in height, was erected at the northwest corner of Peoria and West Adams streets in 1873–4, at a cost of $42,845. The legislature in 1877 added a dispensary to the original building and purchased 50 feet of land on Peoria Street.

The average number of patients in this institution in 1888 was 127, and the cost per capita to the State, $174.65.

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George Davenport was the first superintendent, who retained the position until 1884, when he resigned. Edgar C. Lawton was chosen his successor, and still remains at the head of the institution.

In accordance with a movement set on foot in that direction by the state teachers' association, the legislature of 1867 passed an act providing for the founding of a school for the reformation of juvenile offenders and vagrants. The trustees, who were not appointed until February, 1869, after considering propositions from several points as to a site, decided the question in favor of Pontiac, which city had offered a donation in bonds and lands of a nominal value of $90,000. The land, given by Jesse W. Fell, was a tract of 64 acres, to which was added by purchase 146 acres at a cost of $22,250. The Livingston-County bonds donated were declared by the supreme court to have been illegally issued and the deficiency had to be made up from the state treasury.

The first building was erected at a cost of $60,000, and, Geo. W. Perkins having been appointed superintendent, the school opened June 1, 1871. Mr. Perkins soon after resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. J. D. Scouller, who has continued in charge ever since.

The general assembly appropriated $15,000, in 1873, for enlarging the laundry, workshops, etc.; in 1875, it gave $9,000 for one family building; in 1877, $30,000 for another; in 1881 and 1883, $25,000 for changes in the wings, by which ventilation and drainage were greatly improved; in 1885, it provided $55,000 for a new kitchen, bakery, dining-room, and chapel; in 1887, $3,000 for an artesian-well, and $30,000 for a working capital, to enable the institution to carry on the manufacture of boots and shoes on public account instead of under contract, as before the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

The number of inmates has increased from 165 in 1872 to 308 in 1884, the average number, in 1888, being 324, and the ordinary expenses for that year $104 per capita.

The general assembly of 1885 established the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and appropriated $200,000 for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings. Seven commissioners were appointed to decide upon a location; whose choice finally

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fell upon Quincy. Additional appropriations of $143,000 were made for the construction of cottages and other improvements in 1887. The home was opened for the reception of inmates March 3, 1887, and the total number admitted up to June 30, 1888, was 844. The ordinary expenses for 1888 were $72,216.

Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, formerly state auditor, was the first superintendent of the institution. He died soon after his appointment, and was succeeded by Major J. G. Rowland, who continues to occupy the position.

The legislature of 1889 made provision for still another institution, an Asylum for Insane Criminals, to be located upon the grounds of the penitentiary at Chester, and appropriated $50,000 for the erection of buildings and for the requisite furniture and fixtures.*

* The following is a complete list of trustees of the state institutions, with the duration of their terms of service, respectively:

NAME	ADDRESS	TERM†
Northern Hospital for the Insane,		
David F. Barclay,	Elgin,	*1891
Charles W. Marsh,	DeKalb,	1893
Luther L. Hiatt,	Wheaton,	1895
Eastern Hospital for the Insane,		
Ezra B. McCagg,	Chicago,	1891
John L. Donovan,	Watseka,	1893
Walter W. Todd,	Kankakee,	1895
Central Hospital for the Insane,		
R. W. Willett,	Yorkville,	1891
Edward P. Kirby,	Jacks'nville,	'93
David E. Beaty,	Jerseyville,	'95
Southern Hospital for the Insane,		
Elizur H. Finch,	Anna,	1891
William H. Boicourt,	Golconda,	1893
James Bottom,	Sparta,	1895
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,		
Stephen R. Capps,	Jacks'nville,	'91
J. G. Manahan,	Sterling,	1893
Melvin A. Cushing,	Minonk,	1895

NAME	ADDRESS	TERM†
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children,		
Benson Wood,	Effingham,	1891
C. R. Gittings,	TerreHaute,	'93
Aaron B. Nicholson,	Lincoln,	1895
Soldiers' Orphans Home,		
James E. Morrow,	Pontiac,	1891
Edward Harlan,	Marshall,	1893
Duncan M. Funk,	Bloomingt'n	'95
Eye and Ear Infirmary,		
E. S. Fowler, M.D.,	Springfield,	'91
Wm. H. Fitch, M.D.,	Rockford,	1893
Daniel Goodwin, jr.,	Chicago,	1895
State Reform School,		
Valentine Jobst,	Peoria,	1891
A. D. Cadwallader,	Lincoln,	1893
R. M. John,	Pontiac,	1895
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,		
James I. Neff,	Freeport,	1891
Thomas W. Macfall,	Quincy,	1893
L. T. Dickason,	Danville,	1895

Institution for the Blind: Benjamin F. Funk, Bloomington, 1891; Archibald C. Wadsworth, Jacksonville, 1893; and N. W. Branson, Petersburg, 1895; whose terms expire in March of the years named.

† Terms expire in March of the years named.

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The following table shows at a glance the name, location, date of charter, and name of the superintendent of each of the twelve state institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charities:

NAME	LOCATION	SUPERINTENDENT	ERECTED
Deaf and Dumb Institution,*	Jacksonville,	Philip G. Gillett, LL.D.,	1839
Blind Institution,*	Jacksonville,	Frank H. Hall,	1849
Central Insane Hospital,	Jacksonville,	Henry F. Carriel, M.D.,	1857
Southern Insane Hospital,	Anna,	E. B. Elrod, M.D.,	1864
Soldiers' Orphans Home,	Normal,	H. C. De Motte, Ph.D.,	1865
Feeble-Minded Asylum,*	Lincoln,	William B. Fish, M.D.,	1865
Northern Insane Hospital,	Elgin,	Henry J. Brooks, M.D.,	1865
State Reform-School,*	Pontiac,	J. D. Scouller, M.D.,	1867
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	Chicago,	Edgar C. Lawton,	1871
Eastern Insane Hospital,	Kankakee,	R. S. Dewey, M.D.,	1877
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,	Quincy,	J. G. Rowland,	1885
Asylum for Insane Criminals,	Chester,	——— ———	1889

These several institutions have received out of the state treasury, for all purposes, from the date of their organization up to and including the year 1888, about $15,000,000, and the value of property belonging to them, according to an inventory in the report of the State Board of Charities for 1888, was at that time $5,396,527, as will be seen by the subjoined table:

	LAND AND BUILDINGS	OTHER PROPERTY	TOTAL
Northern Insane Hospital,	$535,298	$114,115	$649,413
Eastern Insane Hospital,	1,211,105	125,182	1,336,287
Central Insane Hospital,	800,452	126,880	927,332
Southern Insane Asylum,	642,600	81,002	723,602
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	385,000	110,521	495,521
Institution for the Blind,	170,893	29,371	200,264
Asylum for Feeble-Minded,	182,364	28,315	210,679
Soldiers' Orphans Home,	147,500	26,344	173,844
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	83,725	16,661	100,386
State Reform-School,	219,840	67,839	287,679
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,	235,331	56,182	291,513
	$4,614,108	$782,412	$5,396,520

* Educational.

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The cost per capita for maintaining the inmates of these institutions has been gradually decreasing since 1875, the average for that year being $250 and for 1888, $181. Much the largest proportional cost is chargeable to the Institution for the Blind, and the least to the Soldiers' Orphans Home.

The annexed table exhibits the amount of the ordinary net expenses of the eleven institutions for the years 1887–8, the cost per capita, and the average number in attendance for each of those years:

	EXPENSE		CAPITA COST		AV. ATTEND.	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888
Northern Insane Hospital,	$89,877	$63,470	$168	$120	634	527
Eastern Insane Hospital,	224,884	183,047	148	116	1518	1577
Central Insane Hospital,	137,692	107,796	149	118	918	907
Southern Insane Hospital,	108,042	76,829	167	122	646	630
Deaf and Dumb Institut'n,	97,098	72,512	268	155	362	467
Institution for the Blind,	36,618	23,170	295	158	124	146
Asylum for Feeble-Minded,	62,504	46,245	172	119	362	386
Soldiers' Orphans Home,	49,034	38,576	143	107	341	359
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	20,012	16,661	165	130	121	127
State Reform-School,	40,668	39,996	133	123	304	324
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,	68,847	72,216	255	150	270	480

The total cost for 1887 was $935,279; for 1888, $740,524. The report for the two following years, received too late to particularize, shows a total cost for 1889 of $1,005,617, average $166.94, and for 1890, $996,601, average $160.84.

As compared with like expenditures in other states, the board say, in their report for 1888, that a careful examination of 78 hospitals for the insane in the United States shows that the average cost per capita for 1886 was $187.60, while the average cost in the four hospitals of this State for that year was $178.87.

The question of the duty, as well as interest, of the State to establish and provide for the maintenance of the charitable institutions is clearly shown in the same report, as follows: "If the State should refuse to expend one dollar for this special purpose, what would the people gain by such refusal? The number of insane, feeble-minded, the deaf and blind, is not increased by these appropriations and it would not be diminished if the appropriations were not made.

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"The deaf and the blind would certainly cost the community more for their maintenance in idleness, if left in ignorance, than they cost when by giving them an education by which they are enabled to earn their own living. The insane and the idiots, if not cared for in the state institutions, must be cared for at their homes or in county alms-houses. Just as much money would be expended upon them as now, or if not, the treatment given them would be very much less humane. * * To give them anything like the comfort they enjoy in state institutions would cost far more on county farms than under the existing system.

"What difference does it make to tax-payers whether they pay the cost of tuition and treatment of these unfortunates in the form of a county or state tax? * The system of state care has one very great advantage, it is equitable. It distributes the social burden, entailed by the existence of these forms of misfortune, so widely and so evenly that no portion of the property owned by citizens of the State fails to contribute its just share toward carrying this load. * * The state tax constitutes but a small portion of the total assessment for governmental purposes which the people of the State have to pay. It is comparatively almost unappreciable, and constitutes but a light rate of interest upon the actual value of property and a trifling sum per capita." The general verdict of mankind in all civilized countries has always been rendered in favor of the principles thus enunciated.

In 1869, following the example of Massachusetts and some other of the older states, and in pursuance of the recommendation of Governor Oglesby, the general assembly passed an act creating the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities. The commissioners are required to look into and examine the condition of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State—except penitentiaries—financially and otherwise. Indeed, they are empowered and entrusted with a complete oversight of all these institutions, their management, expenditures, and internal administration.

The first board was composed of the following members: Wm. Thomas of Morgan County, president; Selden M. Church of Winnebago, Elmer Baldwin of LaSalle, Dr. John N. McCord of Fayette, and George S. Robinson of LaSalle.

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On June 8, 1869, Rev. Frederick Howard Wines of Sangamon County, was appointed secretary. The commissioners were to receive no compensation, and the salary of the secretary was fixed at $3,000. The actual expenses of the board and its secretary were, of course, to be defrayed from the state treasury.

Few changes have been made in the *personnel* of the commission since its first organization, and those only in consequence of death or resignation. The following is a list of the additional commissioners up to the present time, 1891: Z. B. Lawson of Macoupin, Dr. J. C. Corbus of LaSalle, George H. Hollister of Winnebago, William A. Grimshaw of Pike, John M. Gould of Rock Island, Dr. F. B. Haller of Fayette, Rev. Chas. G. Trusdell of Cook, Dr. J. L. R. Wadsworth of Madison. The board at present is organized as follows: John M. Gould, president, and Messrs. Trusdell, Haller, Corbus, and Wadsworth.

It is due to the wise, discriminating, and thoroughly conscientious oversight and supervision of this board that Illinois can today point to the condition of her state charitable institutions with just pride. While the scrutinizing eye of the politicians has been frequently turned upon them with a view to criticise and if possible find fault, the board was able to state and, without any fear of successful challenge, in their report for 1888, in reply to the fault-finding of that year:

"So far as we know, no charge was brought against the integrity of the management of any one of them [state institutions]; no remediable defect in their organization was pointed out; no assertion was made that any inmate of any one of them has been in any way abused or neglected; and no scandal has been brought to light affecting the personal reputation of any one of their officers or employés."

Not the least important work of the board has been the supervision exercised over county-jails and alms-houses, which have been regularly visited, and which has resulted in great improvements in their construction and management. And it may be added that the searching investigation made by the board into the management and affairs of the Cook-County Insane Asylum in 1887, undoubtedly prepared the way for the celebrated "boodle" trials which followed soon after, and which resulted in the conviction of five or six county-officials.

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While the commissioners have uniformly been of high character, able, experienced, and indefatigable in the gratuitous discharge of their onerous duties, it must be admitted that a large amount of the credit due to the board for its efficiency and success belongs to its secretary, Mr. Wines, who has been so long retained in the post for which he has shown such preëminent qualifications. To find a worthy successor for this hard-working official would not be easy. To him has been committed the task of preparing the biennial reports, eleven in number, which constitute in themselves a library, not only of the history of Illinois' treatment of her defective, dependent, and depraved classes, but also of profound and philosophical research into the causes of pauperism and crime, as well as into the best methods for the prevention and cure of these twin evils. To perform the duties of such a position requires mental and moral qualities of a high order, and the State is to be congratulated on having found, in the present incumbent, a man well trained in his profession, of rare native talent, singular executive ability, and incorruptible integrity.

Turning now to the consideration of the various state departments and bureaus, the first in alphabetical order, as it was the first to receive legislative recognition, and as lying at the very foundation of the prosperity of any state, is that of the great industrial interest of agriculture. The act incorporating the Illinois State Agricultural Society—which had before that time existed as a private organization—became a law February 8, 1853. $1000 per annum was appropriated to the society "to be expended in the promotion of agricultural and mechanical arts." James N. Brown of Sangamon County, was the first president, Simeon Francis of the same county, recording-secretary, John A. Kennicott of Cook, corresponding-secretary, and John Williams of Sangamon, treasurer.

The first state-fair was held at Springfield, Oct. 1–4, 1853, and the first annual address was delivered by Prof. Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville. The society has continued to grow and prosper with increasing interest and power since its first organization. The twenty-six volumes of reports issued by it are replete with valuable information to the farmer in all his varied interests. Rooms for the accommodation of the officers

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and transaction of the business of the society have been provided in the state-house. The appropriations by the State have increased until they now amount to $15,000 per annum. The premiums paid at state-fairs average about $15,000, and at the fat-stock shows in Chicago, about $10,000. The receipts of the fair at Peoria in 1890 were $42,000, and the amount paid in premiums, $20,000. In 1890, George S. Haskell of Rockford was president of the board; Samuel Dysart of Lee County, vice-president; W. C. Garrard of Springfield, secretary; and John W. Bunn, who has acted in that capacity for 20 years, treasurer. Hon. Lafayette Funk was elected president in 1891.

The first horticultural society in this State was incorporated and organized February 11, 1857. In 1865, a special act was passed to incorporate The Illinois Horticultural Society, the names of the incorporators mentioned therein being, Smiley Shepherd, O. B. Galusha, S. J. Minkler, W. C. Flagg, J. T. Little, W. H. VanEpps, Lewis Ellsworth, Jason C. Ayers, W. A. Pennell, J. W. Fell, W. Dinley, and Samuel Edwards.

The society was reorganized under an act passed March 24, 1874. Its present officers are Jabez Webster, Centralia, president; H. L. Doane, Jacksonville, vice-president; A. C. Hammond, Warsaw, secretary; H. K. Vickroy, Normal, treasurer. The amount appropriated for the use of this society for the years 1889–90, was $4,000 per annum. The annual reports of the society constitute interesting and valuable documents.

The adjutant-general's office, which assumed a position of so much importance during the war of the rebellion, for the first time became an organized department of the State government by virtue of "an act to provide for the appointment, and designate the work, fix the pay, and prescribe the duties of the adjutant-general of Illinois," passed February 2, 1865. After the close of the war, however, and the preparation and publication of the eight volumes of war-records, this act was modified by the legislature of 1869, and the proportions of the department, as well as the amount appropriated for its maintenance, were somewhat reduced. The department as then organized comprised the bureaus of militia, war-records, battle-flags, and trophies.

The incumbents of the office since the war have been as

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follows: Isham N. Hayne, 1865–9; Huburt Dilger, 1869–73; Edward L. Higgins, 1873–5; Hiram Hilliard, 1875–81; Isaac H. Elliott, 1881–4; Joseph W. Vance, from 1884 up to the present time, 1891.

With the enactment in 1877, of the military code providing for the organization of the active militia of the State, designated as the Illinois National Guard, and with the amendatory acts of 1879 and 1885, the military department has assumed something of its old-time activity. The adjutant-general is *ex-officio* chief of the governor's staff, commissary-general, and quartermaster-general, and his department is made the administrative office of the organized militia. All orders with reference to the state military organizations are issued by him, and all records in relation thereto required to be kept in his office. He is placed in charge of the state arsenal and grounds, with power to receive all ordnance and ordnance stores, and camp and garrison equipage. It is also his duty to preserve the colors, flags, guidons, and military trophies of war belonging to the State.

As now constituted, the Illinois national guard consists of not exceeding 4000 officers and enlisted men, divided into two brigades as follows:

First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Charles Fitz Simons, Chicago.
1st Regiment, Chicago, Col. Charles R. E. Koch.
2d Regiment, Chicago, Col. Louis S. Judd.
3d Regiment, Rockford, Col. Thomas G. Lawler.
Battery D, Chicago, Capt. Edgar P. Tobey.

Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Jasper N. Reece, Springfield.
5th Regiment, Springfield, Col. James H. Barkley.
6th Regiment, Moline, Col. William Clendenin.
8th Regiment, Greenup, Col. Reilly M. Smith.
Battery A, Danville, Capt. Philip Yager.

The troops are armed with the latest-improved, Springfield, breech-loading rifle, calibre 45, and the equipments are the same in every respect as those issued to the United-States army. Each battery has four Gatling-guns, calibre 45, with necessary adjuncts. The appropriations for the ordinary and

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contingent expenses of the Illinois national guard for 1887–8, amounted to $135,000 per annum; and for 1889–90, $80,000; and the cost to the State per soldier, as is shown in the last report of the adjutant-general, was less than in either New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania.

The advances made in social and political progress in this country have not had the effect of dispensing with the use of the bayonet and musket to preserve peace and enforce the law. The necessity, indeed, of an efficient military organization to aid the civil authorities in maintaining order and protecting the lives and property of the citizens becomes more apparent as communities increase in wealth and numbers. In the good, old days of poverty and sparse settlements, the constable or town-marshal was amply able to preserve the peace. But as corporations, employing large forces of men, have multiplied, the aggregation of large mobs, mad with the fury of discontent or greed, intent upon destruction and murder, has become not only possible but of not infrequent occurrence. The immense value of the services of the Illinois national guard has been already demonstrated in more than one trying emergency and its conduct, when brought to the test in the face of rioters, frenzied with unbridled rage, has been alike prudent and brave. The improvement of the force in drill and discipline from year to year, no less than its good deportment in camp as well as in the field has repeatedly received the merited praise of the commanding officers and of the public.

The work of forming the militia into the organization called the Illinois national guard was commenced by Gen. Hiram Hilliard, and was continued with increased interest and effectiveness by Gen. Isaac H. Elliott; but under Gen. Joseph W. Vance, the present adjutant-general, with improved facilities, the organization has attained its highest development and greatest efficiency. Great progress has been made in those indispensable qualities of drill and discipline, improvements in camp-service and in the personal conduct of the troops, while at the same time, he has systematized the work of his office, and given it an orderly and intelligent direction.

The earliest reports on geological investigations in Illinois are those by C. U. Shephard, M.D., published in the *American*

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Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. xxxiv, 1, on the "Geology of Upper Illinois," and by David Dale Owen, M.D., in his "Report of a Geological Exploration of part of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois," made under instructions from the secretary of the treasury of the United States in the autumn of the year 1839."*

The first official geological survey of the State was provided for by an act of the legislature, February 17, 1851. The appropriation of $3000 a year—to be applied to the payment of the state geologist and such assistants as he may employ, and to defray incidental expenses of the survey—was far too small for pushing the work energetically. The next general assembly increased the appropriation to $5000 annually, with a further addition of $500 annually for the purpose of furnishing accurate topographical maps of the several counties in the State.

J. G. Norwood, M.D.—previously distinguished as the author of important works on the geology of Kentucky, 1847—was appointed state geologist July 29, 1851. His first report bears the date of December 31, 1851, and his "Report of Progress," Feb. 5, 1853, was presented to the eighteenth general assembly and printed as a state document. Dr. D. D. Owen, the eminent state geologist of Indiana, praises Dr. Norwood's work in unequivocal terms, both for his excellent topographical map of Hardin County and for the exquisite collections of minerals and fossils accumulated by the surveying party. The next report was published in 1857—98 pages, one map, and two diagrams—under the title "Abstract of a Report on Illinois Coal with Descriptions and Analyses." Dr. Norwood also wrote an excellent work on "Paleontology," but had to apply to the Philadelphia Academy of Science for its publication.† His "Report on the Geology of Hardin County, Illinois, with elaborate maps and charts, were afterward published in Volume I, of the "Geological Survey of Illinois," and these maps are beyond comparison the best ones ever published by the state survey.

Prof. Amos H. Worthen, an able assistant of Dr. Norwood,

* "Congressional Document, 1844."

† Account of *Journal of Natural Science*, Ohio, August, 1854, and June, 1855—"Notice of Fossils from the Western States by J. G. Norwood and H. Pratten of the Illinois Geological Survey."

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was appointed state geologist March 22, 1858, and was continued in the position until his death May 6, 1888. He soon entered upon the work to which he devoted the remaining years of his life. The eight large volumes of the geological survey of the State attest the skill, research, and industry, with which he performed his duties. He was also the author of various valuable scientific papers published by the Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia.

In 1877, it having been decided to discontinue the field-work of the department, the legislature provided for the establishment of the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum, of which Prof. Worthen was appointed curator. The present title, as adopted by the department, is The Illinois State Museum of Natural History, and, in the rooms which have been assigned it, on the basement floor of the state-house, have been carefully gathered and arranged the geological specimens collected during the progress of the survey.

Joshua Lindahl, Ph.D., was appointed the successor of Prof. Worthen June 9, 1888, and upon him has devolved the work of completing the eighth volume of the geology and paleontology of the State, which he has most ably and faithfully performed. It is a gratifying fact that the efficient labors of Prof. Lindahl have been recognized by the legislature of 1891 in making increased appropriations for the maintenance of this valuable department.

The history of the Board of Railroad-and-Warehouse Commissioners will be found in the succeeding chapter relating to railroads.

The State Board of Health was created by act of the general assembly of May 25, 1877. It consists of seven members, appointed by the governor to hold office for seven years. The board is charged with "the general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the State." They have charge of all matters pertaining to quarantine, and may make such sanitary investigations as they may deem necessary for the preservation or improvement of the public health. They are also clothed with the supervision of the state system of registration of vital statistics. The secretary receives a salary, the other members their travelling expenses only; $5000 was appro-

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priated the first year to cover the necessary outlay. Allowances are also made for clerk hire.

By provisions of the act to regulate the practice of medicine in this State, passed at the same session, every new practitioner and every resident physician, who had not been in active practice in Illinois for ten years previous, was required to procure a certificate of his qualifications from the board, either upon the presentation of a genuine diploma, or, if not a graduate, upon passing an examination by the board. This law was amended in 1887, giving the board additional and more stringent powers.

The board was organized with the following members: John H. Rauch, Chicago, president; Newton Bateman, Galesburg, R. Ludlum, Chicago, W. M. Chambers, Charleston, John M. Gregory, Champaign, Horace Wardner, Anna, with Anson L. Clark, Elgin, as secretary. In 1882, W. A. Haskell of Alton was appointed a member, *vice* Dr. Wardner, resigned; in 1883, John McLean of Pullman succeeded Dr. Chambers, and W. R. McKenzie of Chester succeeded Dr. Gregory. In 1884, A. W. H. Keen was appointed in place of Dr. McLean, whose term had expired, and Dr. Keen having resigned, Dr. George N. Kreider of Springfield was made his successor. The latter resigned in 1887, and Dr. H. V. Terrell of Carlinville followed him. Dr. Clark only discharged the duties of secretary for a short time, and was succeeded by Dr. Rauch, who has occupied the position ever since, and upon whose shoulders—without detracting from the well-earned credit due to his associates, who have heartily seconded and coöperated with him—has rested "the burden and heat of the day."

Dr. John H. Rauch has achieved a well-merited and national reputation as a leading member of the medical profession. He is as indefatigable in his labors as he is broad in his views. His whole heart is in his work, and his previous experience as a member of the Chicago Board of Health had amply fitted him to discharge the more arduous and responsible duties of his present office. His sanitary history of Chicago is a monument to his ability and research. This has been supplemented by papers on "The Yellow Fever in 1879," on "Chicago Sewerage," a "Report on Medical Education," and other valuable papers in the annual reports issued from his department, of which he is

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the author. He can scent disease from afar, and his wise, precautionary measures have been of the greatest benefit to the people of the State.

Dr. Rauch, like all great men who have attained eminence in any one line of thought, is naturally a man of single, though clear, vision, and if in the dogmatism of truth he is sometimes despotic and dictatorial in his methods, he is none the less a faithful and able officer.

No better estimate of the value of the work of this important board has been made than that by Governor Oglesby, who, in his last message to the legislature, 1889, said:

"The intelligent and faithful discharge of the duties imposed by the law upon the state board of health, and the benefits which accrue therefrom to the Commonwealth, sufficiently attest the wisdom of the legislature in the creation of this organization. * * It is a matter of record—a fact which, I understand, has now passed into the authentic history of epidemics in this country—that the labors of the board in this direction resulted in a saving of nearly $3,500,000 to the people of the State in 1881 and 1882, when small-pox was epidemic. Through the preventive and protective measures then established and since enforced, there has been no repetition of that disease in an epidemic form. The wise and intelligent policy of the board on the subject of quarantine has been of great value to the material interests, not only of Illinois, but of the whole Mississippi Valley. * * During the past few months, a striking illustration of the value of this policy was afforded by the action of the worthy secretary of the board, who refused to sanction any expenditure of money from the public treasury in the maintenance of quarantine restrictions which his wide and varied experience and scientific knowledge enabled him to pronounce unnecessary for the State. His firmness in this instance alone prevented the loss of thousands of dollars, besides great inconveniences to travellers and vexatious interference with business. In 1883, the board began a sanitary survey of the State with the object of preparing it against a threatened invasion of Asiatic cholera. This work, which is still being prosecuted, embraces a house-to-house inspection, which results in the abatement of private as well as public nuisances, in sanitary defects and unhealthy conditions.

"An important agency in the preservation of health is an abundant supply of pure water. With the growth of population and the increase of wastes and sewerage, our natural water supplies are being contaminated, and the question of the dis-

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posal of these wastes and sewerage is a matter demanding serious consideration. The secretary of the board has made the pollution of streams and the character of water supplies the subject of personal study for many years, and an exhaustive investigation, involving hundreds of chemical analyses, microscopic and biologic examinations, and the engineering questions involved, is now being made by the board under his immediate supervision. The scope of this investigation embraces—the pollution of rivers and other water courses, both public and domestic, of cities, towns, and villages, and of all state institutions, it also includes the character, extent, and location of the subterranean reservoirs. There is reason to anticipate from these, in many localities, an abundant supply of pure water, not liable to contamination from sewerage or other pollution, and constant at all seasons. If these expectations are realized, not only communities, but individuals—farmers, stock-raisers, manufacturers, and others—will largely benefit by this work of the board."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of this State was created by the legislature in response to a demand of labor organizations and trades unions, which had sprung up all over the country as a result of the unfavorable conditions of the working classes and labor agitations in 1877–8. Reliable statistics are the indispensable basis of all intelligent, legislative, or industrial action, a fact which has been recognized the world over. The important questions of wages and its relation to capital can only be wisely treated when the facts relating to demand, supply, and cost have been correctly ascertained. These figures often reveal important truths and uncover long-concealed errors.

The law establishing the board was passed by the legislature of 1879. It provides for the appointment of five commissioners —to hold office two years—three of whom shall be manual laborers and the others employers of labor or manufacturers. The duties of the board, as the name imports, is to collect, assort, systematize, and present, in biennial reports to the legislature, statistical details relating to labor in this State, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes. The sum of $3000 per annum was appropriated to pay the salaries of the commissioners—$5 per diem for 30 days and expenses—and $1200 per annum for the secretary.

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The first board of commissioners, appointed July 2, 1879, consisted of the following members: Charles H. Deere, Moline, president; Joseph C. Snow and A. A. Kingsland of Cook; Thos. Lloyd of St. Clair; and George F. Brown of Sangamon County. F. H. B. Mc Dowell was appointed secretary. Other commissioners have since been appointed; the board at present is composed of the following members: Mr. Deere, continued as president, and David Ross of La Salle County, Wm. S. Cherry of Streator, P. H. Day of Springfield, and Ethelbert Stewart of Decatur. Col. John S. Lord, who was appointed secretary in 1882, has remained in charge of the department up to the present time.

The biennial reports, four of which have been issued in large octavo volumes, contain statistics relating to convict labor, coal mines, lead mines, manufacturers, strikes and lockouts, wages, rent, cost of living, and the mortgage indebtedness of each county. The published reports have been prepared by the present secretary, and evince great painstaking, industry, and research. The various tables are intelligently arranged for reference, and are accompanied by interesting explanatory remarks.

The law in relation to the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals was amended, in 1887, by creating the Board of Live-Stock Commissioners, whose duties are very important to the people. The board consists of the following members, John M. Pearson of Madison County, chairman; H. McChesney of Cook, and Edwin Watts of Sangamon. C. P. Johnson is secretary and John Casewell state veterinarian.

In 1879, the legislature created a Board of Fish Commissioners, whose duty it is to select suitable locations for state fish-hatcheries and breeding establishments, and provide for their propogation and culture in the public waters of the State. The board is doing a valuable work, and their annual reports are of great interest. The present members are Nathaniel K. Fairbank, S. P. Bartlett, and George Bruening.

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CHAPTER LII.

Illinois Railroads — The Railroad Commission — Transportation Companies — The Railroad-and-Warehouse Commission.

RAILROADS, as at present constructed and operated, were the outgrowth of tram-ways built as quarry- or coal-roads. Originally of wood, they were afterward improved by covering the sleepers with a flat iron rail.

The idea of using steam-locomotive engines for the propelling power on these roads was first suggested in this country by Oliver Evans, an inventive, mechanical genius of Delaware. In 1812, he proposed to make a steam-carriage that would run fifteen miles an hour on good level railways; and in 1813, he left the prediction upon record that "the time will come when people will travel on stages from one city to another, almost as fast as birds fly, fifteen or twenty miles an hour."

A steam-locomotive, rude and imperfect in construction, was built by Richard Trevithich and used on a tram-road in Wales, as early as 1804. The honor, however, of improving and perfecting this invention, as at present used, belongs to the eminent British engineer, George Stephenson. Those previously constructed by himself and others having failed to accomplish what had been confidently expected, in October, 1829, under the stimulus of a reward of £500 by the Liverpool-and-Manchester Railway, the first locomotive—the "Rocket"—successfully used in drawing both freight and passengers, was completed by himself and his son, Robert.

The first attempt in the United States to operate a railroad by this motive power was made upon the Carbondale-and-Honedale Railroad in Pennsylvania, August 8, 1829. The locomotive, called the "Stourbridge Lion," was imported from England by Horatio Allen, but proving too heavy had to be abandoned.

The first railroad built in the United States for the transportation of both freight and passengers was the Baltimore-and-

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Ohio, for which a charter was procured in 1827, and upon which work was begun July 4, 1828. At the close of the ceremony of breaking ground, Charles Carroll of Carrollton—then the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence—who had been selected to raise the first spadeful of dirt upon its track, with prophetic vision remarked: "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to that of signing the Declaration of Independence, if even second to that." Yet upon the 23 miles of this road completed by 1830, horses were at first used as the motive power, because it was supposed that the locomotive could not ascend heavy grades or turn the sharp curves. It was mainly to demonstrate the fact that this view was erroneous that Peter Cooper constructed a small locomotive, with which a trial trip was made August 28, 1830, the experiment being entirely successful. This is claimed to be the first American locomotive.

The next railway, in point of time, constructed in this country was that known as the South-Carolina Railroad, begun in 1830. It used the first and second full-sized locomotives, regularly built in an American factory, the former of which, called the "Best Friend," was brought into service on November 2, 1830. The entire line, 125 miles in length, was completed and opened for general traffic in 1833, at which time it was the longest in the world. It was the first railroad to carry the United-States mail.

The construction of what is now a part of the New-York-Central also began the same year.

During the next decade, 2818 miles had been laid throughout the country — 26 being credited to the State of Illinois. By 1850, the mileage had grown to 9021, of which 111 only were within the limits of the Prairie State.

The following table* shows the rapid strides by which Illinois advanced to the front, as the first of railroad-states, having reached that point as early as 1870:

DECADES—	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Miles in Illinois,	111	2,770	4,823	7,918	9,936
Miles in United States,	9021	30,626	52,922	93,296	167,478

* "Illinois Reports," "American Almanac," "Poor's Manual of Railroads," "Illinois Railroad Commissioners' Reports."

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To return to the beginning of Illinois enterprise in this direction. Although a great inland sea lay to the north, and the borders of the State, except a small portion adjoining Indiana, were defined by navigable streams, the attention of her citizens was early directed to the importance of railroad transportation. Thus, in the act amending the law providing for the construction of the Illinois-and-Michigan Canal, as early as February 15, 1831, it was made the duty of the "superintending commissioner" to cause the engineer employed by him "to ascertain, as early in the spring as the weather will permit, whether the Calamic will be a sufficient feeder for the part of the canal between the Chicago and Desplaines rivers, or *whether the construction of a railroad* is not preferable, or will be of more public utility than a canal."*

At the first session of the legislature of 1834–5, acts of incorporation of several railroad companies were passed, the first of which, approved January 17, 1835, was for the construction of a railroad between Chicago and a point opposite Vincennes, Indiana. Among the incorporators were, John H. Kinzie, Gurdon S. Hubbard, George W. Dole, Leander Munsell, Milton K. Alexander, William B. Archer, and Wickliffe Kitchell. The capital stock of the company was fixed at $3,000,000, and the duration of the franchise was limited to 60 years. Unrestricted power was given to "fix, regulate, demand, and receive the tolls and charges by them to be received for transportation of persons or property."†

In 1836–7, a tram-way was built in St. Clair County by ex-Gov. John Reynolds and associates, designed for the transportation of coal from the bluffs to St. Louis; about the same time, a graded road, with cross-ties and a wooden rail, was constructed by Charles Collins from Naples to the bluffs in Scott County; but although both of these roadways were subsequently used as railroads, they were not originally intended for that purpose.

Among the railroads provided for in the internal-improvement system, adopted in 1837, as heretofore fully described, was one designated to run through the central portion of the State, to be called the Northern-Cross, which, under the terms of the law, was to be the first of the projected lines to be completed.

* "Laws of Illinois, 1831," page 43. † "Laws of Illinois, 1835," page 88.

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General Murray McConnel, of Jacksonville, a man of recognized energy and ability, was entrusted with the supervision of the work in his district. James M. Bucklin was chief-engineer, and M. A. Chinn his assistant. The latter began the survey and location of that portion of the road between Jacksonville and Meredosia—on the Illinois River—in Morgan County May 11, 1837, and the contract for the work of construction was let July 10, 1838. The contractors for the first division, between the points above named, and for the second division, between Jacksonville and Springfield, were the same, namely: Miron Leslie, James Dunlap, Thomas T. January, and Charles Collins. The price agreed to be paid therefor was $8430 per mile. The track was laid after a fashion which would electrify modern engineers. First, pieces of timber, called mud-sills, were put down. On the top of these were placed cross-ties, over which ran wooden rails, to whose surface were strapped flat iron bars. The bars were two and a half inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and weighed thirteen pounds to the yard. The first rail was placed in position on May 9, 1838. The first locomotive—bought in Europe and anxiously expected, according to the report of the commissioner, William Kinney—"never arrived in the State, but, as the board was informed, was lost in its passage." However, the engine, purchased by the board for the Bloomington-Mackinaw Road, which, fortunately, did arrive, was turned over for use on the Northern-Cross Line, by which it was utilized. On November 8, 1838, the first locomotive "that ever turned a wheel" in Illinois, or, indeed, for that matter, in the Mississippi Valley, was fired up and operated. It was manufactured by Rogers, Grosvenor and Ketchum of Newark, New Jersey, and was called the "Rogers"—presumably after the senior partner of that firm. On its first trip, which did not exceed eight miles, Engineer Joseph Field had his hand on the throttle. Among the distinguished men, who, as passengers, took their lives in their hands, were ex-Gov. Duncan, and the contractors above named.

The road was completed to Jacksonville—24 miles—January 1, 1840, at a cost of $406.233; while its earnings up to that date had been $3756 and its expenses $3645.

By a law of February 26, 1841, Gov. Ford was authorized to

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expend $100,000 to finish the road from Jacksonville to Springfield; over $300,000 having been already expended upon that portion of the line. The work was done and the road accepted by the governor May 13, 1842. It was subsequently turned over to one lessee after another at a stipulated rental, each one of whom, in turn, failed to earn enough to pay the annual valuation of the lease, although, toward the last, the average rental had been reduced to $160 per month. By 1845, the road had become so out of repair as to be of little value either commercially or for transportation. Its one locomotive had been run off the track and abandoned near New Berlin, and mules, going tandem, were substituted for steam as a motive power. Finally, on April 26, 1847, in pursuance of a law passed in February of that year, the road was sold at public auction for $21,100 to Nicholas H. Ridgely of Springfield. Grave as undoubtedly was the blunder which the State committed in undertaking what, at that period, was a stupendous scheme of internal improvements, the undue anxiety displayed in disposing of the only completed work was scarcely less ill-advised. Yet its transfer was effected only after several unsuccessful efforts. Had the State retained this railroad and finished it as originally intended, the property would now be worth $8,000,000, bringing in an annual income of at least $500,000.

A corporation, known as the Sangamon-and-Morgan Railway Company, with Robert Schuyler of New York at its head, was formed to repair and operate the road. It was again opened for traffic between Springfield and Meredosia July 22, 1849, the time occupied in running the 58 miles being five hours. The rates charged for freight were: on groceries, 18 cents per hundred pounds; on sugar, 15 cents; hardware, 20 cents; wheat, 8 cents; salt per barrel, 30 cents.

To relate the subsequent complicated history of the immense corporations which grew out of this first railroad in the State, the various changes of name to the Great-Western, the Toledo,-Wabash-and-Western, the Wabash,-St. Louis-and-Pacific, and now the Wabash Railway, and to enumerate its many reorganizations, consolidations, and foreclosures, would not only exceed the limits of this work, but also weary the reader.

In 1888, that portion of the lines situated in Illinois, known

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as the Wabash Railway was placed in the hands of Gen. John McNulta, as receiver, and by him they were successfully operated until the owners recovered possession in 1890. The principal office of the company is at St. Louis.

Among the many railroad charters granted by the legislature of 1836, was one to the Galena-and-Chicago Union Railroad Company, approved January 16. It was the only one of these early charters under which an organization was effected, and a railroad actually put in operation. This line was the second completed in the State, and the first to run from Chicago.*

A company was formed, a partial survey of the proposed route made by Engineer Jas. Seymour, and some progress made in 1836–7; but the financial stringency, which followed that period, caused the cessation of the work in 1838. In 1847, the charter was amended, and the company reorganized, with Wm. B. Ogden at the head, assisted by an enterprising directory, constituted as follows: Walter L. Newberry, Charles Walker, James H. Collins, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, John B. Turner, Thomas Dyer, Benjamin W. Raymond, Geo. Smith, Charles S. Hempstead, Thomas Drummond, and Allen Robbins. Francis Howe was made secretary and treasurer, and Richard P. Morgan chief-engineer, who was, in 1849, succeeded by John Van Nortwick. A considerable proportion of the capital was raised along the line, and the first ten miles—from Chicago to the Desplaines River—were completed with a strap-rail, and operations were commenced with a second-hand locomotive purchased in New York, named the Pioneer, and six old freight-cars, December 15, 1848.

By January 22, 1850, the road was completed and opened for business to Elgin, a distance of 42 miles. It had cost up to this time $405,000. The first year's income was $48,000, and the cost of operating $24,000. The salary paid the president was $2000, that given to the "acting-director" $1500, and to the secretary $1200, all in stock. In 1851, John B. Turner succeeded William B. Ogden in the presidency.

* John Ebbert of Chicago, was the engineer who ran the first locomotive out of Chicago; he is still living, March, 1891, aged 75 years.

It is an interesting fact that the first locomotive constructed in the Illinois metropolis was used on this road in 1854.

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Belvidere was reached Dec. 3, 1852, and Freeport in August, 1853. Arrangements were made to extend the road to Dixon, Jan. 23, 1854. At Freeport, in 1854, the Illinois-Central Railroad was made the continuation of the main line to Galena and Dubuque, and a lease was signed and an agreement entered into with the Mississippi-and-Rock-River-Junction Railroad Company by which, including its own road to Freeport, a complete and continuous line was opened and operated from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Fulton in 1855. In 1864, the road became consolidated with the great system known as the Chicago-and-Northwestern, which corporation, by the purchase, consolidation, and absorption of 45 distinct railroad companies in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan, at different periods, has come—1891—into the control and management of 4250 miles of railroad, 586 of which are in Illinois.

The company which gave the title to this whole system was a reorganization, in 1859, of the Chicago,-St. Paul-and-Fond-du-Lac Railroad Company, which was itself a consolidation of the Illinois-and-Wisconsin and the Rock-River-Valley Union Railroad companies.* The first officers of this new organization were Wm. B. Ogden president, Perry H. Smith vice-president, and George L. Dunlap superintendent. Among other leading officers connected with this road, since that time, may be named the following: Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, M. M. Kirkman, William H. Newman, J. B. Redfield, John M. Whitman, and Sherburne Sanborn; besides, as general-counsel in Chicago, Burton C. Cook and William C. Goudy; and, resident-director at Chicago, Nathaniel K. Fairbank.

The road next in order of completion in the State was a portion of the present Chicago-Burlington-and-Quincy system, under the name of the Aurora-Branch Railroad. It reached from Turner Junction, on the Galena-and-Chicago Union, to Aurora, 13 miles, and the cars began running November 1, 1850. The Chicago-and-Aurora Railroad Company, which succeeded the Branch Road Company, extended the line from Aurora to Mendota, 46 miles, and began to operate the extension in the fall of 1853. In 1855, the name of the company was again changed to that of its present designation, the Chicago,-Burlington-

* "Early Illinois Railroads," p. 50, by William K. Ackerman.

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and-Quincy, and on July 9, 1856, the latter company was consolidated with the Central Military-Tract Company, chartered February 15, 1851, which had built a road from Mendota to Galesburg, 80 miles, and opened it for traffic in 1855. In 1860, it became the owner, by purchase under foreclosure sale, of the Northern-Cross Railroad, from Galesburg to Quincy, which had been opened in 1856—the name of which was changed to the Quincy-and-Chicago Railroad in 1857; and, in 1863, of the Peoria-and-Oquaka Road, from Peoria through Galesburg to Burlington, Iowa, which had been opened by that company in 1855, and since then continuously operated. This made a direct line from Chicago to Burlington as early as March 1, 1855, and to Quincy the following year.

In 1862, the Chicago-Burlington-and-Quincy Road acquired ownership of the Jacksonville-and-Savannah Railroad, from Yates City to Lewiston; and, in 1864, it constructed an independent line from Aurora to Chicago. Since that time, the corporation has constructed and is at present operating other branches in Illinois as follows:

	MILES		MILES
Geneva to Streator, -	68	Scranton to Rushville,	32
Shabbona to Sterling, -	48	Galva to New Boston,	51
Sheridan to Paw Paw, -	20	Junction to Keithsburg,	6
Mendota to Fulton and Clinton	65	Carthage to Quincy,	70
Buda to Elmwood, - -	45	Quincy to Louisiana,	50

In 1889, the total length of the entire system was 4567 miles, 854 of which were in Illinois. It also operates in Illinois the St. Louis,-Rock-Island-and-Chicago, 283 miles; the Galesburg-and-Rio, 12 miles; and the Illinois-Valley-and-Northern, 58 miles.

The principal officers of the road—1890—are Charles E. Perkins president, James C. Peasley and Henry B. Stone vice-presidents, and Thomas S. Howland secretary. The late Wirt Dexter was for many years the general solicitor and the only Chicago director.

The Chicago-and-Alton Railroad, from Alton to Springfield, was originally constructed under a charter granted to the Alton-and-Sangamon Company, February 27, 1847. On June 17, 1852, the name of the company was changed to that of the

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Chicago-and-Mississippi Railroad Company, which was authorized to extend the road from Springfield to Joliet through Bloomington or to Chicago on certain conditions. Capt. Benjamin Godfrey was the originator of the first project, to the promotion of which he devoted much time and money; Henry Dwight was the father of the second. Some portions of the line were operated in 1852, but the road was not completed to Springfield until 1853. The line from Springfield to Bloomington was finished in 1854, and from the latter city to Joliet in 1856. The entire cost of these two portions of the present line is computed to have been $9,500,000.

In 1855, the name was changed to the Chicago,-Alton-and-St. Louis Railroad. The company was by this time in considerable financial embarrassment, and in 1857, it passed into the hands of Joel A. Matteson and E. C. Litchfield. The name was thereupon changed to that of the St. Louis,-Alton-and-Chicago Railroad Company.

In the spring of 1857, the Joliet-and-Chicago Railroad Company, incorporated by act of 1855, was completed to Chicago, which by arrangement with the Chicago,-Alton-and-St. Louis Company formed a continuous line from Chicago to Alton. It was leased to the Chicago-and-Alton Company in perpetuity.

In 1858, the road was placed in the hands of a receiver. In 1862, the property was sold under a decree of foreclosure, and the company was reorganized under its present name, the Chicago-and-Alton Railroad Company.

The line from Alton to St. Louis was built in 1864 and opened for business January 1, 1865, by the Chicago-and-Alton—the latter road holding this line also under a perpetual lease.

The St. Louis,-Jacksonville-and-Chicago Railroad Company —consolidated with the Tonica-and-Petersburg Railroad Company—completed its line from Godfrey to Bloomington in 1866, and in 1868, it was likewise absorbed by the Chicago-and-Alton in perpetuity.

The Chicago-and-Alton is the great highway of travel between Chicago and St. Louis, and because of this fact undoubtedly transports more citizens of Illinois than any other road in the State. The great success it has achieved as a railroad corporation is due to the intelligent, skilful, and prudent

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management of its president Timothy B. Blackstone and its vice-president James C. McMullen,* who, in its different departments, have conducted its varying fortunes through so many changing vicissitudes of times, laws, and progress—social, material, and political—through war, labor-troubles, strikes, and adverse decisions of courts, and have enabled their road to show a larger amount of net earnings per mile, and larger annual dividends to the owners, than any other like corporation in the State. C. H. Chappell is the general manager of the road, and Hon. William Brown general solicitor. The resident directors of the company, besides T. B. Blackstone and J. C. McMullen, are Albert A. Sprague, John B. Drake, and A. C. Bartlett, constituting a majority of the board.

The entire length of the Chicago-and-Alton line, Oct. 1, 1889, was 849 miles, 586.36 of which were in Illinois, as appears by the following table:

	MILES	IN ILLINOIS
Chicago to East St. Louis, main line,	280.70	280.70
Joliet to Mazon River, branch, -	23.86	23.86
Coal City to Mazon bridge, branch,	5.90	5.90
Dwight to Lacon, branch, - -	54.30	54.30
Varna to Washington, branch, - -	25.50	25.50
Roadhouse to Louisiana, branch, -	38.10	38.10
Bloomington to Godfrey, branch,	150.60	150.60
Godfrey to Wann, branch, - -	7.40	7.40
Louisiana to Mexico, Missouri, branch,	50.80	
Mexico to Cedar City, Missouri, branch,	50.	
Mexico to Kansas City, branch,	161.82	

* In 1851, Timothy B. Blackstone, then a young man of twenty-two, having been thoroughly educated in the science of civil engineering, determined to leave his native New England and try his fortune in what was the then great West. In 1852, he was employed in the survey and construction of the Illinois-Central from Bloomington to Dixon. When this work was completed, in 1856, he interested himself in the building of the Joliet-and-Chicago Road of which company he became president. In 1861, he was elected a director of the Chicago-and-Alton, and was made the company's president in 1864, which position he has since continuously occupied—having rendered a longer service in that capacity than that of any other railroad man in the State.

James C. McMullen is also the architect of his own fortunes. Coming to Illinois from New York in 1857, he first engaged in railroad work as freight and ticket-agent on the Great-Western Railway at Decatur. Here he remained until his connection with the Chicago-and-Alton in a similar capacity, at Springfield, in 1860. He was

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What is now the Chicago,-Rock-Island-and-Pacific Railway Company began operations under a charter granted to the Rock-Island-and-La Salle Co., Feb. 27, 1847, so amended in 1851, as to incorporate the Chicago-and-Rock-Island, under which name a company was organized and the work of construction begun April 10, 1852. The leading spirit, as he was also the principal contractor of this road, was Henry Farnam from New Haven, Conn., who, in 1854, became president of the company. The road was completed, and the first passenger-train run to Joliet in October, 1852; to Morris, 62 miles, January 5, 1853; to Ottawa, 84 miles, February 14; to Peru, 100 miles, March 21; to Geneseo, 159 miles, December 19, 1853; and to Rock Island, 181 miles, February 22, 1854. The entire cost was $4,500,000. The branch from Bureau Junction to Peoria was also completed in 1854. Such energy in railroad construction had never before been witnessed in this State.

The Mississippi-and-Missouri Railroad Company was chartered in 1852, to construct a road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. The bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island was completed April 21, 1855, and the extension of the road to Iowa City and Muscatine in 1856. August 22, 1866, the Chicago-and-Rock-Island and the Mississippi-River companies were consolidated as the Chicago,-Rock-Island-and-Pacific Railway—the name of the present organization. At this time, only one hundred and thirty miles of the main line in Iowa and the Washington branch had been constructed, and the road to the Missouri River and a junction with the Union-Pacific was not completed until June, 1869. The entire length of the main line and branches in 1889 was 1526 miles of which 236 are in Illinois.

The principal Illinois officers are Ransom R. Cable,* president,

made a division-superintendent of the road in 1864, and assistant general-superintendent in 1867. The following year, he was promoted to the general superintendency, which position he continued to fill until his appointment as general manager in 1878. In 1883, he became vice-president of the road, which office he yet—April, 1891—holds, having thus worked his way up from the ranks to the position of second in command.

* President Cable did not engage in the business of railroading until he was nearly thirty-five years of age, and lacked, therefore, that early training generally deemed essential to success. Having been appointed general manager of the St. Louis,-Rock-

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W. G. Purdy vice-president, Hiland A. Parker assistant to the president, E. St. John general manager, W. M. Sage traffic-manager, Thos. F. Withrow general counsel; and Hugh Riddle, formerly president of the company, Marshall Field, and John De Koven, Illinois directors.

The origin of the Illinois-Central Railroad Company, and dates of the completion of the main line and Chicago branch, have already been mentioned.*

Portions of the road were operated as construction proceeded, the first being from Thirteenth Street, Chicago, to Kensington for the accommodation of the Michigan-Central trains May 20, 1852. In May, 1853, that portion of the line from Bloomington to LaSalle, 61 miles, was put in operation, and in July, 1854, that from Chicago to Urbana, 128 miles. The first suburban trains from the city to Hyde Park began running June 1, 1856.

The entire line of 705.5 miles of road had not been completed, by September, 1856, without encountering at times serious financial difficulties and embarrassments. The $17,000,000 secured by the sale of the first mortgage bonds, readily placed by reason of the pledge of 2,000,000 acres of its lands, had only lasted until 1854, when another loan of $3,000,000 had to be secured. Then came the disastrous financial disturbances of 1857, and, during the absence in Europe of the able and indefatigable president, William Henry Osborn, the company suspended payment and made an assignment. This difficulty was only temporary, however, as another loan of $5,000,000 enabled the corporation soon to resume possession of its property. The total cost of the 705.5 miles of road, as reported by the company in June, 1889, was $35,110,609.

Island-and-Chicago Railroad Company—formerly the Rockford,-Rock-Island-and-St. Louis—in 1871, and soon after to the presidency of that corporation, he showed himself an apt scholar, and made a thoroughly able and competent railroad officer. That road having passed into the possession of the Chicago,-Burlington-and-Quincy Company in 1879, he accepted the vice-presidency and general management of the Rock-Island-and-Peoria Railway—one of the most prosperous short-line roads in the State. His acknowledged administrative capability led to his selection, in 1880, as general manager of the great trunk-line under consideration, and, in 1887, he was elected to the presidency of the road, which position he still—April, 1891—retains.

* Vol. I, page 572, *et seq.*

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Not so much was realized from the sale of the lands donated to the company at first as had been anticipated. The country was new and purchasers had little ready money. 107,614 acres were disposed of immediately to preëmption claimants. After the location of the land, and as the construction of the road progressed, sales soon began largely to increase and by the close of 1856 over 1,000,000 of acres had been sold.* Up to January 1, 1890, 2,456,829 acres had been disposed of, yielding $28,742,002† a sum exceeding three-fourths of the total cost of the road. And, although the corporation has returned to the State, in the statutory seven-per-cent gross earnings, on an average about $350,000 per annum since 1856, when it is considered that other railroads pay taxes also, some of them exceeding this sum in proportion to their mileage in Illinois, it must be admitted that the Illinois-Central is a highly-favored corporation—above any other in the State at this day.

Other roads have been acquired by lease, purchase, or reorganization, with mileage in Illinois, as follows:

YEAR		MILES	PRICE PAID
1887,	Chicago,-Havana-and-Western,	131.62	$1,801,022
——	Chicago,-Madison-and-Northern,	130,97	——
1877,	Chicago-and-Springfield, -	111.47	1,600,000
1878,	Kankakee-and-Southwestern,	131.26	1,432,858
1887,	Rantoul Railroad, - -	66.21	511,212
1881,	South-Chicago Railroad, - -	4.76	217,904

These lines added to the original length make a total of 1282 miles of road in Illinois in 1890.

Among those whose names appear as officers or employés of the company, the following subsequently became distinguished Union officers: George B. McClellan, chief-engineer and vice-president; Ambrose E. Burnside, treasurer; Nathaniel P. Banks, a resident director in 1860–1; Truman E. G. Ransom, a station agent; John Basil Turchin, connected with the land-department; Mason Brayman, one of the solicitors; John B. Wyman, a division superintendent; David Stuart, a solicitor; H. L. Robinson, a conductor; Joseph Kirkland, auditor; James T. Tucker, assistant-

* C. C. P. Holden.

† Ackerman's "Historical Sketch of the Illinois-Central Railroad Company," p. 75.

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treasurer; and John C. Willing, for many years auditor and advanced, in 1890, to the position of first vice-president.

The following is a list of the presidents of the company: Robert Schuyler, 1851–3; William P. Burrall, 1853–4; John N. A. Griswold, 1855; William H. Osborn, 1855–65; John M. Douglas, a long time the able solicitor of the company, and resident director, from 1865–71, and from 1875–6; John Newell, 1871–4; Wilson G. Hunt, 1874–5; William K. Ackerman, who has been connected with the road since 1852, as treasurer, auditor, and director, from 1877–83; James C. Clarke from 1883–7; and Stuyvesant Fish, the present incumbent, since May, 1887.

Benj. F. Ayer has filled the responsible position of general solicitor of the company, acting also as a director, since 1877. Joseph F. Tucker was connected with the company in various capacities, leading up to the general superintendency, for twenty-eight years; and his brother, Horace Tucker, the present general freight-agent, since 1862. Edward T. Jeffrey, who rose from the position of office-boy to the general-managership of the road, was in its service from 1856–89, when he resigned.

But few of the directors, outside of the officers, have been citizens of Illinois. Of those elected in 1890, two, however, were residents of Chicago, namely, John W. Doane and Norman B. Ream.

The Chicago,-Milwaukee-and-St. Paul Company, a corporation formed through the consolidation of several Wisconsin lines, was organized Feb. 14, 1874. The length of its various lines—5656 miles—exceeds that of any other road entering Chicago. Of these, 318 miles only are in Illinois, as follows: Chicago toward Milwaukee 45.06 miles, Roundout to Libertyville 3, Chicago to Evanston 11.76, North Chicago to Pacific Junction 3.39, Pacific Junction to Savanna 135,48, Galewood to Dunning 3.18, Racine to Kittridge 51.63, Savanna to Port Byron Junction 47.70, Rockton to Rockford 14.94, Warren to Mineral Point 1.01. Roswell Miller is the president of the company; E. P. Ripley, formerly for many years general manager of the Chicago,-Burlington-and-Quincy, vice-president; J. F. Tucker, assistant to the president; and A. J. Earling general manager. Philip D. Armour of Chicago, is the resident director.

Among the earlier cross-roads constructed was the Ohio-and-

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Mississippi Railway, chartered Feb. 12, 1851. The original line, from St. Louis to Cincinnati—338.05 miles in length, of which 146 are in Illinois—was completed and opened May 1, 1857. The company was foreclosed in 1862, and a reorganization was effected in 1867. In 1875, the new company acquired the various lines of road, then known as the Springfield-and-Illinois-Southeastern Railway, from Beardstown to Shawneetown, 224.86 miles. Its principal officers, J. F. Barnard being president, reside in Cincinnati. C. M. Stanton of Springfield is assistant-superintendent of the road, and Director Frank W. Tracy, also of Springfield, the state-agent for Illinois. George S. Morrison of Chicago is also an Illinois director.

The Terre-Haute-and-Alton Railroad Company was also chartered January 1, 1851, for the purpose of building a road between these two points, 172.50 miles. Work was begun in 1852 and the road completed by March 1, 1856. It subsequently embraced by consolidation, the Belleville-and-Illinoistown Railroad—15 miles—and an extension of that line from Illinoistown to Alton. The first section of this road was completed in 1854, and the extension to Alton in October, 1856. The road was sold under foreclosure and a new company organized under the name of the St. Louis-Alton-and-Terre-Haute Railroad Company Feb. 18, 1861. The main line, from East St. Louis to Terra Haute, 193 miles, all in Illinois except eight miles, is leased to and run by the Indianapolis-and-St.-Louis Railroad Company. The St. Louis,-Alton-and-Terra-Haute Company operates its line from East St. Louis to Belleville, and also the following leased roads: Belleville-and-Southern Illinois, to DuQuoin, 56 miles; the Belleville-and-Eldorado, DuQuoin to Eldorado, 50 miles; Belleville-and-Carondelet, 17 miles; St. Louis-Southern Railroad, Pinckneyville to Marion, 49 miles; and the Chicago,-St.-Louis-and-Paducah, from Marion to Paducah, 50 miles.

George W. Parker of St. Louis is president, general manager, and treasurer of this road, and Edward F. Leonard of Springfield, Illinois, secretary. A majority of the directors are residents of Illinois, as follows: F. M. Youngblood, Carbondale; Eli Wiley, Charleston; W. K. Murphy, Pinckneyville; James A. Eads, Paris; Henry A. Beach, Litchfield; Levi Davis, Alton; Edward Abend, Belleville.

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The St. Louis,-Vandalia-and-Terre-Haute Railroad, from East St. Louis to Indiana state line, 158 miles, was chartered Feb. 10, 1865, and the road opened July 1, 1870. It is leased to and operated by the Terre-Haute-and-Indianapolis Railroad Company.

Another of these earlier lines, constructed across the State, is the Toledo,-Peoria-and-Western, chartered as the Toledo,-Peoria-and-Warsaw Feb. 14, 1863, to construct a road from the Indiana state line to Warsaw, Illinois, 219 miles, which was opened in 1868—with a branch from La Harpe to Iowa Station, 10 miles, in 1873. It was sold under foreclosure and the present company organized in 1887.

E. F. Leonard of Springfield is president and general manager of the road, and H. D. Gould general-freight, passenger- and ticket-agent. The offices are located at Peoria. A majority of the directors are citizens of Illinois: the president and John W. Bunn, Springfield; Wm. Hill, Warsaw; E. D. Usner and E. N. Armstrong, Peoria. The other four directors are located in New York.

The sixty-one operating roads in Illinois represent not only themselves and their thirty-two branches or leased lines, a portion of which are complete organizations in themselves, but are the successors and owners, by consolidation or purchase, of about 100 other railroad corporations which started and existed for a time, and subsequently fell into oblivion, having been absorbed, or wrecked through mismanagement, chicanery, or fraud.

Few, indeed, of these organizations are now known by the names under which they were originally incorporated; and the history of nearly all of them presents similar features; namely, default in payment of indebtedness, receiverships and sales under decree of foreclosure.

Among the few local roads which have escaped such disasters are the Rock-Island-and-Peoria, 113 miles in length; and the Jacksonville-Southeastern. The first-named of these corporations, of which Ransom R. Cable is president, never fails to pay a dividend, and a majority of its directors are residents of Illinois, *viz.*: H. H. Porter, Thomas F. Withrow, and the president, of Chicago, and H. B. Sudlow of Rock Island.

The Jacksonville-and-Southeastern Railway, operating under

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the name of the Chicago,-Peoria-and-St. Louis Company, was projected, and has been conducted and principally owned by home talent and resources. All the directors and officers, except one, reside at Jacksonville: Wm. S. Hook president, Marshall P. Ayres secretary, Augustus E. Ayres vice-president, Marcus Hook treasurer and auditor, E. S. Greenleaf general superintendent, and Isaac L. Morrison general solicitor. The main line extends from Jacksonville to Centralia, 112 miles, with branches from Centralia to Drivers, 16 miles; Jacksonville to Pekin, 73 miles; Havana to Springfield, 47 miles; and from Columbiana to Barnett, 51 miles.

The magnitude of the moneyed interests involved in the railroads of the United States and this State may be estimated from the table at the close of this chapter. It is greater than that of manufactures or banking, and is only exceeded by the agricultural interest upon which it is so directly dependent for support. It is, indeed, remarkable how these two interests have grown together — each one helping and building up the other, yet ostensibly antagonizing it.

When the era of railroad construction began in this State in 1851, more than one-half of the land was open to entry from the government at $1.25 per acre, and about 3,000,000 acres along the line of the Illinois-Central at $2.50 per acre. Farms slightly improved could be purchased at from $5 to $10 per acre, and the best farms anywhere in the State at from $10 to $25. Now they are worth from $40 to $100 per acre. The valuation of real estate by the assessors for the year, 1851, including town and city lots, and higher, in proportion, than the present valuation, amounted to $98,748,533; the assessment for 1873, for improved and unimproved lands, including town and city lots, was $586,022,941. Since 1871, assessments of real estate have been regularly reduced; the entire sum, in 1888, for both farms and town-lots amounting only to $566,396,427.

The comparative value of the farms of Illinois, as reported in the census for the decades since 1850, is as follows: in 1850, $96,133,290; 1860, $408,944,033; 1870, $920,506,346; 1880, $1,009,594,580.

Seeing the favorable effects produced by railroads upon immigration and prices on the lines constructed in this State,

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those portions of the country, which had not been reached by the iron-horse were anxious, even clamorous, for like facilities; citizens were willing not only to coöperate in the organization of companies for the building of new roads but to pledge the faith of their counties and towns and to issue their bonds to aid in the work. Not only so, but they would make individual subscriptions to any company proposing to build through their own counties—even to the extent of mortgaging their property, in many instances, to secure payment. Roads were built in this way sometimes where they were not demanded by the business of the country, greatly to the injury of existing lines in adjoining counties, and thus making two failures probable where one road, by good management, might have been made to pay.

As in other instances, the reality failed to equal expectation—the benefits to be derived from a completed road open to traffic, so vividly painted by interested promoters, were found to be largely imaginary. While the value of land had advanced, the citizens of county-seats and other large towns saw small stations established near them, drawing away the business which they had formerly enjoyed. Subscriptions for stock had to be paid, and it was observed that rates for transportation of freight and passengers were found, in many instances, to be higher than on other lines.

Railroad employés, generally strangers, were not infrequently uncommunicative, distant, and unaccommodating. They were gruff in their manners and gave themselves airs, while the higher officers, as a rule, were as difficult of access as the sultan of Turkey. The people saw their property sold and their stock, which had been paid for under difficulties, wiped out, with a large county and city debt on their hands to be liquidated by a yearly tax, which was often burdensome. They saw the incomes which ought to have been applied to the meeting of expenses or interest dissipated in the payment of enormously large salaries to the principal officers, many of whom had become immensely rich. They beheld also the fact—the severest blow of all—that it cost them more to bring in their goods from or to ship their produce to the East or to Chicago than it did those who lived much farther from market; that unjust discrimi-

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nations were made, in favor, not only of certain localities, but of individual shippers or dealers in the way of rebates or drawbacks, not common to the public.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that strong feelings of opposition to railroad management, as then existing, found expression all over the State, and that this feeling led to the development of a public sentiment which, in the end, resulted in the adoption of those restrictive provisions of the constitution of 1870, and the tentative laws of 1871–3, regulating, in a large measure, the powers, privileges, and management of railroad corporations in this State?

The law establishing a Board of Railroad-and-Warehouse Commissioners was approved April 13, 1871. The railroads of the State were by its provisions practically placed under its supervision. The body was invested with power to examine into their condition, management, and policy, investigate charges of unfair discrimination, to bring suits for the enforcement of penalties, and to require yearly reports from both railroads and warehouses. By the law as amended in 1873, they were also authorized and directed to prescribe a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on each railroad in the State, which schedules should, in all suits brought against any railroad corporations involving the charges of such railways, or unjust discrimination in relation thereto, "be deemed and taken, in all courts of this State, as *prima-facie* evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates."

The first commissioners appointed were Gustavus Koerner of St. Clair County, who was elected chairman of the board, Richard P. Morgan, jr., of McLean, and David S. Hammond of Cook. J. H. Raymond of Chicago was appointed secretary, Wm. F. Tompkins chief-inspector of grain, and Stephen Clary warehouse registrar. The successive boards have been composed and organized as follows:

Under Gov. Beveridge, 1873–7—H. D. Cook of McLean, chairman, who died in November, 1873, and was succeeded by James Steele of Edgar County; David A. Brown of Sangamon, John M. Pearson of Madison; A. McLaughlin, secretary. Chief-inspectors of grain, William H. Harper, 1873–4; John C. Smith,

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1874–6. Warehouse registrars, I. H. Tyndale, 1873–6; Belden F. Culver, 1877–80; H. S. Deane, 1880.

Under Gov. Cullom, 1877–83—William M. Smith of McLean County, chairman, George M. Bogue of Chicago, John H. Oberly of Cairo, 1877–81; William H. Robinson of Wayne, 1881–3. Secretaries, Mat. H. Chamberlain, 1877–80; Charles Hamilton, 1880; John Moses, 1880–3. Chief-inspectors of grain, W. H. Swett, 1877; John P. Reynolds, 1877–9. P. Bird Price, warehouse registrar 1877-9, and chief-inspector 1880-3.

Under Gov. Hamilton, 1883–5—Wm. N. Brainard of Chicago, chairman; E. C. Lewis of Ottawa, Charles T. Stratton of Mt. Vernon; N. D. Munson, secretary, 1883-9; Frank Drake, chief-inspector; W. C. Mitchell, warehouse registrar.

Under Gov. Oglesby, 1885–9—John I. Rinaker, Carlinville, chairman; Benjamin F. Marsh of Warsaw, William T. Johnson, Chicago, 1885–7; Jason Rogers, Decatur, 1887–9; P. Bird Price, chief-inspector; J. W. Burst, warehouse registrar.

Under Gov. Fifer, 1889–93—John R. Wheeler, Chicago, chairman; Isaac N. Phillips of Bloomington, W. S. Crim of Frankfort, 1889-91; John R. Tanner, 1891-3; James H. Paddock, secretary; P. B. Price, chief-inspector; J. W. Burst, warehouse registrar.

Similar complaints and conditions, producing like results, have led to the establishment of like commissions in twenty-five states. In California, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin, the commissioners are elected by the people; in the other states, they are appointed by the governor. The power of the commissioners varies considerably, in some states being limited to a mere advisory control.

At first a very high estimate was placed upon the benefits to be derived from the establishment of such boards, to farmers and rural shippers. It was soon found by the commission that there could be no harmony or coöperation between itself and the corporations which it was created to control. At first, only a portion of the roads responded to the demand for reports; and all of them refused to be governed by the law classifying them and fixing rates.

The efforts of the commission to enforce the law through the courts was a discouraging failure. The first suit brought—

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against the Illinois-Central Railroad Company, before Judge C. H. Wood, in the circuit-court of Kankakee County, in 1871, for charging four cents a mile for a passenger's fare instead of three, as fixed in the law—was decided against the plaintiff, on the ground, principally, that the charter of the company was a contract with the legislature, and that as long as it was not shown in the absence of proof that the charges made by the company were unreasonable, there could be no judicial interference with the powers to regulate fares granted to the corporation by its charter. The board took no appeal from this decision, but the theory of law upon which it was based was afterward overruled by the supreme court of this State in the case of Neal Ruggles.

The board next essayed to test the constitutionality of that portion of the law which provided against unjust discriminations, and a suit was brought in McLean County against the Chicago-and-Alton Railroad Company for charging a greater rate for freight on lumber from Chicago to Lexington than from Chicago to Bloomington, both points being in the same county and the latter being the greater distance. This was the well-known case in which was rendered the celebrated opinion of Judge C. B. Lawrence in favor of the railroad, and out of which grew the amended law of 1873–4.

These decisions were extremely exasperating to the champions of "granger legislation," yet their undoubted effect was to encourage the latter to continue the fight, and the influence of this determination unquestionably made itself felt upon the commissioners, and perhaps, indirectly, upon the courts of the country at large.

Upon the passage of the amendatory acts requiring the board to prepare schedules of maximum rates, that body proceeded to discharge the difficult task marked out for it with great patience and industry. It is not surprising that their work, being new and largely experimental, proved hardly satisfactory, either to themselves or to the people, while it was exceedingly obnoxious to the railroads. The latter, who had not always followed their own schedules, looked with sovereign contempt upon the crude efforts of mere novices, and flatly refused to conform to those of the board, except where, in some instances, it was claimed, they permitted them to charge higher rates than

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NAMES OF OPERATING RAILROADS, WITH THEIR MILEAGE, AMOUNT OF STOCK, INCOME, TAXES, NET INCOME, AND NET DEFICIT (FRACTIONS OMITTED):

June 30, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	OPERATED		CAPITAL STOCK	BONDS OUTSTANDING	TOTAL INCOME	TAXES	NET INCOME	NET DEFICIT
	TOTAL	IN ILLINOIS						
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	515	295	$21,000,000	$25,006,000	$1,533,717	$180,413	.....	$229,109
Baltimore & Ohio	271	14	1,503,450	7,744,000	446,965	78,672	.....	424,363
Belt Railway of Chicago	21	21	.....	.....	233,777	28,000	105,772	.....
Centralia & Chester	8	8	.....	.....	805	.....	.....	805
Chicago & Alton	848	586	19,394,500	10,986,950	3,465,983	243,198	1,638,784	.....
Chicago & Atlantic	268	20	Receiver	.....	797,323	77,823	534,072	.....
Chicago & Calumet Terminal	32	27	5,000,000	1,752,000	412	.....	.....	6,887
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	436	202	16,244,370	24,115,666	1,311,272	98,927	240,770	.....
Chicago & Grand Trunk	335	31	7,100,000	15,291,200	1,184,371	123,421	185,450	.....
Chicago & Iowa	104	104	1,428,000	2,150,000	222,242	16,557	29,360	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	4254	586	66,282,820	104,985,500	10,787,204	758,043	4,022,903	.....
Chicago & Northern Pacific	18	18	30,000,000	19,549,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Ohio River	86	86	438,800	868,300	9,785	7,752	.....	12,238
Chicago, Burlington & Northern	371	110	9,289,500	12,800,500	717,335	80,421	.....	161,724
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	5139	1231	81,134,505	110,226,288	11,976,059	1,191,624	4,254,134	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	5686	339	61,708,861	125,693,000	10,269,886	830,046	2,225,685	.....
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	315	315	5,098,800	4,184,000	255,449	16,737	142,662	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3355	236	47,656,000	21,500,000	7,405,118	742,128	1,984,879	.....
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	638	30	26,846,544	19,585,300	1,726,365	192,632	192,642	.....
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City	863	172	14,892,900	30,108,750	1,046,779	87,000	608,954	.....
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	1689	651	40,510,000	41,043,750	4,279,540	345,846	1,467,008	.....
East St. Louis & Carondelet	12	12	420,000	200,000	25,268	3,135	8,133	.....
East St. Louis Connecting	9	9	20,000	.....	12,393	2,100	.....	27,680
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	172	151	6,000,000	5,127,000	247,094	13,639	4,593	.....
Fulton County Narrow Gauge	61	61	636,415	484,000	704	2,589	.....	37,174
Grand Tower & Carbondale	33	33	50,000	.....	17,324	5,030	6,793	.....

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Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau	28	28	350,000	350,000	443	.....	.....	20,959
Illinois Central	2279	1285	40,000,000	36,784,000	6,372,735	709,331	2,414,476	.....
Indiana & Illinois Southern	90	56	1,400,000	1,239,000	22,542	7,257	13,363	.....
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western	152	76	1,000,000	4,218,950	114,728	22,200	.....	43,482
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	169	69	3,597,800	1,246,000	71,537	11,055	6,952	.....
Iowa Central	488	93	13,479,503	5,916,956	428,489	59,357	24,615	.....
Lake Erie & Western	586	121	23,680,000	5,920,000	1,046,195	92,382	216,610	.....
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1445	14	50,000,000	46,266,000	7,653,832	503,416	3,321,291	.....
Louisville & Nashville [op. S.-E. & St. L.	208	180	1,000,000	6,500,000	396,548	42,929	53,618	.....
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, Con.	296	93	5,086,009	7,890,375	461,804	45,486	69,108	.....
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	537	20	5,900,000	10,000,000	965,549	84,277	101,867	.....
Michigan Central	1608	49	19,038,204	10,800,000	4,326,519	315,162	1,518,436	.....
Mobile & Ohio [op. St. Louis & Cairo	160	160	6,500,000	4,000,000	188,694	28,755	.....	43,426
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	523	18	31,500,000	19,784,000	1,336,317	135,932	319,213	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	628	375	24,092,692	15,842,000	1,445,147	142,161	185,515	.....
Ohio, Indiana & Western	350	132	.....	.....	149,168	31,354	.....	187,078
Pawnee	6	6	29,600	.....	670	.....	489	.....
Pennsylvania Co. [op. P., Ft. W. & C.	480	26	32,279,285	12,598,000	4,518,115	359,850	1,019,507	.....
Peoria & Pekin Union	18	18	1,000,000	2,994,000	186,165	22,936	6,074	.....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	256	213	8,380,000	4,845,000	362,379	40,228	.....	25,240
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City	137	2	1,623,240	1,739,240	106,323	12,110	32,937	.....
Rock Island & Peoria	113	113	1,500,000	600,000	350,881	23,296	285,584	.....
St. Louis, Alton & Springfield	96	96	1,500,000	818,692	8,184	8,655	.....	470
St. L., A. & Terre Haute, and leased lines.	432	423	9,830,000	13,439,000	1,002,488	36,921	17,499	.....
St. Louis & Chicago	53	53	2,800,000	1,400,000	11,755	3,730	.....	75,974
St. Louis & Peoria	14	14	280,000	182,000	3,540	800	.....	10,682
Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis	3	2	10,681,200	10,000,000	1,240,120	81,079	209,936	.....
T. H. & Indianapolis [op. St. L., V. & T. H.	158	158	3,924,058	4,499,000	658,750	54,520	108,852	.....
Terre Haute & Peoria	172	166	5,400,000	1,800,000	93,552	14,996	.....	11,444
Toledo, Peoria & Western	247	247	4,500,000	4,800,000	285,238	34,836	430	.....
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	450	180	17,055,000	9,800,000	506,352	36,000	470,352	.....
Wabash	1921	731	52,000,000	78,000,000	3,952,086	396,490	237,791	.....
Wabash, Chester & Western	42	42	250,000	300,000	14,649	3,025	.....	3,375
Wisconsin Central Lines	867	60	5,118,237	12,709,642	1,810,211	35,321	1,247,349	.....
Totals	.....	.....	$847,488,296	$920,683,061	$98,081,368	$8,467,080	$29,591,581	$1,384,172

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CHAPTER LIII

The Religious Denominations in Illinois—Their Classification, Growth, and Strength—Secret Benevolent Societies, Masons, Odd-Fellows—Knights Templars—Knights of Pythias.

ILLINOIS is not peculiar in constitutional guarantees of religious freedom; the same rights having been preserved in all the states. The article on that subject in the first constitution was almost literally copied in the second, and with some slight modifications was incorporated in the present instrument. It is as follows: "Sec. 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege, or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship."

As will be seen by the following tables, the principal churches in this State have kept pace in their growth with the increase of population. Whether there has been a corresponding spiritual growth, is another question, an answer to which the figures do not disclose. The changes which time has wrought in the habits and manners of the people, have not been without their effect upon religion. These are seen in the largely-increased cost of church buildings; the great improvements made in church architecture; the immense value of property; and the large amount of yearly contributions. But while the days of simplicity in worship, attire, and communication have passed away, it is a gratifying fact that the old-time asperities, controversies, and jealousies between different denominations have also, in a great measure, ceased to exist. This result has been largely brought about by a general union in Sunday-school work. Here in county and state conventions, all have found a

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common ground for religious effort. And with increasing knowledge, and freedom of intercourse, have come more liberal interpretations and broader views.

The Methodist-Episcopal Church, although younger in years than the Congregationalist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and other denominations, is the most numerous protestant organization in the United States or in this State.

The first one of this denomination organized in the United States was in John Street, New-York City, in 1768. Francis Asbury, afterward the first American bishop, came to this country by direction of John Wesley in 1771. He was the great leader of this church in the United States for forty-five years.

The first Methodist preacher who came to Illinois, while it was yet a part of the Northwest Territory, was Joseph Lillard, who formed a class of which Capt. Joseph Ogle was the leader in 1793. Rev. Hosea Riggs was the first local preacher, who settled in the American Bottom in 1796.* In 1803, the Illinois mission was formed, of which Rev. Benjamin Young of Kentucky was the preacher; and the following year, it was made a part of the Cumberland, Tennessee, circuit. Dr. Joseph Oglesby was the preacher on this circuit in 1804–5, who was followed by Rev. Charles R. Matheny.

The early western conferences were presided over by Bishop William McKendree. By 1820, Illinois had seven circuits, which had increased to twenty-eight in 1830, with a membership numbering 10,318.† Rev. Jesse Walker visited Chicago as a presiding elder, and probably preached there the first Methodist sermon in 1826. The first society of this name in that city was organized in June, 1831, by Rev. Stephen R. Beggs—who is still (1891) living. In 1835, there were 61 circuits in Illinois, 369 ministers, and 15,097 members.‡

Among leading and well-known preachers in Central Illinois, contemporary with Peter Cartwright and succeeding him in the work, were Peter Akers, George Rutledge, W. D. R. Trotter, James Leaton, I. C. Kimber, W. S. Prentice, Wm. J. Rutledge, Hiram Buck, and William F. Short—the last three of whom still survive.

* Reynold's "Pioneer History of Illinois," 260.

† Rev. James Leaton's "Methodism in Illinois." ‡ Rev. John M. Peck.

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The preachers and members of this church were conspicuous during the late civil war for their enthusiastic and self-sacrificing loyalty to the old flag. They were among the first to rally to its support, and from their pulpits were constantly heard inspiring appeals to the patriotism and courage of their hearers to stand by the Union. Their preachers had a large representation among the chaplains, and some of them, like Rev. James F. Jaquess, Jesse H. Moore, Peter Wallace, Allen Buckner, and Milton L. Haney, were in command of regiments.

The following table shows the growth of this church in Illinois, in decades, during the last half-century:

YEAR	MINISTERS*	MEMBERS†	VALUE‡	YEAR	MINISTERS	MEMBERS	VALUE
1840,§	192	29,704	————	1870,	772	110,956	$5,106,525
1850,	276	49,683	————	1880,	869	118,811	4,903,448
1860,	715	98,982	$1,919,835	1890,	937	151,000	7,246,120

The whole number in the United States in all branches of this church in 1890 was 4,980,240.

The value of church property in 1890, including parsonages, was estimated at $110,800,752; and the total amount of contributions for benevolent purposes was $2,073,923. The number of local preachers in the State is 851; the number of Sunday-schools, 2013; Sunday-school teachers, 23,300; and scholars, 186,549.

The Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston—a theological seminary, of which Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., LL. D., is president—has about 160 students and property valued at $550,000. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, now in its thirty-ninth year, with a circulation of over 30,000, of which Arthur Edwards, D.D., is editor, is the organ of this denomination in Illinois.

The Baptist Church, in its various branches, claims a membership in the United States of 4,292,291. The first protestant

* Itinerant. † Members including probationers and local preachers. ‡ Church and parsonage property.

§ Before 1840, some of the circuits embraced portions of different states; the membership was reported by circuits; and hence the exact number belonging to Illinois can not be ascertained.

The thanks of the author are due to Rev. James Leaton for the information contained in the foregoing table.

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minister in Illinois was elder James Smith of this church, who preached in the New Design in 1787; and Rev. David Badgley and Joseph Chance, Baptist ministers, formed the first protestant church in the State in that locality in 1796, as heretofore related.* The first association of five churches, four ministers, with 111 members, was formed in 1807. A division, growing in the first instance out of the slavery question, occurred in these churches in 1809. Other causes of difference resulted in the formation of three parties of Baptists, which existed for ten years, and two of them much longer.† The most numerous branch of the church, the one here considered, is denominated the Regular or Missionary Baptists. Of this church, Rev. John M. Peck, as heretofore mentioned, was the great missionary and organizer in Illinois from 1822 until his demise, March 15, 1858. Under his leadership, aided by the Lemens and others, up to 1835, 22 associations had been formed composed of 260 churches, 160 ministers, with 7350 members. He found worthy successors in Central Illinois in Rev. Justus Bulkley, D.D., Dr. D. Read, president of Shurtleff College, and Rev'ds Washington Leverett, LL.D., Alvin Bailey, James Lemen, and B. B. Hamilton. The Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist missionary to the Indians and founder of the Carey Mission near Niles, Michigan, and other schools, visited Fort Dearborn, and preached there the first protestant sermon, October 9, 1825. The first Baptist church in Chicago was organized by Rev. Allen B. Freeman, October 19, 1833.

The following table, furnished by Dr. Bulkley of Shurtleff College, gives the growth and strength of this body in Illinois:

	ASSOCIATIONS	CHURCHES	MINISTERS	MEMBERS
1840,	17	151	150	5,736
1850,	27	347	320‡	15,382
1860,	36	613	431	36,062
1870,	39	797	733	57,594
1880,	41	881	730	61,395
1890,	40	1010	891	88,884

The present value of church property in Illinois—leaving out

* See Vol. I, p. 233-4.

† Rev. John M. Peck in "Reynold's Pioneer History of Illinois," p. 272.

‡ Estimated.

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14 associations not reporting—is $2,862,598. Home expenses —15 associations not reporting—$359,463. Benevolent contributions $98,138.

The Baptist Union Theological Seminary, at Morgan Park, has over 100 students and property valued at $450,000. The leading paper of the Baptists in Illinois is *The Standard*, Chicago, now in its thirty-eighth year, published by Edward Goodman, E. R. and J. S. Dickerson, and edited by Justin A. Smith, D.D.

The various organizations in the United States under the name of Presbyterian—a name familiar here prior to 1700—are computed to number 1,229,012. Two Presbyterian missionaries, Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, who had been sent from the Massachusetts Missionary Society to the West, visited Illinois in 1814, but no church of that name was organized until 1816, when Rev. James McGready of Kentucky, came into White County and formed a church at Sharon. The members were mostly from Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, whose families were of Scotch-Irish extraction. The second church was organized in Illinois at Shoal Creek, Bond County, in 1819; and the third at Edwardsville, the same year. But three ministers resided in the State in 1825, namely, John Brich, B. F. Spilman, and Stephen Bliss. Among other distinguished pioneer preachers of this church, who entered the field prior to 1835, were the following: Gideon Blackburn, Hugh Barr, Thomas Lippincott, William G. Gallaher, George C. Wood, Jeremiah Porter—the first Presbyterian minister at Chicago—John M. Ellis, A. T. Norton, and William D. Sanders.* Albert Hale, who was pastor of the Second Church in Springfield 27 years, and whose pure and useful life was prolonged to the age of 92 years, died in January, 1891. Long pastorates in this State have not been usual but have been better sustained among Presbyterian than other churches, that of Dr. Livingston M. Glover, at Jacksonville, extended from 1848 to his decease in 1880; while that of Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D.D., was maintained in Chicago—that city of marvellous changes—for over

* Dr. Sanders subsequently established the Young Ladies Athenæum at Jacksonville, and originated and put into successful operation the Central Illinois Conservatory of Music in that city.

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a quarter of a century. In 1835,* there were 80 churches in the State, 60 ministers, and 2500 members.

The controversy between the old and new school branches of this church culminated in a division into two separate organizations in 1837–8, and was continued until the meeting of both general assemblies in Pittsburg in May, 1870, when the measures, previously agreed upon to effect a reunion, were adopted.

The subjoined table shows the growth of this denomination in this State, including the old and new school branches, since 1840:

DECADES	CHURCHES	MINIST'S	MEMBERS	DECADES	CHURCHES	MINIST'S	MEMBERS
1840,	120	89	3,819	1870,	460	436	35,169
1850,	199	172	9,372	1880,	487	420	43,987
1860,	306	242	15,810	1890,	478	405	52,495

The amount contributed by this church in 1890 was $14,373,589—the amount expended in Illinois being $1,151,485.

There are two theological seminaries within the bounds of the synod of Illinois, namely, the McCormick at Chicago with 152 students and property valued at $1,248,133; and the Blackburn University at Carlinville with 101 students and property valued at $150,000.

The representative paper of the Presbyterians in Illinois is *The Interior*, Chicago, founded by Cyrus Hall McCormick, and published by McCormick (C. H., jr.) & Gray (Wm. C.). Wm. C. Gray, Ph.D., is the editor.

Lutherans—followers of Martin Luther—called themselves "Evangelical," in distinction from the followers of John Calvin.

"The 'Evangelical Lutheran' church has well-defined characteristics, not indeed a perfect unit on all questions of faith and polity, nevertheless one undivided body of believers in the word of God, as the only infallible rule of faith and practice. All Lutherans hold tenaciously to the name that distinguished them from other evangelical christians; all agree on the use of Luther's small catechism—composed in 1529—as the proper manual for the religious instruction of the young; all practise infant baptism, and confirmation at an early age of maturity; all acknowledge the Augsburg confession—1530—as an exponent of their faith, and all observe the church-year with more or less rigidity,

* Rev. J. M. Peck.

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making use of liturgical forms in public worship and maintaining an identity with the church of the fatherland, although modified necessarily to a great extent by their new surroundings.

We should fail to appreciate the somewhat complex condition of the Lutheran church in this country, if we did not remember its foreign origin and international character. Every nation develops pecularities of its own and the church participates in them. The Lutherans, preaching the gospel in twelve different languages, are the most cosmopolitan of all churches in America. Very early, the reformation found adherents in Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Danubian principalities. These countries sent, of their crowding population, ever-increasing representatives to the newly-discovered shores, and, already, the year 1642 records the presence of Lutherans in New Amsterdam—New York. The French Huguenots settled in South Carolina and Georgia, the Swedes along the Delaware, Germans are heard of from Virginia, Ohio, and even beyond the Rocky Mountains before the close of the seventeenth century. The first Lutheran minister arrived here in 1657, a church was built in 1671. It has been shown from what may be regarded as a correct exhibit, that the Lutherans of this country are ahead of all others in the rate of increase, it having been 64 per cent during the last decade. With such growth, it will soon stand well up toward the head of the list, whilst it has already reached the fourth place in the line of protestant denominations.

The obvious explanation of this rapid growth of Lutherans in the United States and especially in the large cities thereof is found in the unabating stream of immigration from northern and central Europe. Germany and the Scandinavian provinces are largely under the control of the Lutheran faith, and it is from there that the West and Northwest is receiving an unequalled contingent of its population. There are in the whole world some 30,000 Lutheran ministers, with 40,000 churches, and about 55,000,000 baptized members, two-thirds of whom are German and Scandinavian. In the United States and Canada, the Lutherans have in round numbers 5000 ministers, 8000 churches, 1,100,000 communicant members, of whom one-fifth speak English, one-fifth the different Scandinavian tongues, and three-fifths German. In Chicago, the proportion of the

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English-speaking Lutherans is to the whole number of adherents of that church as 1 to 20; in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, and Minneapolis, the comparison is still more unfavorable to the English language.

There are at least 400 Lutheran clergymen in Illinois, representing the different synodical parties of the church and making use of the English, German, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Finnish, and the Hungarian languages. The earliest Lutherans of this State were Germans and Swedes, mostly representing the general synod. The ministers of the first session of the evangelical Lutheran synod of Illinois held in Hillsboro, October 15, 1846, enumerate 7 ministers, 15 congregations, and 685 communicant members.

At present, the following synods are represented in the state of Illinois, the northern, central, southern, and Wartburg synods of the general synod; the Illinois-Missouri district of the synodical conference; the synod for the Norwegian, evangelical, Lutheran church; the Swedish-Augustana, and the Indiana synod of the general council. There are at present 63 Lutheran churches in Chicago, 4 of which use the English, 37 the German, 10 Swedish, 9 Norwegian, and 3 the Danish language. Of these, 24 are in connection with the Missouri synod, 8 with the general synod, 14 with the general council, 3 with the United Norwegian church, 6 with the Norwegian synod, 3 with Ohio, 2 with Iowa, and 3 are independent. The Missouri synod, having been organized in this city and being one of the earliest on the ground, is most numerously represented here. In connection with its 24 churches, it sustains 107 parochial schools, numbering 8000 pupils. The whole number of communicants in Illinois is estimated at 90,000.

The general synod has its German Theological Seminary located at Chicago of which Rev. J. D. Severinghaus, D. D., is president. To him, the author is indebted for the matter contained in the foregoing review.

The number in the United States is placed at 1,086,048.

The Congregational Church, which came with the Puritans in 1620, and whose membership is composed largely of people from New England, did not secure a foothold in this State until immigration began to pour in from the East. Rev. Julian M.

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Sturtevant, president of Illinois College, Rev. Truman M. Post, Edward Beecher, and Horatio Foot were the early promoters of this church in Illinois, of which four were organized in 1833, five in 1834, one in 1835, ten in 1836, and by 1840, the number had reached 48. The first Congregational union, that of Fox River, was formed in an unused log-cabin at Big Grove in 1835. Since that time, 12 associations have been organized as follows: the Quincy in 1835, Central 1844, Rockford 1848, Central West 1850, Southern 1851, Elgin 1852, Chicago 1853, Bureau 1857, Central East 1861, Aurora 1867, Rock River 1869, Springfield 1886.

The growth of the church is seen from the following table, taken from the minutes of the general association, kindly furnished by Rev. Martin K. Whittlesey, D. D., of Ottawa:

YEAR	CHURCHES	MINISTERS	MEMBERS	EXPENDED	
				CHARITIES	HOME EXPENSES
1840,	48	60	1,500	No report.	
1852,	107	86	6,049	$3,721	No report.
1860,	196	198	12,849	No report.	
1870,	244	217	17,689	$33,213	$370,264
1880,	241	247	22,306	61,653	292,800
1890,	280	312	33,126	237,834	467,263

The number of Sabbath-school scholars—which was 15,882 in 1860, had increased to 50,540 in 1890; and the number of communicants in the United States are reported as being 491,985.

The Chicago Theological Seminary of this church has about 120 students and its property is valued at $650,000. The leading paper of the Congregationalists in this State is *The Advance*, established in 1867, and edited by Rev. Henry S. Harrison.

The Disciples of Christ, sometimes denominated the Christian Church, and by non-members generally, Campbellites, from the name of their founder, Alexander Campbell, began to flourish in Illinois in the early thirties, and for the following twenty-five years had a remarkable growth in the central portion of the State. They ignored all human creeds, and admitted to membership all those who made what was termed a scriptural confession of faith and were baptized by immersion.

Alexander Campbell was a man of pure character, a learned theologian, an eloquent speaker, and an able debater. He fre-

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quently met in the arena of public oral discussion, not only the opponents of the Christian system, but the leading divines of other denominations in defense of his own views and in opposition to theirs. This spirit of free discussion was communicated to those who had enrolled themselves as subscribers to the same belief, and for many years discussions on the mode, subject, and effect of baptism, and the operation of the Holy Spirit, were of frequent occurrence in those localities where they had an organization.

As a society, the members had the free and hearty manners of Western people, and maintained the grace and spirit of their Christian fellowship with a warmth of brotherly love seldom witnessed and never surpassed in older churches. Their preachers were earnest and off-hand speakers, familiar with the scriptures, which they quoted with effect; and their congregational singing, embracing a higher and more popular class of church music than the people had been accustomed to hear, brought them large and enthusiastic congregations.

With the exception of the one iron-rule in regard to the mode of water baptism, their belief presented the easiest and most simple method of becoming a member of the church to which the people had hitherto listened; and, as appears by the returns in the annexed table, large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded.

The sharper points of antagonism between the Disciples and the older church organizations, which were formerly so prominent, seem to be wearing away, and although they may not be increasing so rapidly as in former years—especially in the larger cities—they must be regarded as a prosperous and growing religious organization in all the Western and Middle States.

The following table exhibits the growth of this branch of the church since 1840:

YEAR	CHURCHES	MINISTERS	MEMBERSHIP	SUNDAY-SCHOOLS	S.-S. SCHOLARS
1840,	60	27	4,000	——	——
1850,	125	60	10,000	——	——
1860,	260	100	18,000	——	——
1870,	420	200	35,000	——	——
1880,	575	300	50,000	350	35,000
1890,	641	368	61,857	550	50,000

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In 1890, the Disciples owned 552 church buildings in Illinois, the seating capacity of which was 155,625, and the aggregated value $1,117,225. There were only 30 parsonages, valued at $50,400. The whole number of Disciples in the United States is estimated at 750,000.

Eureka College is the only school under this control in the State. Its assets amount to $130,000, and the enrollment for the year 1890–1, is about 400 pupils.*

The Protestant-Episcopal Church in the United States is a continuation of the colonial Church of England, which prior to the Revolution, in some localities, constituted a majority of the population. The first bishops elected in 1785 were consecrated in London. In 1790, a constitution and by-laws for the American church were adopted, and the English prayer-book revised and adapted to the altered political conditions of the country. In 1890, it numbered in the United States 489,176 members, a great majority of whom reside in the larger cities.

The pioneer of the church in this State was the indomitable and devoted Philander Chase, who was made bishop of Illinois in 1835. He was the founder of Jubilee College, and the presiding bishop from 1843 to September 20, 1852, the date of his death. The province of Illinois comprises the three dioceses of Chicago, Springfield, and Quincy.

The church is not numerically strong in this State, although it has nearly doubled its membership the past decade, as will be seen by the annexed table:†

YEAR	PARISHES	MINIST'S	MEMBERS	YEAR	PARISHES	MINIST'S	MEMBERS
1840,	18	13	267	1870,	84	89	6,032
1850,	50	—	1,393	1880,	89	127	9,842
1860,	70	—	3,070	1890,	197	150	18,609

The contributions in Illinois in 1890 amounted to $373,798, in the United States $12,754,767. The Western Theological Seminary at Chicago is the leading western college of this church.

The other protestant denominations in this State are grouped,

* The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Rev. N. S. Haynes, of Peoria, for the facts in the foregoing table.

† Thankful acknowledgment is made to Canon John H. Knowles of Chicago for these figures.

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numerically, in the following table according to the best attainable information:

NAME	CHURCHES	MINISTERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS IN U. S.
United Evangelical,	114	102	27,155	160,000
United Brethren in Christ,	269	254	15,482	199,709
Evangelical Association,	138	178	14,177	145,703
Cumberland Presbyterian,	198	138	10,903	160,185
The Brethren—Dunkards,	80	152	7,500	116,000
United Presbyterian,	62	64	6,529	94,402
Methodist-Episcop'l, South,	48	48	5,186	1,161,606*
Protestant-Methodist,	91	114	4,900	147,666
Free-Will Baptist,	110	78	4,788	86,297
Second Adventist,	70	35	4,450	58,742
Reformed Church in U. S.,	32	18	3,720	19,044
Universalist,	42	34	2,945	42,952
Anti-Mission Baptist,	78	63	2,800	45,000
Friends,	25	40	2,655	106,930
Reformed Church, America,	23	22	2,100	88,812
Reform'd-Episcop'l Church,	12	11	1,950	10,100
Free Methodist,	34	85	1,638	20,000
Church of God,†	42	38	1,415	35,000
Reformed-Presbyterian,	7	6	1,200	10,817
Unitarian—Congregational,	18	11	1,000	20,000
Salvation Army,	28‡	—	922	———
Wesleyan Methodist,	17	34	875	18,000
Moravian,	3	4	611	11,358
New Jerusalem,	14	8	641	7,095
Seventh-Day Baptist,	9	13	330	9,123
Primitive Methodist,	6	4	250	5,502

The Jewish population is estimated at 12,443; they have ten synagogues and eight rabbis.

The Roman-Catholic church was the first religious organization in Illinois, coming as it did with the first French settlers in 1673–1700; and it was the sole occupant of the territory, ministering to the French and Indians, for a hundred years. The order from Paris in 1763 for the arrest and dispersion of the Jesuit priests, and the destruction of their chapels in the Illinois Country was a severe blow, the effect of which was felt for

* Estimated. † Winebrennerian. ‡ Halls, etc.

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many years. In 1830, Illinois was included in the diocese of St. Louis, but Rt.-Rev. Joseph Rosati, its first bishop, lamented that there was "not a priest in the whole State of Illinois."* Under his energetic administration, however, the various congregations at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Prairie du Rocher were soon supplied, and many confirmations were reported. The first church of this name in Chicago—St. Mary's—was organized in 1833, with Father John M. I. St. Cyr as its priest. By 1835, 12 churches and 10 priests were reported in the State with a population of 6000 souls.

Its growth since then may be seen in the following table:

YEAR	PARISHES	PRIESTS	POPULATION	YEAR	PARISHES	PRIESTS	POPULATION
1840,	31	20	——	1870,	331	238	136,900
1850,	78	45	53,000	1880,	480	409	390,000
18.0,	156	115	91,000	1890,	600	620	700,000†

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION—UNITED STATES:

RANK BY MEMBERSHIP	CHURCHES	MINISTERS	MEMBERS
1. Methodists,	54,711	31,765	4,980,240
2. Roman Catholics,	7,523	8,332	4,676,292‡
3. Baptists,	48,371	32,343	4,292,291
4. Presbyterians,	13,619	9,974	1,229,012
5. Lutherans,	7,911	4,612	1,086,048
6. Congregationalists,	4,689	4,640	491,985
7. Protestant Episcopalians,	5,227	4,100	480,176
8. Reformed,	2,081	1,379	282,856
9. German Evangelical Church,	850	665	160,000
10. Christian Union,	1,500	500	120,000
11. Friends,	763	1,017	106,930
12. Mennonites,	563	665	102,671
13. Adventists,	1,773	765	58,742
14. Universalists,	732	685	42,952
15. Unitarians,	407	510	20,000
16. Moravians,	101	114	11,358
17. Salvation Army,	360	1,024	8,771
18. New Jerusalem,	100	113	6,000
			18,156,324§

* Shea's "History of the Catholic Church.

† These figures are from Prof. J. F. Edwards of Notre Dame (Ind.) University.

‡ Estimated—a population claimed of 8,277,039.

§ The foregoing statistical tables have been prepared with much care but under

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The oldest of the secret benevolent societies in the United States and in this State, is that of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the first lodge of which in this State was duly constituted at Kaskaskia, June 3, 1806, with John Edgar as worshipful master; Michael Jones, senior warden; James Galbraith, junior warden; Wm. Arundel, secretary; Robert Robinson, senior deacon; Dr. Geo. Fisher, junior deacon. The Grand Lodge of the State was organized at Vandalia in 1822, with Gov. Shadrach Bond as the first grand master. The present officers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois are John M. Pearson, grand master; Monroe C. Crawford, deputy grand master; Leroy A. Goddard, senior grand warden; Owen Scott, junior grand warden; Wiley M. Egan, grand treasurer; Loyal L. Munn, grand secretary; Rev. F. M. Springer, D. D., grand chaplain; and W. J. Calhoun, grand orator.

The growth of the order may be seen from the subjoined table:

	LODGES	MEMBERS		LODGES	MEMBERS
1840,	6	157	1870,	606	33,996
1850,	68	1,796	1880,	691	36,374
1860,	320	12,052	1890,	792	42,369

The dues for 1890 were $31,582; with contributions to members, their widows and orphans, $16,043; to non-members, $5,469; and the Masons' Orphans' Home, $634.

Apollo Encampment, No. 1, the first Knights Templars organization in Illinois or any adjoining state or territory, was duly formed at Chicago May 20, 1845. Its growth since that time may be seen by the following table: in 1860, there were 9 commanders and 352 members; in 1870, 38 and 2196; in 1880, 50 and 4585; and in 1890, 90 and 7647. Joseph Edward Dyas of Paris is grand commander and Gilbert W. Barnard of Chicago, grand recorder.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows

great difficulties—in some instances, resort having been had to old musty records stowed away apparently to be forgotten. It is remarkable that no complete histories of any of the leading churches in this State have been yet published. One volume only of the Methodist Church, by Rev. James Leaton, which comes down to 1832, has yet seen the light, although another, it is understood, has been prepared. Rev. Dr. Norton also published one volume only of his history of the Presbyterian church. None that the author can hear of has been prepared for any of the others.

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was organized in 1838 and reorganized in 1842, since which time the growth of this well-known order in this State is shown in the following table:

YEAR	LODGES	MEMBERS	REVENUE	PAID FOR RELIEF
1850,	73	3,291	———	———
1860,	201	9,847	$57,984	$10,637
1870,	351	16,887	148,889	23,460
1880,	588	25,932	224,002	57,790
1890,	730	36,261	348,975	107,400

The officers for 1890–1, are R. W. S. Wheatley, grand master; E. S. Conway, grand warden; Geo. M. Adams, grand secretary; Thomas B. Needles, grand treasurer; Alfred Orendorf and J. A. Meeter, grand representatives; and J. Otis Humphrey, past grand master.

The Grand Encampment of this order was organized in 1850. The 43 encampments and 1021 members at that time have increased to 177 encampments and 6193 members in 1890. The revenue from fees in 1889 was $18,671, and the amount paid for relief $5327.

The officers for 1890–1, are J. F. VanHorn, grand patriarch; Samuel J. Baker, grand senior warden; H. T. Eberlein, grand junior warden; John C. Smith, grand scribe; and John P. Foss, grand treasurer.

The first lodge of Knights of Pythias was organized in this State, May 4, 1869. There are now 251 lodges and 18,000 members. The principal officers are: Joseph H. Kellogg, past grand chancellor; Chas. Schurer, grand chancellor; and Henry P. Caldwell, grand secretary.

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APPENDIX.

Constitution of 1848.

Adopted in convention, August 31, 1847; ratified by the people, March 6, 1848; in force April 1, 1848.

WE, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political, and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois:

Art. I.—Boundaries. § 1. The boundaries and jurisdiction of the state shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said state; thence east, with the line of the same state, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42° 30′; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river; and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this state shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this state and the state of Kentucky.

Art. II.—Concerning the Distribution of the Powers of Government. § 1. The powers of the government of the state of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

§ 2. No person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted, and all acts in contravention of this section shall be void.

Art. III.—Of the Legislative Department. § 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

§ 2. The first election for senators and representatives shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1848; and thereafter, elections for members of the general assembly shall be held once in two years, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in each and every county, at such places therein as may be provided by law.

§ 3. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of 25 years, who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and three years an

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inhabitant of this state, who shall not have resided within the limits of the county or district in which he shall be chosen 12 months next preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long erected, but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and who, moreover, shall not have paid a state or county tax.

§ 4. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years; who shall not be a citizen of the United States, five years an inhabitant of this state, and one year in the county or district in which he shall be chosen immediately preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

§ 5. The senators at their first session herein provided for shall be divided by lot, as near as can be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and those of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one-half thereof, as near as possible, may be biennially chosen forever thereafter.

§ 6. The senate shall consist of 25 members, and the house of representatives shall consist of 75 members, until the population of the state shall amount to 1,000,000 of souls, when five members may be added to the house, and five additional members for every 500,000 inhabitants thereafter, until the whole number of representatives shall amount to 100; after which the number shall neither be increased nor diminished; to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. In all future apportionments, where more than one county shall be thrown into a representative district, all the representatives to which said counties may be entitled shall be elected by the entire district.

§ 7. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this state, or to the senate of the United States, from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the time for which he shall have been elected, or during one year after the expiration thereof.

§ 8. In the year 1855, and every tenth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the inhabitants of this state shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law; and in the year 1850, and every tenth year thereafter, the census taken by authority of the government of the United States shall be adopted by the general assembly as the enumeration of this state; and the number of senators and representatives shall, at the first regular session holden after the returns herein provided for are made, be apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants.

§ 9. Senatorial and representative districts shall be composed of contiguous territory bounded by county lines; and only one senator allowed to each senatorial, and not more than three representatives to any representative district: *Provided*,

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that cities and towns containing the requisite population may be erected into separate districts.

§ 10. In forming senatorial and representative districts, counties containing a population of not more than one-fourth over the existing ratio, shall form separate districts, and the excess shall be given to the nearest county or counties not having a senator or representative, as the case may be, which has the largest white population.

§ 11. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January, 1849; and forever after the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of the members thereof, and at no other period, unless as provided by this constitution.

§ 12. The senate and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and other officers (the speaker of the senate excepted). Each house shall judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments. Two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

§ 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them. The yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

§ 14. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public, or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

§ 15. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and the reason for such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal, with the names of the members voting on the question.

§ 16. When vacancies shall happen in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

§ 17. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 18. Each house may punish, by imprisonment during its session, any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence: *Provided*, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed 24 hours.

§ 19. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of the house require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

§ 20. The style of the laws of this state shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 21. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by ayes and noes, and shall be entered on the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elect in each house.

§ 22. Bills making appropriations for the pay of the members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall not contain any provision on any other subject.

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§ 23. Every bill shall be read on three different days, in each house, unless, in case of urgency, three-fourths of the house where such bill is so depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule, and every bill having passed both houses shall be signed by the speakers of their respective houses; and no private or local law which may be passed by the general assembly shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. And no public act of the general assembly shall take effect or be in force until the expiration of 60 days from the end of the session at which the same may be passed, unless in case of emergency the general assembly shall otherwise direct.

§ 24 The sum of $2 per day, for the first 42 days' attendance, and $1 per day for each day's attendance thereafter, and 10 cents for each necessary mile's travel, going to and returning from the seat of government, shall be allowed to the members of the general assembly, as a compensation for their services, and no more. The speaker of the house of representatives shall be allowed the sum of $1 per day, in addition to his per diem as a member.

§ 25. The per diem and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speakers of their respective houses, and entered on the journals, and published at the close of each session.

§ 26. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to, and published with the laws at the rising of each session of the general assembly. And no person, who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to a seat in either house of the general assembly, nor be eligible to any office of profit or trust in this state, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable.

§ 27. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; but a majority of all the members elected must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

§ 28. The governor and other civil officers under this state shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit, or trust, under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

§ 29. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, attorney for the state, recorder, clerk of any court of record, sheriff or collector, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or of this state (provided that appointments in the militia, or justices of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative offices) shall have a seat in the general assembly; nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this state.

§ 30. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

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§ 31. The general assembly shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing, or being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

§ 32. The general assembly shall have no power to grant divorces, but may authorize the courts of justice to grant them for such causes as may be specified by law: *Provided*, that such laws be general and uniform in their operation.

§ 33. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into.

§ 34. The general assembly shall direct by law in what manner suits may be brought against the state.

§ 35. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries for any purpose, nor to revive or extend the charter of the state bank, or the charter of any other bank heretofore existing in the state, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in this state.

§ 36. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize, by private or special law, the sale of any lands or other real estate belonging in whole or in part to any individual or individuals.

§ 37. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time: *Provided*, the state may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, contract debts never to exceed in the aggregate $50,000, and the moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt thus made, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state in war (for payment of which the faith of the state shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months at least before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And, provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 38. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

§ 39. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel and stationery furnished for the use of the state, the copying, printing, binding, and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let, by contract, to the lowest responsible bidder; and that no member of the general assembly, or other officer of the state, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract: *Provided*, that the general assembly may fix a maximum price.

§ 40. Until there shall be a new apportionment of senators and representatives, the state shall be divided into senatorial and representative districts, and the

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senators and representatives shall be apportioned among the several districts as follows, *viz.:* [Apportionment omitted.]

§ 41. Until the general assembly shall otherwise provide, the clerks of the county commissioners' courts in each of the aforesaid senatorial districts, and in such of the representative districts as may be composed of more than one county, shall meet at the county seat of the oldest county in said district, within 30 days next after any election for senator or representative therein, for the purpose of comparing and canvassing the votes given at such election; and the said clerks shall in all other respects conform to the laws on the subject in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution.

Art. IV.—Of the Executive Department. § 1. The executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor.

§ 2. The first election of governor shall be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1848; and the next election shall be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1852; and thereafter an election for governor shall be held once in four years, on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November. The governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the general assembly, at the same places and in the same manner that they shall respectively vote for members thereof. The returns for every election of governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, then one of them shall be chosen governor by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 3. The first governor shall enter upon the duties of his office on the second Monday of January, 1849, and shall hold his office until the second Monday of January, 1853, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and thereafter the governor shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible to such office more than four years, in any term of eight years, nor to any other office until after the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

§ 4. No person except a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of 35 years, and been 10 years a resident of this state and 14 years a citizen of the United States.

§ 5. The governor shall reside at the seat of government, and receive a salary of $1500 per annum, which shall not be increased or diminished; and he shall not, during the time for which he shall have been elected, receive any emolument from the United States, or either of them.

§ 6. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties appertaining to the office of governor of the state of Illlnois; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of this state; and will, also, support the constitution of the United States.

§ 7. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

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§ 8. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the general assembly at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall pardon the convict, commute the sentence, direct the execution thereof, or grant a further reprieve. He shall, biennially, communicate to the general assembly each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of commutation, pardon, or reprieve.

§ 9. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 10. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state in said proclamation the purpose for which they are to convene; and the general assembly shall enter on no legislative business except that for which they were specially called together.

§ 11. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

§ 12. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate (a majority of all the senators concurring), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper: *Provided*, it be not to a period beyond the next constitutional meeting of the same.

§ 14. A lieutenant-governor shall be chosen at every election of governor, in the same manner, continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications. In voting for governor and lieutenant-governor, the electors shall distinguish whom they vote for as governor, and whom as lieutenant-governor.

§ 15. The lieutenant-governor shall, by virtue of his office, be speaker of the senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to debate and vote on all subjects, and, whenever the senate are equally divided, to give the casting vote.

§ 16. Whenever the government shall be administered by the lieutenant-governor, or he shall be unable to attend as speaker of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own number as speaker for that occasion; and if, during the vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant-governor shall be impeached, removed from office, refuse to qualify, or resign, or die, or be absent from the state, the speaker of the senate shall, in like manner, administer the government.

§ 17. The lieutenant-governor, while he acts as speaker of the senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives, and no more.

§ 18. If the lieutenant-governor shall be called upon to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die, or be absent from the state, during the recess of the general assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary

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of state, for the time being, to convene the senate for the purpose of choosing a speaker.

§ 19. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the state, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor; and in case of his death, resignation, or removal, then upon the speaker of the senate for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted; or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor shall be elected and qualified.

§ 20. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, for any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor, or speaker of the senate, as above provided, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

§ 21. Every bill which shall have passed the senate and house of representatives shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated; and the said house shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by a majority of the members elected, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said 10 days, or be a law.

§ 22. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of this state, at the same time of the election for governor, a secretary of state, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of the official acts of the governor, and, when required, shall lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law, and shall receive a salary of $800 per annum, and no more, except fees: *Provided*, that if the office of secretary of state should be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint another, who shall hold his office until another secretary shall be elected and qualified.

§ 23. There shall be chosen, by the qualified electors throughout the state, an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified, and whose duties shall be regulated by law, and who shall receive a salary, exclusive of clerk hire, of $1000 per annum for his services, and no more.

§ 24. There shall be elected, by the qualified electors throughout the state, a state treasurer, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is qualified; whose duties may be regulated by law, and who shall receive a salary of $800 per annum, and no more.

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§ 25. All grants and commissions shall be sealed with the great seal of state, signed by the governor or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

§ 26. The governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office, during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

Art. V.—Of the Judiciary Department. § 1. The judicial power of this state shall be and is hereby vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, in county courts, and in justices of the peace: *Provided*, that inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the general assembly in the cities of this state, but such courts shall have a uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall form a quorum; and the concurrence of two of said judges shall in all cases be necessary to a decision.

§ 3. The state shall be divided into three grand divisions, as nearly equal as may be, and the qualified electors of each division shall elect one of the said judges for the term of nine years: *Provided*, that after the first election of such judges the general assembly may have the power to provide by law for their election by the whole state, or by divisions, as they may deem most expedient.

§ 4. The office of one of said judges shall be vacated, after the first election held under this article, in three years, of one in six years, and of one in nine years; to be decided by lot, so that one of said judges shall be elected once in every three years. The judge having the longest term to serve shall be the first chief-justice; after which the judge having the oldest commission shall be chief-justice.

§ 5. The supreme court may have original jurisdiction in cases relative to the revenue, in cases of *mandamus*, *habeas corpus*, and in such cases of impeachment as may be by law directed to be tried before it, and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all other cases.

§ 6. The supreme court shall hold one term annually in each of the aforesaid grand divisions, at such time and place, in each of said divisions, as may be provided for by law.

§ 7. The state shall be divided into nine judicial districts, in each of which one circuit judge shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor shall be commissioned and qualified: *Provided*, that the general assembly may increase the number of circuits to meet the future exigencies of the state.

§ 8. There shall be two or more terms of the circuit court held annually in each county of this state, at such times as shall be provided by law; and said courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases at law and equity, and in all cases of appeals from all inferior courts.

§ 9. All vacancies in the supreme and circuit courts shall be filled by election as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, that if the unexpired term does not exceed one year, such vacancy may be filled by executive appointment.

§ 10. The judges of the supreme court shall receive a salary of $1200 per annum, payable quarterly, and no more. The judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of $1000 per annum, payable quarterly, and no more. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall not be eligible to any other office of public trust or profit in this state, or the United States, during the term for which they are

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elected, nor for one year thereafter. All votes for either of them for any elective office (except that of judge of the supreme or circuit court) given by the general assembly, or the people, shall be void.

§ 11. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of any court of this state who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state five years next preceding his election, and who shall not for two years next preceding his election have resided in the division, circuit, or county in which he shall be elected; nor shall any person be elected judge of the supreme court who shall be, at the time of his election, under the age of 35 years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court until he shall have attained the age of 30 years.

§ 12. For any reasonable cause, to be entered on the journals of each house, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, both justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit court shall be removed from office, on the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly: *Provided, always*, that no member of either house of the general assembly shall be eligible to fill the vacancy occasioned by such removal: *Provided, also*, that no removal shall be made unless the justice or judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

§ 13. The first election for justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of September, 1848.

§ 14. The second election for one justice of the supreme court shall be held on the first Monday of June, 1852, and every three years thereafter an election shall be held for one justice of the supreme court.

§ 15. On the first Monday of June, 1855, and every sixth year thereafter, an election shall be held for judges of the circuit courts: *Provided*, whenever an additional circuit is created, such provision may be made as to hold the second election of such additional judge at the regular elections herein provided.

§ 16. There shall be in each county a court, to be called a county court.

§ 17. One county judge shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 18. The jurisdiction of said court shall extend to all probate and such other jurisdiction as the general assembly may confer in civil cases, and such criminal cases as may be prescribed by law, where the punishment is by fine only, not exceeding $100.

§ 19. The county judge, with such justices of the peace in each county as may be designated by law, shall hold terms for the transaction of county business, and shall perform such other duties as the general assembly shall prescribe: *Provided*, the general assembly may require that two justices, to be chosen by the qualified electors of each county, shall sit with the county judge in all cases; and there shall be elected, quadrennially, in each county, a clerk of the county court, who shall be *ex-officio* recorder, whose compensation shall be fees: *Provided*, the general assembly may, by law, make the clerk of the circuit court *ex-officio* recorder, in lieu of the county clerk.

§ 20. The general assembly shall provide for the compensation of the county judge.

§ 21. The clerks of the supreme and circuit courts, and state's attorneys, shall

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be elected at the first special election for judges. The second election for clerks of the supreme court shall be held on the first Monday of June, 1855, and every sixth year thereafter. The second election for clerks of the circuit courts, and state's attorneys, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1852, and every fourth year thereafter.

§ 22. All judges and state's attorneys shall be commissioned by the governor.

§ 23. The election of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies that may happen by death, resignation, or removal, not otherwise directed or provided for by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as the general assembly shall direct: *Provided*, that no such officer shall be elected by the general assembly.

§ 24. The general assembly may authorize the judgments, decrees, and decisions of any local inferior court of record, of original, civil, or criminal jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed for revision directly into the supreme court.

§ 25. County judges, clerks, sheriffs, and other county officers, for wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to presentment or indictment by a grand jury, and trial by a petit jury, and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office.

§ 26. All process, writs, and other proceedings shall run in the name of *The people of the State of Illinois.* All prosecutions shall be carried on *In the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois*, and conclude, *Against the peace and dignity of the same.*

§ 27. There shall be elected in each county in this state, in such districts as the general assembly may direct, by the qualified electors thereof, a competent number of justices of the peace, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, and who shall perform such duties, receive such compensation, and exercise such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

§ 28. There shall be elected in each of the judicial circuits of this state, by the qualified electors thereof, one state's attorney, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be commissioned and qualified, who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, that the general assembly may hereafter provide by law for the election, by the qualified voters of each county in this state, of one county attorney for each county, in lieu of the state's attorneys provided for in this section; the term of office, duties, and compensation of which county attorneys shall be regulated by law.

§ 29. The qualified electors of each county in this state shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law. The clerks of the supreme court shall be elected, in each division, by the qualified electors thereof, for the term of six years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, whose duties and compensation shall be provided by law.

§ 30. The first grand division, for the election of judges of the supreme court, shall consist of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Washington, Monroe, Saint Clair, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Bond, Madison, Jersey, and Calhoun.

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The second grand division shall consist of the counties of Edgar, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene, Pike, Adams, *Highland*, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Fulton, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Christian, Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Vermilion, DeWitt, Logan, Menard, Cumberland, and Clark.—[McLean county was added to the second division by the act of Feb. 16, 1865; Laws 1865, pp. 25, 26.]

The third grand division shall consist of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, *McLean*, Livingston, Iroquois, Will, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Bureau, Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Ogle, DeKalb, Boone, Kane, McHenry, Lake, Cook, and DuPage.

§ 31. The terms of the supreme court for the first division shall be held at Mount Vernon, in Jefferson county; for the second division, at Springfield, in Sangamon county; for the third division, at Ottawa, in LaSalle county, until some other place in either division is fixed by law.

§ 32. Appeals and writs of error may be taken from the circuit court of any county to the supreme court held in the division which includes such county, or, with the consent of all the parties in the cause, to the supreme court in the next adjoining division.

§ 33. The foregoing districts may, after the taking of each census by the state, be altered, if necessary, to equalize the said districts in population; but such alteration shall be made by adding to such district such adjacent county or counties as will make said district nearest equal in population: *Provided*, no such alteration shall affect the office of any judge then in office.

Art. VI.—Elections and the Rights of Suffrage. § 1. In all elections every white male citizen above the age of 21 years, having resided in the state one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote, except in the district or county in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be given by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 4. No elector shall be obliged to do militia duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on the business of the United States, or of this state.

§ 6. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the state.

§ 7. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state one year next before the election or appointment.

§ 8. The general assembly shall have full power to pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

§ 9. The general elections shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, biennially, until otherwise provided by law.

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Art. VII.—Counties. § 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than 10 miles of any county-seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

§ 3. All territory which has been or may be stricken off by legislative enactment from any organized county or counties, for the purpose of forming a new county, and which shall remain unorganized after the period provided for such organization, shall be and remain a part of the county or counties from which it was originally taken, for all the purposes of county and state government, until otherwise provided by law.

§ 4. There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division, and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added.

§ 5. No county-seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

§ 6. The general assembly shall provide, by a general law, for a township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the voters of such county, at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt a township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the county court may be dispensed with and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide.

§ 7. There shall be elected in each county in this state, by the qualified electors thereof, a sheriff, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person shall be eligible to the said office more than once in four years.

Art. VIII.—Militia. § 1. The militia of the state of Illinois shall consist of all free male able-bodied persons (negroes, mulattoes, and Indians excepted), resident of the state, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained as the general assembly may provide by law.

§ 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace, provided such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

§ 3. Company, battalion, and regimental officers, staff officers excepted, shall be elected by the persons composing their several companies, battalions, and regiments.

§ 4. Brigadier and major generals shall be elected by the officers of their brigades and divisions, respectively.

§ 5. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the legislature may provide.

§ 6. The militia shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

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Art. IX.—Revenue. § 1. The general assembly may, whenever they shall deem it necessary, cause to be collected from all able-bodied free white male inhabitants of this state over the age of 21 years and under the age of 60 years, who are entitled to the rights of suffrage, a capitation tax of not less than 50 cents nor more than $1 each.

§ 2. The general assembly shall provide for levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her property; such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, toll-bridges and ferries, and persons using and exercising franchises and privileges, in such manner as they shall, from time to time, direct.

§ 3. The property of the state and counties, both real and personal, and such other property as the general assembly may deem necessary for school, religious, and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation.

§ 4. Hereafter, no purchaser of any land or town lot, at any sale of lands or town lots for taxes due either to this state or any county, or incorporated town or city within the same, or at any sale for taxes or levies authorized by the laws of this state, shall be entitled to a deed for the lands or town lot so purchased until he or she shall have complied with the following conditions, to-wit: Such purchaser shall serve, or cause to be served, a written notice of such purchase on every person in possession of such land or town lot, three months before the expiration of the time of redemption on such sale; in which notice he shall state when he purchased the land or town lot, the description of the land or lot he has purchased, and when the time of redemption will expire. In like manner he shall serve on the person or persons in whose name or names such land or lot is taxed, a similar written notice, if such person or persons shall reside in the county where such land or lot shall be situated; and in the event that the person or persons in whose name or names the land or lot is taxed do not reside in the county, such purchaser shall publish such notice in some newspaper printed in such county; and if no newspaper is printed in the county, then in the nearest newspaper that is published in this state to the county in which such lot or land is situated; which notice shall be inserted three times, the last time not less than three months before the time of redemption shall expire. Every such purchaser, by himself or agent, shall, before he shall be entitled to a deed, make an affidavit of his having complied with the conditions of this section, stating particularly the facts relied on as such compliance; which affidavit shall be delivered to the person authorized by law to execute such tax deed, and which shall by him be filed with the officer having custody of the records of lands and lots sold for taxes and entries of redemption in the county where such land or lot shall lie, to be by such officer entered on the records of his office, and carefully preserved among the files of his office; and which record or affidavit shall be *prima facie* evidence that such notice has been given. Any person swearing falsely in such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly. In case any person shall be compelled under this section to publish a notice in a newspaper, then, before any person who may have a right to redeem such land or lot from tax sale shall be permitted to redeem, he or she shall pay the officer or person who by law is authorized to receive such redemption money, the printer's fee for publishing such notice, and the expenses of swearing or affirming to the affidavit, and filing the same.

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§ 5. The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns, and villages may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the general assembly shall require that all the property within the limits of municipal corporations, belonging to individuals, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law.

§ 6. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other objects or subjects to be taxed, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

Art. X.—Corporations. § 1. Corporations, not possessing banking powers or privileges, may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the general assembly, the objects of the corporation can not be attained under general laws.

§ 2. Dues from corporations, not possessing banking powers or privileges, shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporators, or other means, as may be prescribed by law.

§ 3. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint-stock association for banking purposes, to be hereafter created.

§ 4. The stockholders in every corporation, or joint-stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank-notes, or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, shall be individually responsible, to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts or liabilities of every kind.

§ 5. No act of the general assembly, authorizing corporations or associations with banking powers, shall go into effect, or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against such law.

§ 6. The general assembly shall encourage internal improvements, by passing liberal general laws of incorporation for that purpose.

Art. XI.—Commons. All lands which have been granted, as a common, to the inhabitants of any town, hamlet, village, or corporation, by any person, body politic or corporate, or by any government having power to make such grant, shall forever remain common to the inhabitants of such town, hamlet, village, or incorporation; but the said commons, or any of them, or any part thereof, may be divided, leased, or granted, in such manner as may hereafter be provided by law, on petition of a majority of the qualified voters interested in such commons, or any of them.

Art. XII.—Amendments to the Constitution. § 1. Whenever two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly shall think it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election of members of the general assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the state voting for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as the house of repre-

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sentatives at the time of making said call, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors, in the same districts that chose the members of the house of representatives; and which convention shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, altering, or amending this constitution.

§ 2. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the general assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elect in each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be referred to the next regular session of the general assembly, and shall be published at least three months previous to the time of holding the next election for members of the house of representatives; and if, at the next regular session of the general assembly after said election, a majority of all the members elect in each branch of the general assembly shall agree to said amendment or amendments, then it shall be their duty to submit the same to the people at the next general election, for their adoption or rejection, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election for members of the house of representatives shall vote for such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. But the general assembly shall not have power to propose an amendment or amendments to more than one article of the constitution at the same session.

Art. XIII.—Declaration of Rights. That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare:

§ 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

§ 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness.

§ 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

§ 4. That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this state.

§ 5. That all elections shall be free and equal.

§ 6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy.

§ 7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offences are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

§ 8. That no freeman shall be imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

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§ 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offence shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and that he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

§ 10. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that justices of the peace shall try no person, except as a court of inquiry, for any offence punishable with imprisonment or death, or fine above $100.

§ 11. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives in the general assembly, nor without just compensation being made to him.

§ 12. Every person within this state ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

§ 13. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 14. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence; the true design of all punishment being to reform, not to exterminate mankind.

§ 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 16. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

§ 17. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be made; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

§ 18. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state for any offence committed within the same.

§ 19. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

§ 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 21. That the people have a right to assemble together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the general assembly for redress of grievances.

§ 22. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in manner prescribed by law.

§ 23. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the general assembly, or of any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communica-

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tion of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

§ 24. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or of men acting in a public capacity, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have the right of determining both the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

§ 25. Any person who shall, after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this state, and shall be punished otherwise, in such manner as is or may be prescribed by law.

§ 26. That from and after the adoption of this constitution, every person who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit, trust, or emolument, civil or military, legislative, executive, or judicial, under the government of this state, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, in addition to the oath prescribed in this constitution, take the following oath:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have not fought a duel, or sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor been a second to either party, nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel, nor been knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance, since the adoption of the constitution; and that I will not be so engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly, in or about any such duel, during my continuance in office. So help me God.

Art. XIV. The general assembly shall, at its first session under the amended constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this state; and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them into this state for the purpose of setting them free.

Art. XV.—Two-Mill Tax. There shall be annually assessed and collected, in the same manner as other state revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of two mills upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows, to-wit: The fund so created shall be kept separate, and shall annually, on the first day of January, be apportioned and paid over *pro rata* upon all such state indebtedness, other than the canal and school indebtedness, as may, for that purpose, be presented by the holders of the same, to be entered as credits upon, and, to that intent, in extinguishment of the principal of said indebtedness.

Schedule. That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this state, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue and be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures due and owing to the state of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the state of Illinois under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the state of Illinois, to any state or county officer, or public body, shall remain binding and

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valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of the state.

§ 4. That Article XI, entitled Commons, is hereby adopted as a part of the constitution of this state, without being submitted to be voted upon by the people.

§ 5. That at the first election fixed by this constitution for the election of judges, there shall be elected one circuit judge in each of the nine judicial circuits now established in this state.

§ 6. The county commissioners' courts and the probate justices of the several counties shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the county court, provided in this constitution, is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly to be passed at its first session.

§ 7. That the clerk of the circuit court, in each county fixed by this constitution as the place for holding the supreme court, except in the county of Sangamon, shall be *ex-officio* clerk of the supreme court, until the clerks of said court shall be elected and qualified as provided in this constitution, and all laws now in force, in relation to the clerk of the supreme court, shall be applicable to said clerks and their duties.

§ 8. That the sheriffs, state attorneys, and all other officers elected under this constitution, shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 9. That the oaths of office herein required to be taken may be administered by a justice of the peace until otherwise provided by law.

§ 10. That this constitution shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Monday in March, 1848, and there shall also be submitted for adoption or rejection, at the same time, the separate articles in relation to the emigration of colored persons and the public debt.

§ 11. That every person entitled to vote for members of the general assembly, by the constitution and laws now in force, shall, on the first Monday in March, 1848, be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for and against the aforesaid articles separately submitted, and the said qualified electors shall vote in the counties in which they respectively reside, at the usual places of voting, and not elsewhere; and the said election shall be conducted according to the laws now in force in relation to the election of governor, so far as applicable, except as herein otherwise provided.

§ 12. That the poll-book to be used at said election shall, as nearly as practicable, be in the following form, to-wit: [Omitted.]

§ 13. That the returns of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for and against the separate articles submitted, shall be made to the secretary of state, within fifty days after the election, and the returns of the votes shall, within five days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, and proclamation shall be made by the governor forthwith of the result of the polls. If it shall appear that a majority of all the votes polled are for the adoption of this constitution, it shall be the supreme law of the land, from and after the first day of April, 1848; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were given against the constitution, the same shall be null and void. If it shall further appear that a majority of the votes polled shall have been given for the separate article in relation to colored persons, or the article for the two-mill tax, then said article or articles shall be and form a part of this constitution; otherwise said article or articles shall be null and void.

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§ 14. That if this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties in this state, or in case of vacancy, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this constitution or schedule; and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give at least twenty days' notice of the time and place of said election, in the manner now prescribed by law.

§ 15. The general assembly shall, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, provide by law for the mode of voting by ballot, and also for the manner of returning, canvassing, and certifying the number of votes cast at any election; and until said law shall be passed, all elections shall be *viva voce*, and the laws now in force regulating elections shall continue in force until the general assembly shall provide otherwise, as herein directed.

§ 16. That the first general election of governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and members of the general assembly, and of such other officers as are to be elected at the same time, shall be held on the first Monday of August, 1848, anything in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. County officers then elected shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected or appointed, in conformity with laws hereafter enacted.

§ 17. That returns of the election of justices of the supreme and judges of the circuit courts, secretary of state, auditor, and treasurer, shall be made and canvassed as is now provided by law for representatives in congress; and returns for members of the general assembly and county officers shall be made and canvassed as is now provided by law.

§ 18. That all laws of the state of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative, and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved, and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. On the first Monday in December, 1848, the term of office of judges of the supreme court, state's attorneys, and of the clerks of the supreme and circuit courts, shall expire; and on said day, the term of office of the judges, state's attorneys, and clerks elected under the provisions of this constitution, shall commence. The judges of the supreme court, elected as aforesaid, shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the present judges of that court; and the said judges of the circuit court shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the judges of those courts, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. On the first Monday of December, 1848, jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the present supreme court shall become vested in the supreme court established by this constitution, and shall be finally adjudicated by the court where the same may be pending. The jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the circuit courts of the several counties shall be vested in the circuit courts of said counties.

§ 21. The Cook and Jo Daviess county courts shall continue to exist, and the judge and other officers of the same remain in office until otherwise provided by law.

§ 22. Until otherwise provided by law, the terms of the supreme court shall be held as follows: In the first division, on the first Monday of December, 1848, and annually thereafter. In the second division, on the third Monday of December, 1848, and annually thereafter. In the third division, on the first Monday of February, 1849, and annually thereafter. The sheriffs of Jefferson and LaSalle counties

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shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as is required and provided for the sheriff of Sangamon county, until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. Nothing in this constitution shall prevent the general assembly from passing such laws in relation to the apprenticeship of minors, during their minority, as may be necessary and proper.

§ 24. That the general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 25. Elections of judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall be subject to be contested.

§ 26. Contested elections of judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate, and of judges of the circuit court by the supreme court, and the general assembly shall prescribe the manner of proceeding therein.

NEWTON CLOUD, President, Morgan.

AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Kane.
GEORGE W. AKIN, Franklin.
*WILLIS ALLEN, Franklin.
*SAMUEL ANDERSON, Will.
WM. R. ARCHER, Pike.
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Grundy.
MARTIN ATHERTON, Alexander.
PATRICK BALLINGALL, Cook.
*MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Pike.
WM. H. BLAKELY, Cumberland.
BEN. BOND, Clinton.
WM. BOSBYSHELL, Calhoun.
JAMES BROCKMAN, Brown.
GEO. T. BROWN, Madison.
GEORGE BUNSEN, St. Clair.
HORACE BUTLER, Lake.
†ALBERT G. CALDWELL, Gallatin.
JAMES M. CAMPBELL, McDonough.
THOMPSON CAMPBELL, Jo Daviess.
JOHN CANADAY, Vermilion.
†THOS. B. CARTER, Livingston.
*FRANKLIN S. CASEY, Jefferson.
ZADOC CASEY, Jefferson.
CHARLES CHOATE, Hancock.
SELDEN M. CHURCH, Winnebago.
ALFRED CHURCHILL, Kane.
EBEN F. COLBY, Cook.
CHAS. HENRY CONSTABLE, Wabash.
JOHN CRAIN, Clinton.
ROBERT J. CROSS, Winnebago.
SAMUEL J. CROSS, Woodford.
MICHAEL G. DALE, Bond.
DAVID DAVIS, McLean.
JAMES M. DAVIS, Montgomery.
THOS. G. C. DAVIS, Massac.
JOHN DAWSON, Sangamon.
PETER W. DEITZ, McHenry.
JOHN DEMENT, Lee.
HENRY E. DUMMER, Cass.
*JAMES DUNLAP, Morgan.
HARVEY DUNN, Pike.
DANIEL DUNSMORE, Scott.
JOSEPH T. ECCLES, Montgomery.
JOHN WM. F. EDMONSON, Fayette.
CYRUS EDWARDS, Madison.
NINIAN WIRT EDWARDS, Sangamon.
EDWARD EVEY, Shelby.
SETH B. FARWELL, Stephenson.
FREDERICK FRICK, Mercer.
JAMES GRAHAM, Macoupin.
THOMAS GEDDES, Hancock.
Rev. HENRY R. GREEN, Tazewell.
PETER GREEN, Clay.
WILLIAM B. GREEN, Jo Daviess.
DAVID L. GREGG, Cook.
WM. A. GRIMSHAW, Pike.
ABNER C. HARDING, Knox.
JUSTIN HARLAN, Clark.
JOSHUA HARPER, Henry.
CURTIS K. HARVEY, Knox.
JEDUTHAN HATCH, DuPage.
NELSON HAWLEY, Crawford.
DANIEL HAY, White.
SAMUEL SNOWDON HAYES, White.
†REUBEN E. HEACOCK, Cook.
HUGH HENDERSON, Will.
GEORGE W. HILL, DeKalb.
ABRAHAM HOES, LaSalle.

* Signed by proxy.
† Absent—did not sign.

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James M. Hogue, Wayne.
*Wm. H. Holmes, Tazewell.
Samuel Hunsaker, Union.
Stephen A. Hurlbut, Boone.
John Huston, Warren.
Aaron C. Jackson, Whiteside.
Jas. A. James, Monroe.
Alex. M. Jenkins, Jackson.
Humphrey B. Jones, Perry.
Thomas Judd, Kane.
Alvin R. Kenner, Edwards.
Simon Kinney, Bureau.
William C. Kinney, St. Clair.
Alfred Kitchell, Richland.
Augustus R. Knapp, Jersey.
Nat. Morse Knapp, Scott.
Lincoln B. Knowlton, Peoria.
James Knox, Knox.
George Kreider, Fulton.
†Samuel Lander, Livingston.
James M. Lasater, Hamilton.
William Laughlin, Adams.
George B. Leman, DeWitt.
Isaac Linley, Fulton.
Samuel Drake Lockwood, Morgan.
Stephen Trigg Logan, Sangamon.
John Tinen Loudon, Williamson.
Andrew McCallen, Hardin.
John McCulley, St. Clair.
Wm. McClure, Will.
Alex. McHatton, Schuyler.
*Uri Manly, Clark.
David Markley, Fulton.
Franklin S. D. Marshall, Mason.
Thos. A. Marshall, Coles.
John West Mason, Kendall.
James H. Matheny, Sangamon.
*John Mieure, Lawrence.
Robert Miller, Hancock.
Wm. A. Minshall, Schuyler.
*Garner Moffett, Carroll.
William S. Moore, Hancock.
Richard G. Morris, Crawford.
Jacob M. Nichols, Adams.
Benj. F. Northcott, Menard.
Jesse O. Norton, Will.
John Oliver, Johnson.
Geo. W. Pace, Marion.
Henry D. Palmer, Marshall.
John McAuley Palmer, Macoupin.
Onslow Peters, Peoria.
Daniel J. Pinckney, Ogle.
Wm. B. Powers, Adams.
O. C. Pratt, Jo Daviess.
George W. Rives, Edgar.
Ezekiel Wright Robbins, Randolph
Benaiah Robinson, Madison.
Wm. W. Roman, St. Clair.
Hiram Rountree, Montgomery.
Walter Bennett Scates, Jefferson.
Richard B. Servant, Randolph.
†Thos. C. Sharpe, Hancock.
†Francis Cornwall Sherman, Cook
William Shields, Edgar.
Dorice Dwight Shumway, Christ'n
John Sibley, McHenry.
Wm. Sim, Pope.
Lewis J. Simpson, Highland (Adams).
†Jas. W. Singleton, Brown.
Edward O. Smith, Macon.
Jacob Smith, Gallatin.
John W. Spencer, Rock Island.
Wm. Stadden, LaSalle.
Hurlburt Swan, Lake.
Wm. Thomas, Morgan.
Wm. W. Thompson, Peoria.
Anthony Thornton, Shelby.
Thos. B. Trower, Coles.
Gilbert Turnbull, Henderson.
Oaks Turner, Putnam.
Wm. Tutt, Clark.
James Tuttle, Logan.
John W. Vance, Vermilion.
Zenas H. Vernor, Washington.
Hezekiah M. Wead, Fulton.
Thompson R. Webber, Champaign.
Edw. M. West, Madison.
Archibald Williams, Adams.
Franklin Witt, Greene.
John Davis Whiteside, Monroe.
Daniel Hilton Whitney, Boone.
David Meade Woodson, Greene.
Linus E. Worcester, Greene.

Attest, Henry W. Moore, Gallatin, Secretary.
Harman G. Reynolds, Rock Island, Assistant-Secretary.

* Signed by proxy. † Absent—did not sign.

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Constitution of 1870.

Adopted in convention May 13, 1870; ratified by the people July 2, 1870; in force August 8, 1870.

PREAMBLE. We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political, and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

Art. I.—Boundaries. The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash River, thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42° and 30′; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi River, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio River, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio River as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the state of Kentucky.

Art. II.—Bill of Rights. § 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege, or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defence.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless on indictment of a grand-jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand-jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex-post-facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their represenatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Art. III.—Distribution of Powers. The powers of the government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

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Art. IV.—Legislative Department. § 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

Election. § 2. An election for members of the general assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Eligibility and Oath. § 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney-general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States—except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of $300—hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 5. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise, in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act.

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or of violating his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

Apportionment—Senatorial. § 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representatives in the senate. The State shall be divided into

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51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county-lines, and contain, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

Minority Representation. §§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

Time of Meeting and General Rules. § 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

§ 10. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

Style of Laws and Passage of Bills. § 11. The style of the laws of this State

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shall be: "*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*"

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act,) the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

Privileges and Disabilities. § 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

Public Moneys and Appropriations. § 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriations of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members

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elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the state treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate $250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged,) shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months at least before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And, Provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee, or allowance to any public office, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan, or extend its credit to or in aid of any public or other corporation, association, or individual.

Pay of Members. § 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of $5 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever, except the sum of $50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of the respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

Special Legislation Prohibited. § 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—Granting divorces; Changing the names of persons or places; Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways; Vacating roads, town-plats, streets, alleys, and public grounds; Locating or changing county-seats; Regulating county and township affairs; Regulating the practice in courts of justice; Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables; Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases; Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village;

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Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns, or cities; Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries; Providing for the management of common-schools; Regulating the rate of interest on money; The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; The protection of game or fish; Chartering or licensing ferries or toll-bridges; Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage, or allowance of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed; Changing the law of descent; Granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose; Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

Impeachment. § 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, (or affirmation,) to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit, or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Miscellaneous. § 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery, and printing paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding, and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift-enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

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§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners or occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others, [amended.]

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the state treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion, and furnishing of the state-house, a sum exceeding in the aggregate, $3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

Art. V.—Executive Department. § 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney general, who shall, each, with the exception of the treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the lieutenant-governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books, and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

Election. § 3. An election for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and attorney-general, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for superintendent of public instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above-named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the secretary of state, directed to "the speaker of the house of representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint-ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint-ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Eligibility. § 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of

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state, superintendent of public instruction, nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Governor. § 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate—a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays—appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate—a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays—shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malefeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State—except when they shall be called into the service of the United States—and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

Veto. § 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objec-

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tions, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days—Sundays excepted—after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law. [Amended.]

Lieutenant-Governor. § 17. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office, for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above-named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

Other State-Officers. § 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of state, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may, at any time, require information in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management, and expenses of their respective offices.

The Seal of State. § 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

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Fees and Salaries. § 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official term, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the state treasury.

Definition and Oath of Office. § 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution of law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ———, according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification.

Art. VI.—Judicial Department. § 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit-courts, county-courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

Supreme Court. § 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus* and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief-justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased, or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central, and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski, and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland,

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Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, Mc Lean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass, and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, La Salle, Grundy, and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, Mc Henry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle, and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee, and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges therein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts shall be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years, from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief-justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief-justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of $4000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

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Appellate Courts. § 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit-courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him, nor shall said judge receive any additional compensation for such services.

Circuit-Courts. § 12. The circuit-courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit-courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit-courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory, and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit-judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration, or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit-court of any one or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county or counties a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14 The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding court in each county, which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit-courts shall be held on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in § 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit-courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit-courts shall receive a salary of $3000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit-court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite, or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

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§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "Board of County Commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

County-Courts. § 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county-judge and one clerk of the county-court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county-judges in such districts. County-courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts, in all matters relating to apprentices, and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county-courts, as may be provided by law.

Probate Courts. § 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county-judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Justices of the Peace and Constables. § 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

State's Attorneys. § 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a state's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the state's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

Courts of Cook County. § 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit-court of Cook County shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit-court of Cook County, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook County. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges, by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief-justice of the court of which he is a judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief-justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit-judge, and may hold

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the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit-courts, and the state's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the state treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit-judges and state's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "Criminal Court of Cook County." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit-court, in all cases of criminal and *quasi*-criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi*-criminal cases, shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi*-criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook County shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook County, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook County, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit-court of Cook County, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate—but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit-, superior, and county-courts—and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors shall be commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceeding in the circuit- or superior court, for extortion or other malefeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

General Provisions. § 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings, and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments, and decrees of such courts, severally, shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defence, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year report in writing to the judges of the

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supreme court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit-courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county, or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all of such other offices, by the board of supervisors or board of county-commissioners in any county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the Name of the People of the State of Illinois;* and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the Name and by the Authority of the People of the State of Illinois;* and conclude: *Against the Peace and Dignity of the Same.* "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

Art. VII.—Suffrage. § 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on the business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Art. VIII.—Education. § 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough

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and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good, common-school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other property, donated, granted, or received for school, college, seminary, or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school-district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, state, county, township, or district-school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds, or profits of any book, apparatus, or furniture used or to be used in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county-superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation, and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

Art. IX.—Revenue. § 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission-merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor-dealers, toll-bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as they shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The property of the State, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery, and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate incumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for state, county, municipal, or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer of the county having authority to receive state and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment

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of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town, or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for state purposes shall be paid into the state treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary, or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school-district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school-district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school-district, or other municipal corporation, from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor. [Amended.]

Art. X.—Counties. § 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them,

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from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than 10 miles of any county-seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so striken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

County-Seats. § 4. No county-seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct 90 days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county-seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in 10 years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove a county-seat to a point nearer to the center of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

County Government. § 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county-judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County-Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county-business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county-affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

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County-Officers and their Compensation. § 8. In each county, there shall be elected the following county-officers: county-judge, sheriff, county-clerk, clerk of the circuit-court—who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872—treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff, and coroner, who shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. [Amended.]

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and recorder of deeds of Cook County, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit-court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites, and emoluments—above the amount of said salaries—shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit-court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county-board.

§ 10. The county-board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county-officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than $1500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; $2000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; $2500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; $3000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; $3500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and $4000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than $1000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county-officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectfully belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of state county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said offices and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-

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annual report, under oath, to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

Art. XI.—Corporations. § 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed, or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No law shall be passed by the general assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street-railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street-railroad.

Banks. § 5. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint-stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit, or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, on their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs—which shall be certified to under oath, by one or more of its officers—as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in United-States or Illinois-state stocks, to be rated at 10 per cent below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the

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amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

Railroads. § 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in, and by whom; the transfer of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities; and the name and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or to some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing, by suitable penalties, the provisons of this section.

§ 10. The rolling-stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice given, of at least 60 days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property theron, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor, or property actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving 60 days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain, shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

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Art. XII.—Militia. § 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment, and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners, and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide, by law, for the safe-keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person, having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

Art. XIII.—Warehouses. § 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee, or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common-carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track, owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal-bank or coal-yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to

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prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse-receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common-law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers, and receivers of grain and produce.

Art. XIV.—Amendments to the Constitution. § 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter, or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority, voting at the election, vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour, and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of the members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revision, alteration, or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two nor more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alterations, or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals; and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of the electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois-Central Railroad. No contract, obligation, or liability, whatever, of the Illinois-Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the state treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved February 10th, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered,

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remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the state debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the state government, and for no other purposes whatever.

Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations. No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donations to or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

Canal. The Illinois-and-Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

Schedule. That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties, and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any state- or county-officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County-courts for the transaction of county-business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county-commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county-courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now posses until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specifically enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

§ 7. On the day this constitution is submitted to the people for ratification, an election shall be held for judges of the supreme court in the second, third, sixth, and seventh judicial election districts designated in this constitution, and for the election

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of three judges of the circuit-court in the county of Cook, as provided for in the article of this constitution relating to the judiciary; at which election every person entitled to vote according to the terms of this constitution, shall be allowed to vote, and the election shall be otherwise conducted, returns made and certificates issued, in accordance with existing laws, except that no registry shall be required at said election: *Provided*, that at said election in the county of Cook no elector shall vote for more than two candidates for circuit-judge. If, upon canvassing the votes for and against the adoption of this constitution, it shall appear that there has been polled a greater number of votes against than for it, then no certificates of election shall be issued for any of said supreme or circuit-judges.

§ 8. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of the State of Illinois for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Saturday in July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and there shall be separately submitted at the same time, for adoption or rejection: Sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, relating to railroads in the article entitled corporations; the article entitled counties; the article entitled warehouses; the question of requiring a three-fifths vote to remove a county-seat; the section relating to the Illinois-Central Railroad; the section in relation to minority representation; the section relating to municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations; and the section relating to the canal.

Every person entitled to vote under the provisions of this constitution, as defined in the article in relation to "suffrage," shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the articles, sections, and questions aforesaid, separately submitted; and the said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting, unless otherwise provided; and the said elections shall be conducted and returns thereof made according to the laws now in force regulating general elections, except that no registry shall be required at said election: *Provided, however*, that the polls shall be kept open for the reception of ballots until sunset of said day of election.

§ 9. The secretary of state shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be delivered to the county-clerk of each county, blank poll-books, tally-lists, and forms of return, and twice the number of properly-prepared, printed ballots for the said election that there are voters in such county—the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the secretary of state is, by law, required to be audited and paid; and the several county-clerks shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be distributed to the board of election, in each election district, in their respective counties, said blank poll-books, tally-lists, forms of return, and tickets.

§ 10. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

New Constitution Ticket. For all the propositions on this ticket which are not cancelled with ink or pencil; and against all propositions which are so cancelled.

For the new constitution; for the sections relating to railroads in the article entitled corporations; for the article entitled counties; for the article entitled warehouses; for a three-fifths vote to remove county-seats; for the section relating to the Illinois-Central-Railroad tax; for the section relating to minority representation; for the section relating to municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations; for the section relating to the canal.

Each of said tickets shall be counted as a vote cast for each proposition thereon not

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cancelled with ink or pencil, and against each proposition so cancelled; and returns thereof shall be made accordingly by the judges of election.

§ 11. The returns of the whole vote cast, and of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the articles and sections respectively submitted, shall be made by the several county-clerks, as is now provided by law, to the secretary of state, within 20 days after the election; and the returns of the said votes shall, within five days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, and proclamation shall be made by the governor, forthwith, of the result of the canvass.

§ 12. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new constitution, then so much of this constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections shall be the supreme law of the State of Illinois, on and after Monday, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution, then so much thereof as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be null and void. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the sections relating to railroads, in the article entitled "corporations," sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, relating to railroads in the said article, shall be a part of the constitution of this State; but if a majority of said votes are against such sections, they shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for the article entitled counties, such article shall be a part of the constitution of this State, and shall be substituted for article seven in the present constitution entitled counties; but if a majority of said votes are against such article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for the article entitled "warehouses," such article shall be a part of the constitution of this State; but if a majority of the votes are against said article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for either of the sections, separately submitted, relating respectively to the Illinois-Central Railroad, minority representation, municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations, and the canal, then such of said sections as shall receive such majority shall be a part of the constitution of this State; but each of said sections, so separately submitted, against which respectively there shall be a majority of the votes polled, shall be null and void: *Provided*, that the section relating to minority representation shall not be declared adopted unless the portion of the constitution not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections shall be adopted; and in case said section relating to minority representation shall become a portion of the constitution, it shall be substituted for §§ 7 and 8 of the legislative article. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for a three-fifths vote to remove a county-seat, then the words "a majority" shall be stricken out of § 4 of the article on counties, and the words "three-fifths" shall be inserted in lieu thereof, and the following words shall be added to said section, to wit: "But when an attempt is made to remove a county-seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority-vote only shall be necessary." If the foregoing proposition shall not receive a majority of the votes, as aforesaid, then the same shall have no effect whatever.

§ 13. Immediately after the adoption of this constitution the governor and secretary of state shall proceed to ascertain and fix the apportionment of the State for members of the first house of representatives under this constitution. The apportionment shall be based upon the federal census of the year of our Lord one thousand

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eight hundred and seventy, of the State of Illinois, and shall be made strictly in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the legislative department of this constitution: *Provided*, that in case the federal census aforesaid can not be ascertained prior to Friday, the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, then the said apportionment shall be based on the State census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in accordance with the rules and principles aforesaid. The governor shall, on or before Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, make official announcement of the said apportionment, under the great seal of the State; and one hundred copies thereof, duly certified, shall be forthwith transmitted by the secretary of state to each county-clerk for distribution.

§ 14. The districts shall be regularly numbered, by the secretary of state, commencing with Alexander County as number one, and proceeding then northwardly through the State, and terminating with the county of Cook, but no county shall be numbered as more than one district, except the county of Cook, which shall constitute three districts, each embracing the territory contained in the now existing representative districts of said county. And on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the members of the first house of representatives under this constitution shall be elected according to the apportionment fixed and announced as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 15. The senate, at its first session under this constitution, shall consist of fifty members, to be chosen as follows: at the general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, two senators shall be elected in districts where the term of senators expire on the first Monday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or where there shall be a vacancy, and in the remaining districts one senator shall be elected. Senators so elected shall hold their office two years.

§ 16. The general assembly, at its first session held after the adoption of this constitution, shall proceed to apportion the State for members of the senate and house of representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the article on the legislative department.

§ 17. When this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, or in case of vacancies, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this constitution or schedule; and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give such notice of the time and place of said election as is now prescribed by law.

§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative, and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved, and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit-clerks of the different counties, having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders, *ex officio*, for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any

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salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit-court of Cook County shall continue to hold the circuit-court of Lake County until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And, provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections, separately submitted, be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of the articles or sections, separately submitted, be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution, if any, on the same subject, shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof, shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention, at the capitol, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, President, Cook.

JOHN ABBOTT, Scott.
JAMES C. ALLEN, Crawford.
WILLIAM J. ALLEN, Alexander.
*WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, Jefferson.
ELLIOTT ANTHONY, Cook.
WILLIAM R. ARCHER, Pike.
HENRY J. ATKINS, Morgan.
JAMES G. BAYNE, Woodford.
REUBEN M. BENJAMIN, McLean.
†HENRY W. BILLINGS, Madison.
WILLIAM G. BOWMAN, Gallatin.
HENRY H. P. BROMWELL, Coles.
*GEORGE W. BROWN, Massac.
ORVILLE H. BROWNING, Adams.
SILAS L. BRYAN, Marion.
HARVEY P. BUXTON, Clinton.
DANIEL CAMERON, Cook.
WILLIAM CARY, Jo Daviess.
LAWRENCE S. CHURCH, McHenry.
HIRAM H. CODY, DuPage.
WILLIAM FINDLAY COOLBAUGH, Cook.
ALFRED M. CRAIG, Knox.
ROBERT J. CROSS, Winnebago.
SAMUEL P. CUMMINGS, Fulton.
JOHN DEMENT, Lee.
GEORGE S. ELDRIDGE, LaSalle.
DAVID ELLIS, Hancock.
†CHARLES EMMERSON, Macon.

* Absent, did not sign. † Deceased.

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JAMES W. ENGLISH, Greene.
†FERRIS FORMAN, Fayette.
JESSE C. FOX, Schuyler.
MILES A. FULLER, Stark.
†JOHN P. GAMBLE, Kankakee.
ADDISON GOODELL, Iroquois.
WILLIAM C. GOODHUE, Will.
JOHN CHARLES HAINES, Cook.
ELIJAH MIDDLEBROOK HAINES, Lake.
JOHN W. HANKINS, Macoupin.
ROBERT P. HANNA, Wayne.
JOSEPH HART, La Salle.
ABEL HARWOOD, Champaign.
MILTON HAY, Sangamon.
SAMUEL SNOWDEN HAYES, Cook.
‡BEVERLY W. HENRY, Henry.
JESSE S. HILDRUP, Boone.
*ALEXANDER G. KILPATRICK, Warren.
ROBERT A. KING, Jersey.
JAMES MCCOY, Whiteside.
CHARLES E. MCDOWELL, White.
JOSEPH MEDILL, Cook.
JONATHAN MERRIAM, Tazewell.
CLIFTON H. MOORE, De Witt.
§WILLIAM H. NEECE, McDonough.
JOSEPH PARKER, Ogle.
SAMUEL C. PARKS, Logan.
WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, Kankakee.
PELEG S. PERLEY, Marshall.
WILLIAM P. PIERCE, Grundy.
NATHANIEL J. PILLSBURY, Livingston.
JAMES S. POAGE, Mercer.
EDWARD Y. RICE, Montgomery.
JAMES P. ROBINSON, Richland.
LEWIS W. ROSS, Fulton.
JOHN SCHOLFIELD, Clark.
WESTEL W. SEDGWICK, De Kalb.
JAMES M. SHARP, White.
HENRY SHERRELL, Kendall.
ONIAS C. SKINNER, Adams.
WILLIAM H. SNYDER, St. Clair.
CHARLES F. SPRINGER, Madison.
RICHARD B. SUTHERLAND, Edgar.
JOHN L. TINCHER, Vermilion.
CALVIN TRUESDALE, Rock Island.
†HENRY TUBBS, Warren.
THOMAS J. TURNER, Stephenson.
WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD, St. Clair.
WILLIAM L. VANDEVENTER, Brown.
GEORGE E. WAIT, Henry.
GEORGE W. WALL, Perry.
DAVID C. WAGNER, Carroll.
§JAMES H. WASHBURN, Williamson.
HENRY W. WELLS, Peoria.
GEORGE R. WENDLING, Shelby.
CHARLES WHEATON, Kane.
LORENZO D. WHITING, Bureau.
JOHN H. WILSON, Monroe.
ORLANDO H. WRIGHT, Mason.

Attest, JOHN Q. HARMON, Secretary, Alexander.
DANIEL SHEPARD, First Assistant-Secretary, Cook.
A. H. SWAIN, Second Assistant-Secretary, Warren.

Amendments to the Constitution of 1870.

I.

Proposed by the general assembly, 1877; ratified by a vote of the people, Nov. 5, 1878; proclaimed adopted by the governor, November 29, 1878.

Art. IV. § 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary, or mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains, and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches, and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

* Deceased. † Elected to fill vacancy. ‡ Resigned. § Absent, did not sign.

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II.

Proposed by the general assembly, 1879; ratified by a vote of the people, Nov. 2, 1880; proclaimed adopted by the governor, November 22, 1880.

Art. X. § 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county-officers, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A.D. 1882: a county-judge, county-clerk, sheriff, and treasurer, and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a coroner and clerk of the circuit-court—who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884. Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December, after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person having once been elected to the office of sheriff or treasurer, shall be eligible to reëlection to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

III.

Proposed by the general assembly of 1883, and ratified by the people, Nov. 4, 1884; proclaimed adopted by the governor, Nov. 20, 1884.

Art. V.—Veto Power of the Governor. § 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor.

If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the governor; but in all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journal.

Bills making appropriations of money out of the treasury shall specify the objects and purposes for which the same are made, and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections, and if the governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or sections contained in any bill, but shall approve the residue thereof, it shall become a law as to the residue in like manner as if he had signed it.

The governor shall then return the bill, with his objections to the items or sections of the same not approved by him, to the house in which the bill shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider so much of said bill as is not approved by the governor.

The same proceedings shall be had in both houses in reconsidering the same as is hereinbefore provided in case of an entire bill returned by the governor with his objections; and if any item or section of said bill not approved by the governor shall be passed by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the general assembly, it shall become part of said law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor.

Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days—Sundays excepted—after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like

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manner as if he had signed it; unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

IV.

Proposed by the general assembly of 1885, and ratified by the people, November 2, 1886; proclaimed adopted by the governor, November 20, 1886.

Additional. *Resolved*, that hereafter it shall be unlawful for the commissioners of any penitentiary, or other reformatory institution in the State of Illinois, to let by contract to any person, or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution.

V.

Proposed, at the special session of the 36th general assembly convened, July 23, 1890, and ratified by the people November 4, 1890; proclaimed adopted by the governor, November 20, 1890.

Art. IX. § 13. The corporate authorities of the city of Chicago are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed five per centum per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, and used and disbursed by him under the direction and control of the directors in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago in pursuance of an act of congress of the United States: *Provided*, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of the city of Chicago shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment. And said corporate authorities shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as is repaid to the stockholders on the sums subscribed and paid by them, and the money so received shall be used in the redemption of the bonds issued as aforesaid: *Provided*, that said authorities may take, in whole or in part of the sum coming to them, any permanent improvements placed on land held or controlled by them: *And, provided, further*, that no such indebtedness so enacted shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any state revenue, tax, or fund, but the same shall be paid by the said city of Chicago alone.

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COUNTIES	ORIGIN OF NAME	ESTABLISHED	AREA	PRESENT COUNTY-SEAT	POPULATION 1850*	1860	1870	1880	1890
Adams	John Adams	Jan. 13, 1825	830	Quincy	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,135	61,856
Alexander	William M. Alexander	Mar. 4, 1819	220	Cairo	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,808	16,226
Bond	Gov. Shadrach Bond	Jan. 4, 1817	380	Greenville	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,866	14,515
Boone	Daniel Boone	Mar. 4, 1837	288	Belvidere	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,508	12,184
Brown	Gen. Jacob Brown.	Feb. 1, 1839	306	Mt. Sterling	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,041	11,936
Bureau	Pierre de Buero, Ind. trader	Feb. 28, 1837	846	Princeton	8,841	26,426	32,415	33,172	34,971
Calhoun	John C. Calhoun	Jan. 10, 1825	251	Hardin	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,467	7,643
Carroll	Chas. Carroll of Carrollton	Feb. 22, 1839	450	Mt. Carroll	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,976	18,312
Cass	Gen. Lewis Cass	Mar. 3, 1837	460	Virginia	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,493	15,947
Champaign	A county in Ohio	Feb. 20, 1833	1008	Urbana	2,649	14,629	32,737	40,863	42,109
Christian	A county in Kentucky	Feb. 15, 1839	702	Taylorville	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,227	30,493
Clark	George Rogers Clark	Feb. 22, 1819	513	Marshall	9,532	14,987	18,719	21,894	21,872
Clay	Henry Clay	Dec. 23, 1824	466	Louisville	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,192	16,719
Clinton	DeWitt Clinton	Dec. 27, 1824	487	Carlyle	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,714	17,407
Coles	Gov. Edward Coles	Dec. 25, 1830	520	Charleston	9,335	14,203	25,235	27,042	30,080
Cook	Daniel P. Cook	Jan. 15, 1831	890	Chicago	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,524	1,189,881
Crawford	William H. Crawford	Dec. 31, 1816	470	Robinson	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,197	17,237
Cumberland	Cumberland Road	May 1, 1843	350	Majority Point	3,718	8,311	12,223	13,759	15,427
DeKalb	Baron DeKalb	Mar. 4, 1837	650	Sycamore	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,768	27,050
DeWitt	DeWitt Clinton	Mar. 1, 1839	440	Clinton	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,010	16,916
Douglas	Stephen A. Douglas	Feb. 13, 1857	410	Tuscola	--------	7,140	13,484	15,853	17,629
DuPage	DuPage River	Feb. 9, 1839	340	Wheaton	9,290	14,701	16,085	19,161	22,542
Edgar	John Edgar	Jan. 3, 1823	640	Paris	10,692	16,925	21.450	25,499	26,758
Edwards	Gov. Ninian Edwards	Nov. 28, 1814	220	Albion	3,524	5,454	7,565	8,597	9,398
Effingham	Gen. Edward Effingham	Feb. 15, 1831	486	Effingham	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,920	19,352
Fayette	Marquis de la Fayette	Feb. 14, 1821	720	Vandalia	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,241	23,322
Ford	Gov. Thomas Ford	Feb. 17, 1859	580	Paxton	--------	1,979	9,103	15,099	16,964
Franklin	Benjamin Franklin	Jan. 2, 1818	430	Benton	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,067
Fulton	Robert Fulton	Jan. 28, 1823	864	Lewiston	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,240	43,071
Gallatin	Albert Gallatin	Sept. 14, 1812	340	Shawneetown	5,448	8,055	11,134	12,861	14,932
Greene	Gen. Nathaniel Greene	Jan. 20, 1821	540	Carrollton	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,010	23,787
Grundy	Felix Grundy	Feb. 17, 1841	440	Morris	3,023	10,379	14,938	16,732	20,976
Hamilton	Alexander Hamilton	Feb. 8, 1821	440	McLeansboro	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,763
Hancock	John Hancock	Jan. 13, 1825	780	Carthage	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,337	31,841

* For population before 1850, see page 541, Vol. I.

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COUNTIES	ORIGIN OF NAME	ESTABLISHED	AREA	PRESENT COUNTY-SEAT	POPULATION 1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Hardin.....	A county in Kentucky*..	Mar. 2, 1839	180	Elizabethtown.	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,223
Henderson...	Henderson River†.....	Jan. 20, 1841	380	Oquawka.....	4,612	9,501	12,582	10,722	9,863
Henry.....	Patrick Henry.....	Jan. 13, 1825	825	Cambridge....	3,807	20,660	35,506	36,597	33,252
Iroquois.....	Iroquois Indians.....	Feb. 26, 1833	1100	Watseka.....	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,451	35,157
Jackson.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Jan. 10, 1816	580	Murphysboro..	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,505	27,772
Jasper.....	Sergt. William Jasper...	Feb. 15, 1831	484	Newton.....	3,220	8,364	11,234	14,515	17,890
Jefferson.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Mar. 26, 1819	466	Mt. Vernon....	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,510
Jersey.....	New Jersey.....	Feb. 28, 1839	360	Jerseyville....	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,542	14,764
Jo Daviess...	Col. Jo. Daviess.....	Feb. 17, 1827	650	Galena.....	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,528	25,046
Johnson....	Col. Richard M. Johnson.	Sept. 14, 1812	340	Vienna.....	4,114	9,342	11,248	13,078	14,896
Kane.....	Senator Elias K. Kane..	Jan. 16, 1836	540	Geneva.....	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,939	64,572
Kankakee...	Indian.....	Feb. 11, 1851	680	Kankakee....	-------	15,412	24,352	25,047	28,731
Kendall.....	Amos Kendall.....	Feb. 19, 1841	321	Yorkville.....	7,730	13,074	12,399	13,083	12,082
Knox.....	Gen. Henry Knox.....	Jan. 13, 1825	720	Galesburg.....	13,279	28,663	39,522	38,344	38,581
Lake.....	Local.....	Mar. 1, 1839	394	Waukegan....	14,226	18,257	21,014	21,296	24,150
LaSalle.....	LaSalle, the explorer....	Jan. 15, 1831	1152	Ottawa.....	17,815	48,332	60,792	70,403	80,678
Lawrence....	Com. James Lawrence...	Jan. 16, 1821	362	Lawrenceville.	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,663	14,727
Lee.....	Richard Henry Lee.....	Feb. 27, 1839	728	Dixon.....	5,292	17,651	27,171	27,491	26,098
Livingston...	Edward Livingston.....	Feb. 27, 1837	1026	Pontiac.....	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,416
Logan.....	Dr. John Logan.....	Feb. 15, 1839	620	Lincoln.....	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,037	25,472
McDonough.	Com. Thos. McDonough.	Jan. 25, 1826	576	Macomb.....	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,970	27,460
McHenry....	Gen. William McHenry..	Jan. 16, 1836	612	Woodstock...	14,978	22,089	23,762	24,908	26,081
McLean.....	John McLean.....	Dec. 25, 1830	1161	Bloomington..	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,100	69,967
Macon.....	Nathaniel Macon.....	Jan. 19, 1829	580	Decatur.....	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,665	38,049
Macoupin....	Macoupin Creek.....	Jan. 17, 1829	864	Carlinville....	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,692	40,352
Madison.....	James Madison.....	Sept. 14, 1812	740	Edwardsville..	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,126	51,371
Marion.....	Gen. Francis Marion....	Jan. 24, 1823	576	Salem.....	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,686	24,333
Marshall.....	John Marshall.....	Jan. 19, 1839	350	Lacon.....	5,180	13,437	16,956	15,055	13,668
Mason.....	A county in Kentucky...	Jan. 20, 1841	518	Havanna.....	5,921	10,931	16,184	16,242	16,052
Massac.....	Fort Massac.....	Jan. 8, 1843	240	Metropolis....	4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,287
Menard.....	Pierre Menard.....	Feb. 15, 1839	311	Petersburg....	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,024	13,115
Mercer.....	Gen. Hugh Mercer.....	Jan. 13, 1825	550	Aledo.....	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,502	18,380
Monroe.....	James Monroe.....	June 1, 1816	380	Waterloo.....	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,947
Montgomery.	Gen. Richard Montgomery	Jan. 12, 1821	740	Hillsboro.....	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,078	29,926

* From Col. John Hardin of Kentucky. † From Col. Rich'd Henderson of Ky.

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Morgan	Gen. Daniel Morgan	Jan. 31, 1823	563	Jacksonville	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,514	32,552
Moultrie	Gen. William Moultrie	Feb. 16, 1843	340	Sullivan	3,234	6,385	10,385	13,699	14,405
Ogle	Lieut. Joseph Ogle	Jan. 16, 1836	773	Oregon	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,937	28,688
Peoria	Peoria Indians	Jan. 13, 1825	630	Peoria	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,355	70,119
Perry	Com. Oliver H. Perry	Jan. 29, 1827	432	Pinckneyville	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,007	17,514
Piatt	Piatt family, first settlers	Jan. 27, 1841	440	Monticello	1,606	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,060
Pike	Zebulon M. Pike	Jan. 31, 1821	756	Pittsfield	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,751	30,953
Pope	Nathaniel Pope	April 1, 1816	360	Golconda	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,004
Pulaski	Baron Casimir Pulaski	Mar. 3, 1843	190	Mound City	2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,290
Putnam	Gen. Israel Putnam	Jan. 13, 1825	170	Hennepin	3,924	5,587	6,280	5,554	4,704
Randolph	Beverly Randolph	Apr. 28, 1809	560	Chester	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,690	24,948
Richland	A county in Ohio	Feb. 24, 1841	380	Olney	4,012	9,711	12,803	15,545	15,017
Rock Island	Local	Feb. 9, 1831	420	Rock Island	6,937	21,005	29,783	38,302	41,880
St. Clair	Gen. Arthur St. Clair	Apr. 28, 1809	680	Belleville	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,806	66,571
Saline	Saline Creek	Feb. 25, 1847	396	Harrisburg	5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,228
Sangamon	Indian	Jan. 13, 1821	875	Springfield	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,894	61,042
Schuyler	Gen. Philip Schuyler	Jan. 13, 1825	414	Rushville	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	15,998
Scott	A county in Kentucky*	Feb. 16, 1839	252	Winchester	7,914	9,069	10,530	10,741	10,286
Shelby	Gov. Isaac Shelby	Jan. 23, 1827	760	Shelbyville	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,270	31,184
Stark	Gen. John Stark	Mar. 2, 1839	290	Toulon	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,207	9,952
Stephenson	Col. Benjamin Stephenson	Mar. 4, 1837	573	Freeport	11,666	25,112	30,608	31,963	31,288
Tazewell	Gov. Littleton W. Tazewell	Jan. 31, 1827	650	Pekin	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,666	29,521
Union	The Union	Jan. 2, 1818	400	Jonesboro	7,615	11,181	16,518	18,102	21,549
Vermilion	Vermilion River	Jan. 18, 1826	882	Danville	11,492	19,800	30,388	41,588	49,864
Wabash	Wabash River	Dec. 27, 1824	220	Mt. Carmel	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,863
Warren	Gen. Joseph Warren	Jan. 13, 1825	540	Monmouth	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,933	21,275
Washington	George Washington	Jan. 2, 1818	557	Nashville	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,112	19,262
Wayne	Gen. Anthony Wayne	Mar. 26, 1819	720	Fairfield	6,825	12,223	19,758	21,291	23,712
White	Capt. Isaac White	Dec. 9, 1815	500	Carmi	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,087	24,945
Whiteside	Col. Samuel Whiteside	Jan. 16, 1836	676	Morrison	5,361	18,737	27,593	30,885	31,027
Will	Conrad Will	Jan. 12, 1836	850	Joliet	16,703	29,321	43,013	53,422	61,923
Williamson	A county in Tennessee	Feb. 28, 1839	440	Marion	7,216	12,205	17,329	19,324	22,184
Winnebago	Indian tribe	Jan. 16, 1836	540	Rockford	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,505	39,855
Woodford	A county in Kentucky	Feb. 27 1841	556	Metamora	4,415	13,282	16,956	21,620	21,392
		Area of State,	56,650		851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,818,536

* From Gen. Charles Scott, governor of Kentucky.

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State Officers under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870:

(For Officers under First Constitution, see Vol. I, page 550.)

GOVERNORS:

NAME	PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH	INAUGURATED	DEATH
Augustus C. French,	Hill, N.H., Aug. 2, 1808,	Jan. 9, 1849,	Sept. 4, 1864.
Joel A. Matteson,	Jefferson Co., N.Y., Aug. 8, 1808,	Jan. 10, 1853,	Jan. 31, 1873.
William H. Bissell,	Yates Co., N.Y., Apr. 25, 1811,	Jan. 12, 1857,	Mch. 18, 1860.
John Wood,	Cayuga Co., N.Y., Dec. 20, 1798,	Mch. 21, 1860,	June 11, 1880.
Richard Yates,	Gallatin Co., Ky., Jan. 18, 1815,	Jan. 14, 1861,	Nov. 27, 1873.
Richard J. Oglesby,	Oldham Co., Ky., July 25, 1824,	Jan. 16, 1865.	
John M. Palmer,	Scott Co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1817,	Jan. 11, 1869.	
Richard J. Oglesby,	See above,	Jan. 13, 1873,	res. Jan. 23, '73.
John L. Beveridge,	Washington Co., N.Y., July 6, 1824,	Jan. 23, 1873,	as lt.-gov. suc'd.
Shelby M. Cullom,	Wayne Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1829,	Jan. 8, 1877,	reëlected.
Shelby M. Cullom,	See above,	Jan. 10, 1881,	res. Feb. 6, 1883.
John M. Hamilton,	Union Co., O., May 28, 1847,	Feb. 6, 1883,	as lt.-gov. suc'd.
Richard J. Oglesby,	See above,	Jan. 30, 1885.	
Joseph W. Fifer,	Augusta Co., Va., Oct. 28, 1840,	Jan. 14, 1889.	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS:

NAME	INAUGURATED	FROM WHAT COUNTY	REMARKS
William McMurtry,	Jan. 8, 1849,	Knox,	died Apr. 10, 1875, a. 74.
Gustavus Koerner,	Jan. 10, 1853,	St. Clair,	born, Germany, 1809.
John Wood,	Jan. 12, 1857,	Adams,	succeeded Gov. Bissell.
Thomas A. Marshall,	Jan. 7, 1861,	Coles,	as president of senate.
Francis A. Hoffman,	Jan. 14, 1861,	Cook,	
William Bross,	Jan. 16, 1865,	Cook,	died Jan. 27, 1890, a. 77.
John Dougherty,	Jan. 11, 1869,	Union,	died
John L. Beveridge,	Jan. 13, 1873,	Cook,	succeeded Gov. Oglesby.
John Early,	Jan. 23, 1873,	Winnebago,	as president of senate.
Archibald A. Glenn,	Jan. 8, 1875,	Brown,	as president of senate.
Andrew Shuman,	Jan. 8, 1877,	Cook,	died May 6, 1890, a. 60.
John M. Hamilton,	Jan. 10, 1881,	McLean,	succeeded Gov. Cullom.
William J. Campbell,	Feb. 6, 1883,	Cook,	as president of senate.
John C. Smith,	Jan. 30, 1885,	Cook,	
Lyman B. Ray,	Jan. 14, 1889,	Grundy,	

SECRETARIES OF STATE:

NAME	ELECTED	FROM WHAT COUNTY	REMARKS
Horace S. Cooley,	Jan. 8, 1849,	Adams,	died April 2, 1850.
David L. Gregg,	Apr. 10, 1850,	Cook,	died.
Alexander Starne,	Jan. 10, 1853,	Pike,	died March 31, 1886.
Ozias M. Hatch,	Jan. 12, 1857,	Pike,	reëlected in 1860.
Sharon Tyndale,	Jan. 16, 1865,	St. Clair,	died.
Edward Rummel,	Jan. 11, 1869,	Peoria,	
George H. Harlow,	Jan. 13, 1873,	Tazewell,	reëlected in 1876.
Henry D. Dement,	Jan. 10, 1881,	Lee,	reëlected in 1884.
Isaac N. Pearson,	Jan. 14, 1889,	McDonough,	

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AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:

NAME	INSTALLED	FROM WHAT COUNTY	REMARKS
Thomas H. Campbell,	Jan. 7, 1849,	Randolph,	reëlected in 1852.
Jesse K. Dubois,	Jan. 12, 1857,	Lawrence,	reëlected in 1860.
Orlin H. Miner,	Dec. 12, 1864,	Sangamon,	died May 27, 1880.
Charles E. Lippincott,	Jan. 11, 1869,	Cass,	reëlected in 1873; died.
Thomas B. Needles,	Jan. 8, 1877,	Washington,	
Charles P. Swigert,	Jan. 10, 1881,	Kankakee,	reëlected in 1884.
C. W. Pavey,	Jan. 14, 1889,		

STATE TREASURERS:

John Moore,	Aug. 14, 1848,	McLean,	*vice* Carpenter, died.
John Moore,	Dec. 16, 1850,	McLean,	reëlected in 1852; died Sept. 23, 1866
James Miller,	Jan. 12, 1857,	McLean,	resigned Sept. 3, 1859.
William Butler,	Sept. 3, 1859,	Sangamon,	appointed, *vice* Miller.
William Butler,	Jan. 14, 1861,	Sangamon,	elected.
Alexander Starne,	Jan. 12, 1863,	Pike,	died March 31, 1886.
James H. Beveridge,	Jan. 9, 1865,	DeKalb,	died.
George W. Smith,	Jan. 10, 1867,	Cook,	
Erastus N. Bates,	Jan. 11, 1869,	Marion,	reëlected in 1871.
Edward Rutz,	Jan. 13, 1873,	St. Clair,	
Thomas S. Ridgway,	Jan. 11, 1875,	Gallatin,	
Edward Rutz,	Jan. 8, 1877,	St. Clair,	
John C. Smith,	Jan. 13, 1879,	Jo Daviess,	
Edward Rutz,	Jan. 10, 1881,	Cook,	
John C. Smith,	Jan. 11, 1883,	Cook,	
Jacob Gross,	Jan. 30, 1885,	Cook,	
John R. Tanner,	Jan. 13, 1887,	Clay,	
Charles Becker,	Jan. 14, 1889,	St. Clair,	
Edward S. Wilson,	Jan. 12, 1891,	Richland,	

ATTORNEY-GENERALS:

Robert G. Ingersoll,	Feb. 28, 1867,	Peoria,	appointed by Oglesby.
Washington Bushnell,	Jan. 11, 1869,	LaSalle,	elected; died June 30,'85.
James K. Edsall,	Jan. 13, 1873,	Lee,	reëlected in 1876.
James McCartney,	Jan. 10, 1881,	Wayne,	
George Hunt,	Jan. 30, 1885,	Edgar,	reëlected in 1888.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

Ninian W. Edwards,	Mch. 24, 1854,	Sangamon,	appointed by governor.
William H. Powell,	Jan. 12, 1857,	Kane,	elected.
Newton Bateman,	Jan. 1, 1859,	Morgan,	reëlected in 1860.
John P. Brooks,	Jan. 12, 1863,	Sangamon,	
Newton Bateman,	Jan. 10, 1865,	Morgan,	reëlected in 1868 and '70.
Samuel W. Etter,	Jan. 11, 1875,	McLean,	the term being extended
James P. Slade,	Jan. 15, 1879,	St. Clair,	[to four years.
Henry Raab,	Jan. 11, 1883,	St. Clair,	
Richard Edwards,	Jan. 13, 1887,	Bureau,	
Henry Raab,	Jan. 12, 1891,	St Clair,	

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Judiciary.

UNDER the constitution of 1818, the supreme court was the only court created by that instrument, and the circuit courts had no existence except by legislative enactment; but upon organizing the judiciary as it existed under the constitution of 1848, the circuit courts constituted a part of the judicial system as created by the new constitution—it being declared in that instrument that the judicial power of the State shall be vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, in county courts, and in justices of the peace, and the general assembly is authorized to establish inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, in the cities of the State, but such courts must have uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

The supreme court consisted of three judges. The State was divided into three grand divisions, the people in each division electing one of said judges, for the term of nine years; though after the first election of judges under the constitution the general assembly could provide by law for their election by the whole State, or by divisions, as they might deem most expedient; but no change in that respect was made, and the judges of the supreme court continue to be elected by divisions, as provided in the constitution.

These three grand divisions were established by the new constitution, but after the taking of each census by the State they might be altered, if necessary, to equalize them in population, the alteration being required to be made by adding to either of the districts such adjacent counties as would make them nearest equal in population. Appeals and writs of error could be taken from the circuit court of any county to the supreme court, held in the division which included such county; or, with the consent of all parties in the cause, to the supreme court in the next adjoining division.

It was provided in the constitution that the State should be divided into nine judicial circuits, but the general assembly might increase the number to meet the future exigencies of the State.

The number of circuits was afterward increased from time to time as the business of the courts required, so that there were thirty judicial circuits in the State in all, created under the constitution of 1848.

In each of the nine circuits the constitution required that one circuit judge should be elected by the people thereof, who should hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor should be commissioned and qualified.

The first election for justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit courts under the constitution was required to be held on the first Monday of September, 1848, and it was further provided, that on the first Monday of June, 1855, and every sixth year thereafter, an election should be held for judges of the circuit courts; and whenever an additional circuit was created, such provision should be made as to hold the second election of such additional judge at the regular elections provided in the constitution.

All vacancies, either in the supreme or circuit courts, must be filled by an election by the people, though if the unexpired term did not exceed one year, such vacancy might be filled by executive appointment.

It was required that there should be two or more terms of the circuit court held annually in each county in the State, at such times as might be provided by

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law, and the circuit courts to have jurisdiction in all cases at law and in equity, and in all cases of appeal from all inferior courts.

These were the constitutional provisions as to the organization and jurisdiction of the circuit courts as they existed under the constitution of 1848,—the schedule to the constitution of 1848 further declaring that the judges of the circuit courts should have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the former judges of those courts, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

The constitution of 1870 vested the judicial powers in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

The supreme court consists of seven judges, and has original jurisdiction, similar to that granted by the constitution of 1848. There is one chief-justice, selected by the court; four judges constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four judges is necessary to a decision.

The three grand divisions established by the constitution of 1848 for holding the supreme court are retained in the present constitution. The terms of the court, the judicial divisions, and places of holding court are regulated by law.

The State, for the election of supreme judges, is divided by the constitution into seven districts, one judge being elected from each district. The election occurs on the first Monday in June, in each year, in such districts as the terms of any of the judges may expire. The term of office is nine years.

Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of parties, to any other grand division.

The officers of the supreme court, as fixed by the constitution, are: one reporter of its decisions, who is appointed by the court, holds office six years, and is subject to removal by the court; one clerk in each of the three grand divisions, to be elected by the voters in their respective divisions, and hold office six years.

Appellate Courts:

The constitution of 1870 provided for the creation of appellate courts, after the year 1874, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, in districts created for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error may lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases and cases in which a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts to be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and in such times and places, and in such manner, as might be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him, nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

Under the above provisions of the constitution, the legislature in 1877 created four appellate courts, and provided districts as follows: the first to consist of the county of Cook; the second to include all of the northern grand division of the supreme court, except the county of Cook; the third to consist of the central grand division of the supreme court; and the fourth the southern grand division of the supreme court. Each court to be held by three of the judges of the circuit court, to be assigned by the supreme court, three to each district, for the term of three years, at each assignment.

Two terms of the appellate court are held in each district in every year.

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One presiding justice is chosen in each district by the judges thereof, for such time and in such manner as they may determine. Two judges constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two is necessary to a decision.

Appellate-court clerks are elected, one for each district, and hold office six years.

The appellate courts have appellate jurisdiction only, and have jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the final judgments, orders, or decrees of any of the circuit courts, or the superior court of Cook County, or from the city courts, in any suit or proceeding at law or in chancery other than criminal cases, and cases involving a franchise or freehold, or the validity of a statute. Appeals and writs of error lie from the final orders, judgments, or decrees of the circuit or city courts, and from the superior court of Cook County, directly to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and in cases involving a franchise or freehold, or the validity of a statute. In all cases determined in the appellate courts, in actions *ex-contractu* (except those involving a penalty), wherein the amount involved is less than one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs, and in all cases *sounding* in damages, wherein the judgment of the court below is less than one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs, and the judgment is affirmed or otherwise finally disposed of in the appellate court, the judgment, order, or decree of the appellate court shall be final, and no appeal shall lie or writ of error be prosecuted therefrom. In all other cases, appeals shall lie and writs of error may be prosecuted from the final judgments, orders, or decrees of the appellate courts to the supreme court. A majority of the judges of the appellate court may, however, if they be of the opinion that any case decided by them, involving a less sum than one thousand dollars, also involves questions of law of such importance, either on account of principal or collateral interests, as that it should be passed upon by the supreme court, in such cases, grant appeals and writs of error to the supreme court, on petition of parties to the cause, in which case they shall certify to the supreme court the grounds upon which the appeal is granted.

The law establishing the appellate courts went into effect July 1, 1877, the election of circuit judges took place in August, and the first assignment of appellate judges was made by the supreme court at the September term, in the same year.

These are substantially the constitutional and statutory provisions as to the organization and jurisdiction of the appellate courts.

Circuit Courts:

The constitution provides that the circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The judges are elected by districts, and hold office six years.

Section 13 of the judiciary article of the constitution provides that the State, exclusive of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, to be formed of contiguous counties, and not over one circuit for each 100,000 population; one judge to be elected for each circuit. The first election for circuit judges was required to be held on the first Monday in June, 1873, and every six years thereafter.

The legislature, in 1873, in accordance with above section, divided the State, exclusive of Cook County, into twenty-six judicial circuits, and at the election in June, 1873, one judge was elected for each circuit, for the term of six years.

Section 15 of the judiciary article of the constitution provides that the general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and

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territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

By act in force July 1, 1877, in order to increase the number of circuit judges, and to provide for the organization of the appellate courts, the State was divided into thirteen districts, exclusive of Cook County, and provision made for the election of one additional judge in each district, in August, 1877, for two years, making three judges in each district and thirty-nine in the State. The election took place in August accordingly, and in September following the supreme court assigned twelve of the circuit judges to appellate duty, and the remaining judges held the circuit courts in their respective districts.

In June, 1879, three judges were elected in each of the thirteen judicial circuits, as created by the act of 1877. A second assignment was made by the supreme court of circuit judges for appellate duty, at the June term, 1879, and the remaining judges perform circuit duty in the districts for which they were respectively elected. Other assignments have since followed in due course.

Courts of Cook County:

The constitution of 1870 recognizes Cook County as a unit in the judiciary system of the State, by providing that the supreme court may hold one or more sessions each year in the city of Chicago, whenever suitable rooms are provided, without expense to the State; and also constitutes the county of Cook one judicial circuit, and excepts the county in the districting of the State by the legislature into circuits.

The circuit court of Cook County is made to consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased as provided by the constitution. The constitution provides that the general assembly may increase the number of judges by adding one for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in the county over and above a population of 400,000. The term of office of the judges of the Cook County circuit court is also six years.

The superior court of Chicago, established by law, 1849, formerly the Cook-County court of common pleas, was continued by the constitution, and called the superior court of Cook County. The constitution provides for an increase of judges of the superior court the same as the circuit court of Cook County.

By an act of 1875, it is provided that for every 50,000 inhabitants over and above 400,000 in Cook County there shall be added one judge, until the court shall be composed of nine judges. It is also made the duty of the governor, whenever he shall ascertain from the census that the county of Cook is entitled to one or more additional judger, to issue a writ of election therefor, for the number to which the county is entitled.

Accordingly, it appearing by the United States census of 1880 that the population of the county of Cook exceeded 400,000, an election was ordered to be held for four additional judges of the superior court of Cook County, at the November election, 1880, and the court increased by that number in accordance with the statute of 1875.

The above concise history of the State courts, and a comprehensive though brief outline of the State's judicial system to the present time is revised from a sketch for the legislative directory of 1884, by Norman L. Freeman, supreme-court reporter.

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Judges of the Supreme Court:

Under the First Constitution:

NAME	ELECTED OR APPTD	TERMS EXPIRE	REMARKS
Joseph Philips,	Oct. 9, 1818,	Jan. 19, 1825,	resigned July 4, 1822.
Thomas C. Browne,	Oct. 9, 1818,	Dec. 4, 1848,	reëlected Jan. 19, 1825.
William P. Foster,	Oct. 9, 1818,	Jan. 19, 1825,	resigned July 7, 1819.
John Reynolds,	Oct. 9, 1818,	Jan. 19, 1825.	
Thomas Reynolds,	Aug. 31, 1822,	Jan. 19, 1825,	*vice* Philips.
William Wilson,	July 7, 1819,	Dec. 4, 1848,	reëlected Jan. 19, 1825.
Samuel D. Lockwood,	Jan. 19, 1825,	Dec. 4, 1848.	
Theophilus W. Smith,	Jan. 19, 1825,	Dec. 4, 1848,	resigned Dec. 26, 1842.
Thomas Ford,	Feb. 15, 1841,	Dec. 4, 1848,	resigned Aug. 1, 1842.
Sidney Breese,	Feb. 15, 1841,	Dec. 4, 1848,	resigned Dec. 19, 1842.
Walter B. Scates,	Feb. 15, 1841,	Dec. 4, 1848,	resigned Jan. 11, 1847.
Samuel H. Treat,	Feb. 15, 1841,	Dec. 4, 1848.	
Stephen A. Douglas,	Feb. 15, 1841,	Dec. 4, 1848,	resigned June 28, 1843.
John D. Caton,	Aug. 20, 1842,	Mar. 6, 1843,	appointed, *vice* Ford.
James Semple,	Jan. 14, 1843,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Breese; res. 4/16,'43.
Richard M. Young,	Jan. 14, 1843,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Smith; res. 1/25,'47.
John M. Robinson,	Jan. 14, 1843,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Ford; d. Apr. 27,'43.
John D. Caton,*	May 2, 1843,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Robinson, deceased.
Jesse B. Thomas (jr.),*	Aug. 6, 1843,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Douglas; res. 8/8,'45.
James Shields,*	Aug. 16, 1843,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Semple; res. 4/2,'45.
Norman H. Purple,	Aug. 8, 1845,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Thomas.
Gustavus Kœrner,	Apr. 2, 1845,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Shields.
William A. Denning,	Jan. 19, 1847,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Scates.
Jesse B. Thomas (jr.),	Jan. 27, 1847,	Dec. 4, 1848,	*vice* Young.

Under the Constitution of 1848:

Samuel H. Treat,	Sept. 4, 1848,	June 5, 1858,	resigned Mar. 23, 1855.
John D. Caton,	Sept. 4, 1848,	June 6, 1864,	reël't'd; res. Jan. 9, 1864.
Lyman Trumbull,	Sept. 4, 1848,	June 3, 1861,	reël't'd; res. July 4, 1853.
Walter B. Scates,	June 5, 1854,	June 3, 1861,	*vice* Trumbull; res. 5/'57.
Onias C. Skinner,	June 4, 1855,	June 5, 1858,	*vice* Treat; res. 4/19, '58.
Sidney Breese,	Nov. 3, 1857,	June 2, 1879,	*vice* Scates; d. 6/28, '78.
Pinkney H. Walker,	Apr. 19, 1858,	June 5, 1876,	*vice* Skinner; reëlected.
Corydon Beckwith,	Jan. 7, 1864,	June 6, 1864,	*vice* Caton.
Charles B. Lawrence,	June 6, 1864,	June 2, 1873,	succeeding Beckwith.

Under the Constitution of 1870:

Anthony Thornton,	July 2, 1870,	June 2, 1879,	resigned May 31, 1873.
John M. Scott,	July 2, 1870,	June 4, 1888,	reëlected June 2, 1879.
Benjamin R. Sheldon,	July 2, 1870,	June 4, 1888,	reëlected June 2, 1879.
Wm. K. McAllister,	July 2, 1870,	June 2, 1879,	resigned Nov. 26, 1875.
John Scholfield,	June 2, 1873,	June 4, 1897,	*vice* Thornton; reëlected.

* Appointed by the governor in 1843, and elected by the general assembly, February 17, 1845.

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NAME	ELECTED OR APPTD	TERMS EXPIRE	REMARKS
Alfred M. Craig,	June 2, 1873,	June 4, 1900,	reëlected in '82 and '91.
T. Lyle Dickey,	Dec. 21, 1875,	June 4, 1888,	*vice* McAllister; d. 7/22,'85.
Pinkney H. Walker,	June 5, 1876,	June 1, 1885,	died Feb. 18, 1885.
David J. Baker,	July 9, 1878,	June 2, 1879,	appointed *vice* Breese.
John H. Mulkey,	June 2, 1879,	June 4, 1888,	to succeed Baker.
Damon G. Tunnicliffe,	Feb. 16, 1885,	June 1, 1885,	apptd, *vice* Walker, decd.
Simon P. Shope,	June 1, 1885,	June 1, 1894.	
Benj. D. Magruder,	Nov. 3, 1885,	June 4, 1897,	*vice* Dickey, deceased; reëlected June 4, 1888.
David J. Baker,	June 4, 1888,	June 4, 1897.	
Jacob W. Wilkin,	June 4, 1888,	June 4, 1897.	
Joseph M. Bailey,	June 4, 1888,	June 4, 1897.	

Judges of the Circuit Court:

Appointed or Elected under the Constitution of 1818:

Under the act of 1824, the State was divided into five circuits, and the following judges were elected by the general assembly, all of whom were commissioned January 19, 1825, and legislated out of office by the act of January 12, 1827:

First Circuit....John York Sawyer. Third Circuit...Richard M. Young.
Second Circuit..Samuel McRoberts. Fourth Circuit..James Hall.
Fifth Circuit..James O. Wattles.

In pursuance of an act of the general assembly, January 8, 1829, the Fifth Judicial Circuit, comprising territory north of the Illinois River, was created. Richard M. Young was elected by the general assembly, judge of this circuit, and commissioned January 23, 1829. By the act of January 7, 1835, five additional circuit judges were provided for, and the Sixth Judicial Circuit created.

CIRCUITS

1—Stephen Trigg Logan, ... elected 1835; resigned 1837.
William Brown, .. commissioned Mar. 20, 1837; resigned July 20, 1837.
Jesse Burgess Thomas (jr.), ... com. July 20, 1837; resigned 1839.
William Thomas, ... com. February 25, 1839.

2—Sidney Breese, ... elected 1835.

3—Henry Eddy, ... elected Jan., 1835; resigned Feb. 10, 1835.
Alexander F. Grant, ... com. February, 1835.
Jeptha Hardin, ... com. January 18, 1836.
Walter Bennet Scates, ... com. December 26, 1836.

4—Justin Harlan, ... com. January 4, 1835.

5—Richard M. Young, .. com. January 23, 1829; resigned January 2, 1837.
James H. Ralston, .. com. February 4, 1837; resigned August 31, 1839.
Peter Lot, ... com. September (?), 1839, and December 20, 1839.

6—Thomas Ford, ... com. January 19, 1835; resigned March, 1837.
Daniel Stone, ... com. March 4, 1837.

7—John Pearson, ... com. February 4, 1837; resigned November 20, 1840.

8—Stephen Trigg Logan, ... com. February 29, 1839; resigned.
Samuel H. Treat, ... com. May 27, 1839, and January 30, 1840.

9—Thomas Ford, ... com. February 25, 1839.

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Under the Constitution of 1848:

By the constitution of 1848, the State was divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a judge was elected September, 1848. The legislature was authorized to increase the number of circuits as might be required.

CIRCUITS

1—David Meade Woodson, com. Dec. 4, 1848, June 5, 1855, and July 1, 1861.
Charles D. Hodges, ... com. June 27, 1867.

2—William H. Underwood, ... com. December 4, 1848.
Sidney Breese, ... com. June 25, 1855; resigned.
Harvey K. Omelveny, .. com. March 1, 1858, *vice* Breese, resigned.
Silas L. Bryan, ... com. July 1, 1861, and July 11, 1867.

3—William A. Denning, ... com. December 4, 1848.
W. K. Parrish, com. Jan. 4, 1854, and June 25, 1855; resigned June 15, 1859.
Alex. M. Jenkins, com. Aug. 27, 1859, *vice* Parrish, resigned; July 1, 1861; died February 13, 1864.
John H. Mulkey, com. April 2, 1864, *vice* Alex. M. Jenkins, dec'd; resigned.
William H. Green, .. com. December 28, 1865, *vice* Mulkey, resigned.
Monroe C. Crawford, ... com. June 27, 1867.

4—Justin Harlan, ... com. December 4, 1848, and June 25, 1855.
Charles H. Constable, ... com. July 1, 1861; died.
Hiram B. Decius, com. Dec. 1, 1865, *vice* C. H. Constable; June 27, 1867.

5—William A. Minshall, ... com. December 4, 1848.
Pinkney H. Walker, com. Mar. 7, 1853, and June 5, 1855; res. Apr. 19, 1858.
John S. Bailey, ... com. June 24, 1858; *vice* Walker, resigned.
Chauncey L. Higbee, ... com. July 1, 1861, and June 27, 1867.

6—Benjamin R. Sheldon, ... com. December 4, 1848.
Ira O. Wilkinson, ... com. May 14, 1851.
J. Wilson Drury, ... com. June 5, 1855; resigned March, 1860.
John H. Howe, ... com. March 16, 1860, *vice* Drury, resigned.
Ira O. Wilkinson, ... com. June 13, 1861.
George W. Pleasants, ... com. June 27, 1867.

7—Hugh Thompson Dickey, ... com. December 4, 1848.
Buckner Smith Morris, ... com. May 24, 1853.
George Manierre, com. June 25, 1855, and July 1, 1861; died July 9, 1863.
Erastus Smith Williams, com. July 9, 1863, *vice* Manierre; June 27, 1867.

8—David Davis, com. Dec. 4, 1848, June 25, 1855, July 1, 1861; res. Nov. 1, 1862.
John M. Scott, com. Dec. 2, 1862, *vice* Davis, resigned; June 27, 1867.
Thomas F. Tipton, com. August 18, 1870, *vice* John M. Scott, resigned.

9—Theophilus Lyle Dickey, ... com. December 4, 1848.
Edwin S. Leland, ... com. August 11, 1852.
Madison E. Hollister, com. June 25, 1855, and July 1, 1861; res. Dec. 4, 1866.
Edwin S. Leland, com. Dec. 4, 1866, *vice* M. E. Hollister, res.; June 27, 1867.

10—William Kellogg, ... com. February 12, 1850.
Hezekiah M. Wead, ... com. November 19, 1852.
John S. Thompson, ... com. June 25, 1855; resigned August 20, 1860.
Aaron Tyler, .. com. Aug. 20, 1860, *vice* J. S. Thompson, resigned.
Charles Burrall Lawrence, .. com. July 1, 1861; resigned July 21, 1864.

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CIRCUITS

10—John S. Thompson, com. Sept. 5, 1864, *vice* Lawrence, res.; res. Feb., 1867.
Arthur A. Smith, com. Feb. 19, 1867, *vice* Thompson, resigned; June 27, 1867.

11—Hugh Henderson, ... com. April 4, 1849; died.
S. H. Randall, com. Oct. 31, 1854, *vice* H. Henderson, resigned; June 25, 1855.
Jesse O. Norton, ... com. March 14, 1857, *vice* Randall, resigned.
Sidney W. Harris, ... com. July 1, 1861.
Josiah McRoberts, com. Oct. 1, 1866, *vice* S. W. Harris; June 27, 1867.

12—Samuel S. Marshall, .. com. March 26, 1851; resigned August 10, 1854.
Downing Baugh, ... com. August 11, 1854, *vice* Marshall, resigned.
Edwin Beecher, ... com. June 25, 1855.
Samuel S. Marshall, .. com. July 1, 1861; resigned February 24, 1865.
James M. Pollock, com. Apr. 6, 1865, *vice* S. S. Marshall, res.; June 27, 1867.

13—Isaac Grant Wilson, ... com. June 18, 1851, and June 25, 1855.
Allen Curtis Fuller, ... com. July 1, 1861; resigned July 18, 1862.
Theodore D. Murphy, com. Sept. 1, 1862, *vice* A. C. Fuller, res.; June 27, 1867.

14—Benjamin R. Sheldon, com. June 18, 1851, June 25, 1855, July 1, 1861, and June 27, 1867; resigned.
William Brown, ... com. August 18, 1870; *vice* B. R. Sheldon.

15—Onias C. Skinner, ... com. May 22, 1851.
Joseph Sibley, ... com. June 21, 1855, July 1, 1861, and June 27, 1867.

16—Onslow Peters, ... com. March 28, 1853, and June 25, 1855; died.
Jacob Gale, ... com. April 10, 1856, *vice* Peters, deceased.
Elisha N. Powell, .. com. November 11, 1856, *vice* Gale, resigned.
Amos L. Merriman, com. July 1, 1861; resigned November 28, 1863.
Marion Williamson, com. November 28, 1863, *vice* Merriman, resigned.
Sabin D. Puterbaugh, ... com. June 20, 1867.

17—Charles Emerson, com. April 2, 1853, June 25, 1855, and July 1, 1861.
Arthur J. Gallagher, ... com. June 25, 1867.

18—Edw. Y. Rice, com. Apr. 13, 1857, July 1, 1861, July 27, 1867; res. Aug. 20, 1870.

19—Wesley Sloan, ... com. March 19, 1857, and July 7, 1861.
John Olney, ... com. June 27, 1867.
David J. Baker, ... com. March 22, 1869.

20—Chas. R. Starr, com. Mar. 19, 1857, and July 1, 1861; resigned Mar. 8, 1867.
Chas. H. Wood, com. Mar. 8, 1867, *vice* Starr, resigned; June 7, 1867.

21—James Harriott, ... com. March 25, 1857, and July 1, 1861.
Charles Turner, ... com. June 27, 1867.

22—John V. Eustace, ... com. March 16, 1857.
William W. Heaton, ... com. July 1, 1861, and June 7, 1867.

23—Martin Ballou, ... com. March 21, 1857.
Mark Bangs, ... com. April 22, 1859.
Samuel L. Richmond, com. July 1, 1861, and July 7, 1867; died Feb. 19, 1873.
Mark Bangs, ... com. March 5, 1873, *vice* Richmond, deceased.

24—William H. Snyder, ... com. April 11, 1857.
Joseph Gillespie, ... com. July 1, 1861, and June 27, 1867.

25—Alfred Kitchell, ... com. April 21, 1859.
James C. Allen, ... com. July 1, 1861; resigned December 31, 1862.

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CIRCUITS

25—Aaron Shaw, ... com. March 2, 1863, *vice* Allen, resigned.
Richard S. Canby, ... com. July 2, 1867.

26—Willis Allen, ... com. March 2, 1859; died June 2, 1859.
William J. Allen, ... com. June 24, 1859, *vice* Willis Allen, deceased.
Andrew B. Duff, ... com. July 1, 1861, and June 27, 1867.

27—Oliver L. Davis, com. Mar. 22, 1861, and July 1, 1861; resigned August, 1866.
James Steel, com. Aug. 6, 1866, *vice* O. L. Davis, resigned; June 27, 1867.

28—Isaac Grant Wilson, ... com. July 1, 1861.
Sylvanus Wilcox, ... com. June 14, 1867.

30—Benjamin S. Edwards, ... com. April 9, 1869; resigned.
John A. McClernand, ... com. July 12, 1870.

Under the Constitution of 1870:

The general assembly, by act of March 28, 1873, divided the State into twenty-six judicial circuits, in each of which one judge of the circuit court was elected on June 2, 1873, for the term of six years, as follows:

CIRCUITS

1—William Brown, . Rockford.
2—Theodore D. Murphy, Woodstock.
3—William W. Heaton, . Dixon.
4—Sylvanus Wilcox, Elgin; resigned.
Hiram H. Cody, . Naperville; *vice* Wilcox.
5—Geo. W. Pleasants, Rock Island.
6—Edwin S. Leland, . Ottawa.
7—Josiah McRoberts, . . Joliet.
8—Arthur A. Smith, . Galesburg.
9—Joseph W. Cochran, . Peoria.
10—Joseph Sibley, . . Quincy.
11—Chauncey L. Higbee, Pittsfield.
12—John Burns, . . Lacon.
13—Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, Pontiac.

CIRCUITS

14—Thomas F. Tipton, Bloomington; resigned.
Owen T. Reeves, Bloomington.
15—Oliver L. Davis, . Danville.
16—Charles B. Smith, Champaign.
17—Lyman Lacy, . . Havana.
18—Cyrus Epler, . Jacksonville.
19—Charles S. Zane, Springfield.
20—Horatio M. Vandeveer, Taylorville.
21—James C. Allen, . Palestine.
22—William H. Snyder, Belleville.
23—Amos Watts, . Nashville.
24—Tazewell B. Tanner, Mt. Vernon.
25—Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro.
26—David J. Baker, . . Cairo.

Under the Act of 1877:

CIRCUITS

1—David J. Baker, Cairo; June 16, 1873; resigned Aug. 13, 1878; June 16, 1879; resigned June 16, 1888.
Monroe C. Crawford, ... Jonesboro; June 16, 1873.
John Dougherty, ... Jonesboro; August 20, 1877.
Oliver A. Harker, Vienna; *vice* Baker; Aug. 26, 1878, June 16, 1879 and 1885.
D. M. Browning, ... Benton; June 16, 1879.
Robert W. McCartney, ... June 16, 1885.
George W. Young, ... *vice* Baker; November 6, 1888.

2—Tazewell B. Tanner, ... Mt. Vernon; Jnne 16, 1873.
James C. Allen, ... Palestine; June 16, 1873.
John H. Halley, ... Newton; August 20, 1877.
Chauncey S. Conger, ... Carmi; June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Thomas S. Casey, ... Mt. Vernon; June 16, 1879.
William C. Jones, .. Robinson; June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Carroll C. Boggs, ... Fairfield; June 16, 1885.

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CIRCUITS

3—Amos Watts, Nashville; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885; died.
Wm. H. Snyder, Belleville; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Geo. W. Wall, DuQuoin; Aug. 20, 1877, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Benjamin R. Burroughs, .. *vice* Watts, deceased; January 31, 1889.

4—Chas. B. Smith, Champaign; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Oliver L. Davis, ... Danville; June 16, 1873, and June 16, 1879.
William E. Nelson, ... Decatur; August 20, 1877.
Jacob W. Wilkin, ... Marshall; June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
James F. Hughes, ... Mattoon; June 16, 1885.
Edward P. Vail, ... *vice* Wilkin, resigned; June 4, 1888.

5—Horatio M. Vandeveer, ... Taylorville; June 16, 1873.
Charles S. Zane, ... Springfield; June 16, 1873, and June 16, 1879.
Wm. R. Welch, Carlinville; Aug. 20, 1877, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Jesse J. Phillips, ... Hillsboro; June 16, 1879, and June 16. 1885.
William L. Gross, Springfield; *vice* Zane, resigned; September 1, 1884.
James S. Creighton, ... Springfield; June 16, 1885.
Jacob Fouke, ... *vice* Welch, deceased; November 6, 1888.

6—Chauncey L. Higbee, .. Pittsfield; June 16, 1873, and June 16, 1879.
Joseph Sibley, ... Quincy; June 16, 1873.
Simeon P. Shope, ... Lewiston; August 20, 1877, and June 16, 1879.
John H. Williams, ... Quincy; June 16, 1879.
Asa C. Matthews, .. Pittsfield; appointed, *vice* Higbee, deceased; 1885.
William Marsh, ... Quincy; June 16, 1885.
Charles J. Scofield, ... Carthage; June 16, 1885.
John C. Bagby, ... Rushville; June 16, 1885.

7—Cyrus Epler, Jacksonville; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Lyman Lacy, Havana; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Albert G. Burr, .. Carrollton; August 20, 1877, and June 16, 1879.
George W. Herdman, *vice* Burr, deceased; July 25, 1882, and June 16, 1885.

8—John Burns, ... Lacon; June 16, 1873, and June 16, 1879.
Joseph W. Cochran, ... Peoria; June 16, 1873.
David McCulloch, ... Peoria; August 20, 1877, and June 16, 1879.
Million M. Laws, ... Lacon; June 16, 1879.
Samuel S. Page, ... Peoria; June 16, 1885.
Nathaniel W. Green, ... Pekin; June 16, 1885.
Thomas M. Shaw, ... Lacon; June 16, 1885.
L. W. James, ... *vice* Page, resigned; April 1, 1890.

9—Josiah McRoberts, Joliet; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Edwin S. Leland, ... Ottawa; June 16, 1873.
Francis Goodspeed, ... Joliet; August 20, 1877, and June 16, 1879.
George W. Stipp, ... Princeton; June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Charles Blanchard, Ottawa; *vice* Goodspeed, res.; Aug. 1, 1884, June 16, 1885.
Dorrance Dibell, ... *vice* McRoberts, deceased; November 3, 1885.

10—Arthur A. Smith, Galesburg; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Geo. W. Pleasants, Rock Island; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
John J. Glenn, Monmouth; Aug. 20, 1877, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.

11—Owen T. Reeves, Bloomington; Mar. 6, 1877, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.

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CIRCUITS

11—Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, Pontiac; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Franklin Blades, .. Watseka; August 20, 1877, and June 16, 1879.
Alfred Sample, ... Paxton; June 16, 1885.

12—Theodore D. Murphy, ... Woodstock; June 16, 1873.
Hiram H. Cody, ... Naperville; September 15, 1874.
Clark W. Upton, Waukegan; Aug. 20, 1877, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Isaac G. Wilson, Geneva; June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885; died 1891.
Charles Kellum, ... Sycamore; June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.

13—William W. Heaton, .. Dixon; June 16, 1873; died December 26, 1877.
William Brown, Rockford; June 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Joseph M. Bailey, Freeport; Aug. 20, 1877, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
John V. Eustace, Dixon; *vice* Heaton; Mar. 1, '78, June 16, '79, June 16, '85.
James H. Cartwright, ... *vice* Eustace, deceased; June 16, 1888.
John D. Crabtree, ... *vice* Bailey, resigned; June 16, 1888.

Judges of Cook County Circuit Court:

William W. Farwell, ... August 11, 1871, and January 16, 1873.
Henry Booth, ... August 11, 1871, and January 16, 1873.
John Gorin Rogers, Aug. 11, 1871, Jan. 16, 1873, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Lambert Tree, ... December 1, 1871, and January 16, 1873.
Erastus Smith Williams, ... January 16, 1873.
William K. McAllister, November 26, 1875, June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Thomas A. Moran, ... June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
Murray Floyd Tuley, ... June 16, 1879, and June 16, 1885.
William H. Barnum, ... June 16, 1879.
Loren C. Collins, jr., apptd, *vice* Barnum, resigned; Dec. 4, 1884, June 16, 1885.
Richard S. Tuthill, ... *vice* Rogers, died; April 5, 1887.
Richard W. Clifford, ... June 6, 1887.
Frank Baker, ... June 6, 1887.
Rollin S. Williamson, ... June 6, 1887.
Arba N. Waterman, ... June 6, 1887.
Oliver H. Horton, ... June 6, 1887.
Julius S. Grinnell, ... June 6, 1887.
Samuel P. McConnell, ... *vice* McAllister, deceased; April 2, 1889.
George Driggs, ... *vice* Williamson, deceased; November 5, 1889.

Judges of Superior Court of Cook County:

Joseph E. Gary, .. Chicago; December 1, 1875, and November 8, 1881.
John A. Jameson, ... Chicago; November 24, 1878.
Samuel M. Moore, ... Chicago; December 1, 1873.
Sidney Smith, ... Chicago; November 22, 1879.
Rollin S. Williamson, ... Chicago; November 23, 1880.
Elliott Anthony, .. Chicago; November 30, 1880, and November 2, 1886.
Kirk Hawes, .. Chicago; December 3, 1880, and November 2, 1886.
George Gardner, .. Chicago; December 3, 1880, and November 2, 1886.
Henry M. Shepard, ... Chicago; November 7, 1883.
Gwynn Garnett, ... Chicago; November 3, 1885.
Egbert Jamieson, ... Chicago; November 2, 1886.
John P. Altgeld, ... Chicago; November 2, 1886.
George H. Kettelle, Chicago; *vice* Jamieson, resigned; November 4, 1890.
Theodore Brentano, .. Chicago; *vice* Garnett, resigned; November 4, 1890.

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Judges of Appellate Courts:

DISTRICT		ASSIGNED
1—W. W. Heaton,	Dixon;	September, 1877.
George W. Pleasants,	Rock Island;	September, 1877.
Theodore D. Murphy,	Woodstock;	September, 1877.
Joseph M. Bailey,	Freeport;	June, 1879.
Isaac Grant Wilson,	Geneva;	June, 1879.
William K. McAllister,	Chicago;	June, 1879.
Thomas J. Moran,	Chicago;	June, 1886.
Gynn Garnett,	Chicago;	June, 1888.
Joseph E. Gary,	Chicago;	June, 1888.
A. N. Waterman,	Chicago;	June, 1890.
Clerks:—Eli Smith, 1878; John J. Healy, 1884; Thos. G. McElligott, 1890.		
2—Edwin S. Leland,	Ottawa;	September, 1877.
Nathan J. Pillsbury,	Pontiac;	Sept., 1877; June, 1879.
Joseph Sibley,	Quincy;	September, 1877.
George W. Pleasants,	Galesburg;	June, 1879.
Lyman Lacy,	Havana;	June, 1879; 1884.
William R. Welch,	Carlinsville;	June, 1884.
David J. Baker,	Cairo;	June, 1884.
Charles B. Smith,	Champaign;	June, 1889.
Clerk:—James R. Combs, 1878, 1884, 1890.		
3—Chauncey L. Higbee,	Pittsfield;	Sept., 1877; June, 1879.
Oliver L. Davis,	Danville;	Sept., 1877; June, 1879.
Lyman Lacy,	Havana;	September, 1877.
David M. McCulloch,	Peoria;	June, 1879.
George W. Wall,	DuQuoin;	June, 1884.
George W. Pleasants,	Rock Island;	June, 1884.
Chauncey S. Conger,	Carmi;	June, 1884.
Clerk:—George W. Jones, 1878, 1884, 1890.		
4—James C. Allen,	Palestine;	September, 1877.
Tazewell B. Tanner,	Mt. Vernon;	September, 1877.
George W. Wall,	DuQuoin;	Sept., 1877; June, 1879.
David J. Baker,	Cairo;	June, 1879.
Thomas S. Casey,	Mt. Vernon;	June, 1879.
Nathaniel J. Pillsbury,	Pontiac;	June, 1884.
Jacob W. Wilkin,	Marshall;	June, 1884.
Nathaniel W. Green,	Tazewell;	June, 1884.
Owen T. Reeves,	Bloomington;	June, 1890.
Jesse J. Phillips,	Hillsboro;	June, 1890.

Clerks of the Supreme Court:

Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1848, the clerk of the supreme court was appointed by the court. Since 1848, one clerk has been elected in each of three grand divisions. The records as to dates of appointments are somewhat obscure.

James M. Duncan, from 1819 to 1841; Ebenezer Peck, 1841 to 1845; William B. Warren, 1845 to 1848.

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Elections under the Constitution of 1848:

FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Finney D. Preston, ... September 4, 1848.
Noah Johnson, ... June 4, 1855, and June 3, 1861.
Robert A. D. Wilbanks, ... June 3, 1867.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

William B. Warren, ... September 4, 1848.
William A. Turney, ... June 4, 1855, June 3, 1861, and June 3, 1867.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

Lorenzo Leland, ... September 4, 1848, June 4, 1855, and June 3, 1861.
Woodbury M. Taylor, ... June 3, 1867.

Elections under the Constitution of 1870:

By the constitution of 1870, the grand divisions were continued, and designated as the southern, central, and northern.

SOUTHERN GRAND DIVISION.

Robert A. D. Wilbanks, ... November 5, 1872.
Jacob O. Chance, ... November 5, 1878, 1884.

CENTRAL GRAND DIVISION.

Emanuel C. Hamburger, ... November 5, 1872.
Ethan A. Snively, ... November 5, 1878, 1884.

NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION.

Cairo D. Trimble, ... November 5, 1872.
Everell F. Dutton, ... November 5, 1878.
Alfred H. Taylor, ... November 4, 1884.

Reporters of the Supreme Court:

The reporter of the decisions of the supreme court is appointed by the court.

Sidney Breese was first authorized by the court to report and publish its decisions, and published the first volume of Supreme-Court Reports, which includes all the decisions of the court from its first organization, in 1819, to the close of the December term, 1831, and was the only volume published by him.

Jonathan Young Scammon of Chicago was appointed by the court, July, 1839, to succeed Judge Breese, and published four volumes, known as "Scammon's Reports."

Charles Gilman of Quincy, Illinois, succeeded Mr. Scammon, who had resigned, and was appointed January 30, 1845. Mr. Gilman died July 24, 1849, when the fifth volume of his reports was about four-fifths completed. Charles B. Lawrence, at the request of the administrators of the estate of Mr. Gilman, and the approbation of the court, completed the volume and superintended its publication. Mr. Gilman published five volumes, which are known as "Gilman's Reports."

Ebenezer Peck of Chicago succeeded Mr. Gilman, in 1849. Mr. Peck adopted the title of "Illinois Reports," which has continued since, and published his first number as "Illinois Reports—Volume XI." The last volume published by Mr. Peck was volume thirty. Mr. Peck resigned in April, 1863.

Norman L. Freeman was appointed in April, 1863, to succeed Mr. Peck, and has been appointed from time to time by the court as his own successor, and is the present reporter. Mr. Freeman issued volume thirty-one of the Illinois Reports, and the last volume out of press is one hundred and thirty.

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Legislative Apportionments from 1818 to 1882.

Apportionment under the Constitution of 1818:

Article II, section 5, provided that: "The number of senators and representatives shall, at the first session of the general assembly holden after the returns herein provided for are made, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants. The number of representatives shall not be less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty-six, until the number of inhabitants within this State shall amount to 100,000; and the number of senators shall never be less than one-third nor more than one-half of the number of representatives."

The schedule, section 8 (page 543), provided that "Until the first census shall be taken as directed by this constitution," the representation in the general assembly should be:

COUNTY	SENATORS	REPRESENTATIVES	COUNTY	SENATORS	REPRESENTATIVES	COUNTY	SENATORS	REPRESENTATIVES
Madison,	1	3	Randolph,	1	2	Pope,	1	2
St. Clair,	1	3	Jackson,	1	1	Gallatin,	1	3
Bond,	1	1	Johnson,	1	1	White,	1	3
Washington,	1	1	Franklin,		1	Edwards,	1	3
Monroe,	1	1	Union,	1	2	Crawford,	1	2
							14	29

Later, apportionments were made by law:

February 14, 1821: senate, 18; house, 36. January 12, 1826: senate, 18; house, 36. February 7, 1831: senate, 26; house, 55.

January 14, 1836, the ratio for a senator was fixed at 7000 white inhabitants, and for a representative, 3000. By this law the State was entitled to forty senators and ninety-one representatives.

February 26, 1841, the ratio for a senator was fixed at 12,000, and for a representative, 4000. The senate consisted of forty-one members, and the house of representatives of one hundred and twenty-one members.

Under these last two apportionments made, the membership of the general assembly varies one or two from the number designated by the acts—probably owing to a variation of population.

February 25, 1847, another apportionment was made, by which the ratio was fixed at 19,000 for a senator and 6500 for a representative. The senate was made to consist of thirty-four and the house one hundred members; but before an election was held under this law, the constitution of 1848 was adopted, and the apportionment made thereby took effect.

Apportionment under the Constitution of 1848:

Article III, section 6, of the constitution of 1848 provided that: "The senate shall consist of twenty-five members, and the house of representatives shall consist of seventy-five members, until the population of the State shall amount to one million of souls, when five members may be added to the house and five additional members for every 500,000 inhabitants thereafter, until the whole number of representatives shall amount to one hundred; after which, the number shall neither be increased nor diminished; to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. In all future apportionments, where more than one county shall be thrown into a representative district, all the representatives to which said counties may be entitled shall be elected by the entire district."

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Section 8 of the same article required an apportionment to be made in the year 1855, and every tenth year thereafter.

Section 40, same article, apportioned the representation in the general assembly at twenty-five senators and seventy-five representatives, and divided the State into districts, as follows:

SENATORIAL:

1—Alexander, Union, Pulaski, Pope, Johnson, Massac, Hardin.
2—Gallatin, Saline, Franklin, White, Williamson.
3—Jefferson, Wayne, Marion, Hamilton.
4—Washington, Randolph, Jackson, Perry.
5—St. Clair, Monroe.
6—Madison, Clinton.
7—Christian, Shelby, Bond, Fayette, Montgomery.
8—Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Edwards, Wabash.
9—Edgar, Clark, Crawford.
10—Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Coles, Moultrie, Cumberland.
11—Tazewell, McLean, Logan, DeWitt, Macon.
12—Sangamon, Menard, Mason.
13—Macoupin, Jersey, Greene, Calhoun.
14—Morgan, Scott, Cass.
15—Adams, Pike.
16—McDonough, Schuyler, Highland, Brown.
17—Hancock, Henderson.
18—Fulton, Peoria.
19—Rock Island, Henry, Mercer, Knox, Warren, Stark.
20—LaSalle, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Livingston, Grundy.
21—DuPage, Kendall, Will, Iroquois.
22—Ogle, Lee, DeKalb, Kane.
23—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Whiteside, Carroll.
24—McHenry, Boone, Winnebago.
25—Cook, Lake.

REPRESENTATIVE:

1—Union, Alexander, Pulaski; one.
2—Massac, Pope, Hardin; one.
3—Gallatin, Saline; one.
4—Johnson, Williamson; one.
5—Jackson, Franklin; one.
6—Marion, Jefferson, Hamilton, Wayne; three.
7—White; one.
8—Wabash, Edwards; one.
9—Lawrence, Richland; one.
10—Crawford, Jasper; one.
11—Coles, one.
12—Clark; one.
13—Cumberland, Effingham, Clay; one.
14—Fayette; one.
15—Montgomery, Bond, Clinton; two.
16—Washington, Perry; one.
17—Randolph; one.
18—Monroe; one.
19—St. Clair; two.
20—Madison; two.
21—Macoupin; one.
22—Jersey, Greene; two.
23—Scott; one.
24—Morgan; two.
25—Cass, Menard; one.
26—Sangamon; two.
27—Mason, Logan; one.
28—Tazewell; one.
29—McLean, DeWitt; one.
30—Vermilion; one.
31—Edgar; one.
32—Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, Macon; one.
33—Shelby, Christian; one.
34—Pike, Calhoun; two.
35—Adams, Highland, Brown; three.
36—Schuyler; one.
37—Hancock; two.
38—McDonough; one.
39—Fulton; two.
40—Peoria; one.
41—Knox; one.
42—Warren, Mercer, Henderson; two.
43—Rock Island, Henry, Stark; one.
44—Whiteside, Lee; one.
45—Carroll, Ogle; one.
46—Jo Daviess, Stephenson; two.
47—Winnebago; one.
48—Putnam, Marshall, Woodford; one.
49—LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston, Bureau; two.
50—DuPage, Kendall, Will, Iroquois; three.
51—Kane, DeKalb; two.
52—Boone, McHenry; two.
53—Lake; one.
54—Cook; two.

Apportionment of 1854:

The act of February 27, 1854, apportioned the representation in the general assembly at twenty-five senators and seventy-five representatives, and divided the State into districts, as follows:

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SENATORIAL:

1—Cook.
2—Lake, McHenry.
3—Boone, Winnebago, Ogle, Carroll.
4—Jo Daviess, Stephenson.
5—Kane, DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside.
6—Will, DuPage, Kendall, Iroquois, Kankakee.
7—LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston, Bureau.
8—Peoria, Marshall, Woodford, Putnam.
9—Knox, Warren, Mercer, Rock Island, Henry, Stark.
10—Fulton, McDonough.
11—Schuyler, Henderson, Hancock.
12—Adams, Brown.
13—Pike, Calhoun, Scott.
14—Greene, Macoupin, Jersey.
15—Sangamon, Morgan.
16—Champaign, DeWitt, Piatt, Moultrie, Macon, Christian, Shelby, McLean.
17—Menard, Logan, Mason, Tazewell, Cass.
18—Vermilion, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar.
19—Clark, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Lawrence, Crawford.
20—Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Clay, Wabash, Marion, Richland.
21—Madison, Bond, Montgomery.
22—Monroe, St. Clair.
23—Williamson, Saline, Hamilton, White, Franklin.
24—Randolph, Washington, Clinton, Perry, Jackson.
25—Alexander, Union, Johnson, Pope, Pulaski, Massac, Hardin, Gallatin.

REPRESENTATIVE:

1—Alexander, Pulaski, Union; one.
2—Pope, Hardin, Massac; one.
3—Williamson, Johnson; one.
4—Gallatin, Saline; one.
5—Franklin, Jackson; one.
6—Randolph; one.
7—Washington, Perry; one.
8—Jefferson, Marion, Hamilton; two.
9—Wabash, White; one.
10—Wayne, Edwards; one.
11—Monroe; one.
12—St. Clair; two.
13—Clinton, Bond; one.
14—Madison; two.
15—Fayette, Effingham; one.
16—Clay, Richland, Jasper; one.
17—Lawrence, Crawford; one.
18—Clark; one.
19—Cumberland, Shelby; one.
20—Montgomery, Christian; one
21—Macoupin; one.
22—Jersey, Calhoun; one.
23—Greene; one.
24—Edgar; one.
25—Coles, Moultrie; one.
26—Sangamon; two.
27—Morgan, Scott; two.
28—Pike, Brown; two.
29—Adams; two.
30—Schuyler; one.
31—Hancock; one.
32—McDonough; one.
33—Fulton; two.
34—Cass, Menard; one.
35—Mason, Logan; one.
36—Macon, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign; one.
37—Vermilion; one.
38—McLean; one.
39—Tazewell; one.
40—Henderson, Warren; one.
41—Peoria, Stark; two.
42—Marshall, Woodford, Putnam; one.
43—LaSalle, Livingston, Grundy; two.
44—Kendall; one.
45—Iroquois, Will, DuPage, Kankakee; three.
46—Kane, DeKalb; two.
47—Bureau; one.
48—Mercer, Henry, Rock Island; one.
49—Lee, Whiteside; one.
50—Ogle; one.
51—Carroll, Jo Daviess; two.
52—Stephenson; one.
53—Winnebago; one.
54—Boone, McHenry; two.
55—Lake; one.
56—The towns of South Chicago, Lake, Lyons, Lemont, Palos, Thornton, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Bloom, and Rich, in Cook County; two.
57—The towns of West Chicago, North Chicago, Jefferson, Leyden, Niles, Ridgeville, Maine, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Hanover, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Proviso, and New Trier, in Cook County; two.
58—Knox; one.

Apportionment of 1861:

By act of January 31, 1861, the representation was fixed at twenty-five senators and eighty-five representatives, and the State divided into twenty-five senatorial and sixty-one representative districts, as follows:

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SENATORIAL:

1—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline.
2—Hamilton, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Clay, Richland, White, Lawrence.
3—Williamson, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Randolph, Monroe.
4—Perry, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Marion, Fayette.
5—St. Clair, Madison.
6—Jersey, Calhoun, Greene, Scott, Pike.
7—Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby.
8—Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Clark, Cumberland, Edgar.
9—Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Ford, Vermilion, Iroquois.
10—McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Moultrie, Macon.
11—Tazewell, Logan, Sangamon.
12—Menard, Schuyler, Brown, Morgan, Cass.
13—Adams, Hancock.
14—McDonough, Henderson, Warren, Mercer.
15—Mason, Fulton, Knox.
16—Peoria, Stark, Marshall, Putnam.
17—Woodford, Livingston, LaSalle.
18—Kankakee, Grundy, Will, Kendall.
19—DuPage, Kane, DeKalb.
20—Ogle, Lee, Whiteside.
21—Bureau, Henry, Rock Island.
22—Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson.
23—Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake.
24—North Chicago, So. Chicago, Lake, Worth, Thornton, Bloom, of Cook County.
25—Lake View, Evanston, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Barrington, Palatine, Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Cicero, West Chicago, Jefferson, Leyden, Lyons, Proviso, Lemont, Orland, Palos, Rich, Bremen, of Cook Co.

REPRESENTATIVE:

1—Union, Pulaski, Alexander; one.
2—Massac, Pope, Johnson; one.
3—Hardin, Saline, Gallatin; one.
4—Lawrence, Wabash; one.
5—Franklin, Jefferson; one.
6—Jackson, Williamson; one.
7—Clinton, Washington; one.
8—Monroe, Randolph, Perry; two.
9—Marion; one.
10—Wayne, Hamilton; one.
11—Jasper, Crawford; one.
12—Clay, Richland; one.
13—Fayette, Effingham; one.
14—Edwards, White; one.
15—St. Clair; two.
16—Madison, Bond; two.
17—Clark, Cumberland; one.
18—Shelby; one.
19—Christian, Montgomery; one.
20—Sangamon, Logan; two.
21—Macoupin; one.
22—Jersey, Calhoun; one.
23—Greene; one.
24—Pike, Scott; two.
25—Cass, Brown; one.
26—Mason, Menard; one.
27—Morgan; one.
28—Adams; two.
29—McDonough; one.
30—Schuyler; one.
31—Hancock; one.
32—Henderson, Mercer; one.
33—Warren; one.
34—Knox; one.
35—Fulton; two.
36—Peoria, Stark; two.
37—Tazewell; one.
38—McLean, DeWitt; two.
39—Coles, Douglas, Vermilion, Edgar; three.
40—Champaign, Piatt, Macon, Moultrie; two.
41—Kankakee; one.
42—Iroquois, Ford; one.
43—Will, Grundy; two.
44—LaSalle, Livingston; three.
45—Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford; three.
46—Henry; one.
47—Rock Island; one.
48—Whiteside; one.
49—Lee; one.
50—Ogle; one.
51—DeKalb, Boone; two.
52—Kane, Kendall; two
53—Lake; one.
54—McHenry; one.
55—Winnebago; one.
56—Stephenson; one.
57—Jo Daviess, Carroll; two.
58—DuPage; one.
59—West Chicago, Leyden, Jefferson, Cicero, Proviso, Lyons, Lemont, Palos, Orland, Bremen, and Rich, in Cook County; three.
60—South Chicago, Lake, Worth, Bloom, and Thornton, in Cook Co.; two.
61—North Chicago, Lakeview, Evanston, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Elk Grove, Hanover, Schaumburg, Maine, and Niles, in Cook County; two.

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Apportionment under the Constitution of 1870:

Section 13 of the schedule, constitution of 1870, provided that upon the adoption of the new constitution, the governor and secretary of state should immediately thereafter proceed to fix the apportionment for members of the house of representatives; the apportionment to be based upon the United States census of 1870, if the same should be ascertained in time therefor; if not, then to be based upon the State census of 1865. The ratio of representation in the house was to be ascertained by dividing the population of the State by one hundred and fifty-three —the quotient to be the ratio; every county or district, when its population amounted to three-fifths of the ratio, to be entitled to one representative; each county or district having a population equal to a ratio and three-fifths, to be entitled to two representatives, and for each additional number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, one representative.

Section 14 of the schedule directed that the districts should be regularly numbered, commencing with Alexander County, proceeding northwardly, and terminating with Cook.

Section 15 of the schedule provided that the senate, at its first session under the constitution of 1870, should consist of fifty members, being two for each district under the constitution of 1848.

Section 16 of the schedule required that the general assembly, at its first session held after the adoption of the constitution, should proceed to apportion the State for members of the senate and house of representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the legislative department.

The minority-representation section having been adopted, the legislative article of the constitution provides that the general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State by fifty-one, and the quotient shall be the ratio for representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators are elected every two years, in odd and even-numbered districts alternately; beginning with the even-numbered districts in 1872.

The house of representatives consists of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office is two years. Three representatives are elected in each senatorial district, at each general election for members of the general assembly; the election occurring in each even-numbered year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November. Each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

Apportionment of 1870:

The representation in the twenty-seventh general assembly, which convened January 4, 1871, being the first under the constitution of 1870, as apportioned by the governor and secretary of state, consisted of fifty senators and one hundred and seventy-seven representatives, and the State was divided into districts as follows:

SENATORIAL:

1—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Hardin, Pope, Johnson, Gallatin, Saline.

2—Hamilton, Wabash, Edwards, Clay, Wayne, Richland, White, Lawrence.

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3—Williamson, Franklin, Jefferson, Jackson, Randolph, Monroe.
4—Perry, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Marion, Fayette.
5—St. Clair, Madison.
6—Jersey, Calhoun, Greene, Scott, Pike.
7—Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby.
8—Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Clark, Cumberland, Edgar.
9—Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Ford, Vermilion, Iroquois.
10—McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Moultrie, Macon.
11—Tazewell, Logan, Sangamon.
12—Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Morgan, Brown.
13—Adams, Hancock.
14—McDonough, Henderson, Mercer, Warren.
15—Mason, Fulton, Knox.
16—Peoria, Stark, Marshall, Putnam.
17—Woodford, Livingston, LaSalle.
18—Kankakee, Grundy, Kendall, Will.
19—DuPage, Kane, DeKalb.
20—Ogle, Lee, Whiteside.
21—Bureau, Henry, Rock Island.
22—Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson.
23—Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake.
24—North Chicago, So. Chicago, Lake, Worth, Thornton, and Bloom, in Cook County.
25—Lake View, Evanston, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Barrington, Palatine, Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Cicero, West Chicago, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Lyons, Palos, Lemont, Orland, Rich, Bremen, in Cook County.

REPRESENTATIVE:

1—Alexander; one.
2—Pulaski, Massac; one.
3—Pope; one.
4—Johnson; one.
5—Union: one.
6—Jackson; one.
7—Williamson; one.
8—Saline; one.
9—Gallatin, Hardin; one.
10—White; one.
11—Hamilton; one.
12—Franklin; one.
13—Perry; one.
14—Randolph; two.
15—Monroe; one.
16—St. Clair; three.
17—Washington; one.
18—Jefferson; one.
19—Wayne; one.
20—Edwards, Wabash; one.
21—Lawrence; one.
22—Richland; one.
23—Clay; one.
24—Marion; two.
25—Clinton; one.
26—Madison; three.
27—Bond; one.
28—Fayette: one.
29—Effingham; one.
30—Jasper; one.
31—Crawford; one.
32—Clark; one.
33—Cumberland; one.
34—Shelby; two.
35—Christian; two.
36—Montgomery; two.
37—Macoupin; two.
38—Jersey; two.
39—Greene; one.
40—Pike; two
41—Scott; one.
42—Morgan; two.
43—Sangamon; three.
44—Macon; two.
45—Moultrie; one.
46—Coles; two.
47—Edgar; two.
48—Douglas; one.
49—Vermilion; two.
50—Champaign; two.
51—Piatt; one.
52—DeWitt; one.
53—Logan; two.
54—Cass, Menard; two.
55—Brown; one.
56—Schuyler; one.
57—Adams; four.
58—Hancock; two.
59—McDonough; two.
60—Fulton; three.
61—Mason; one.
62—Tazewell; two.
63—McLean; four.
64—Iroquois; two.
65—Livingston; two.
66—Woodford; one.
67—Peoria; three.
68—Knox; three.
69—Warren; two.
70—Henderson; one.
71—Mercer; one.
72—Rock Island; two.
73—Henry; two.
74—Stark; one.
75—Marshall, Putnam; two.
76—Bureau; two.
77—LaSalle; four.
78—Grundy; one.
79—Kankakee, Ford; two.
80—Will; three.

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81—Kendall; one.
82—DuPage; one.
83—Kane; three.
84—DeKalb; two.
85—Lee; two.
86—Ogle; two.
87—Whiteside; two.
88—Carroll; one.
89—Jo Daviess; two.
90—Stephenson; two.
91—Winnebago; two.
92—Boone; one.
93—McHenry; two.
94—Lake; two.
95—West Chicago, and other towns in Cook County; ten.
96—South Chicago, and other towns in Cook County; six.
97—North Chicago, and other towns in Cook County; six.

Apportionment of 1872:

By the act of March 1, 1872, the State was divided into senatorial districts as provided by the constitution, each district being entitled to one senator and three representatives, as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS:

1—First, Second, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards of Chicago, in Cook Co.
2—Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of Chicago, and the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, in Cook County.
3—Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards of Chicago, in Cook County.
4—Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth Wards of Chicago, in Cook County.
5—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth Wards of Chicago, in Cook Co.
6—Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards of Chicago, in Cook County.
7—The towns of New Trier, Wheeling, Northfield, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumburg, Evanston, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Lake View, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Riverside, Cicero, Lyons, Palos, Lemont, Worth, Calumet, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Rich, and Bloom, in Cook County.
8—McHenry, Lake.
9—Winnebago, Boone.
10—Jo Daviess, Stephenson.
11—Carroll, Whiteside.
12—Ogle, Lee.
13—DeKalb, Kendall, Grundy.
14—Kane, DuPage.
15—Will.
16—Kankakee, Iroquois.
17—LaSalle.
18—Livingston, Ford.
19—Bureau, Stark.
20—Putnam, Marshall, Woodford.
21—Rock Island, Henry.
22—Mercer, Knox.
23—Warren, McDonough.
24—Henderson, Hancock.
25—Fulton, Schuyler.
26—Peoria.
27—Tazewell, Logan.
28—McLean.
29—DeWitt, Macon.
30—Piatt, Champaign.
31—Vermilion, Edgar.
32—Douglas, Coles, Moultrie.
33—Shelby, Cumberland, Effingham.
34—Christian, Montgomery.
35—Sangamon.
36—Mason, Brown, Cass, Menard.
37—Adams.
38—Scott, Pike, Calhoun.
39—Greene, Morgan.
40—Macoupin, Jersey.
41—Madison.
42—Bond, Clinton, Washington.
43—Fayette, Marion.
44—Clay, Wayne, Richland, Edwards, Wabash.
45—Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, Jasper.
46—Jefferson, Hamilton, White.
47—Franklin, Williamson, Gallatin, Saline
48—Monroe, Randolph, Perry.
49—St. Clair.
50—Jackson, Union, Alexander. [Pope.
51—Pulaski, Massac, Johnson, Hardin,

Apportionment of 1882:

The act of May 6, 1882, provided: Sec. 1. That until the taking and return of the next federal census, and the apportionment thereunder, as provided in the constitution, this State shall be divided into senatorial districts, each of which shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives, as follows, to-wit:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS:

1—Ninth and Tenth Wards, and all that part of the Eleventh Ward north of the center line of VanBuren St., in Chicago, in Cook County.
2—Fourth Ward south of the center line of Twenty-ninth St., in Chicago, and the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, in Cook County.

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3—First, Second, and Third Wards, and that part of Fourth Ward north of center line of Twenty-ninth St., in Chicago, in Cook County.
4—Eighth Ward north of the center line of Taylor Street, that part of the Eleventh Ward south of the center line of VanBuren Street, and the Twelfth Ward, in Chicago, in Cook County.
5—Sixth Ward west of the center line of Throop St., Seventh Ward, and that part of Eighth Ward south of the center line of Taylor St., in Chicago, in Cook County.
6—Eighteenth Ward, that part of Sixteenth Ward east of center line of Sedgwick St., and the Fifteenth Ward, in Chicago, and the towns of Lake View and Evanston, in Cook County.
7—The towns of New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumburg, Jefferson, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Proviso, Norwood Park, Leyden, Cicero, Riverside, Lyons, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Calumet, Thornton, Rich, Bremen, Orland, and Bloom, in Cook County.
8—Lake, McHenry, Boone.
9—Thirteenth Ward, and all the Fourteenth Ward except that portion thereof lying east of a line drawn from a point where the center line of Milwaukee Ave. intersects the center line of Ohio St., northwest along said center line of Milwaukee Ave. to the center line of Ashland Ave., thence north along the center line of Ashland Ave. to the center line of Clybourn Place, thence northeasterly along the centre line of said Clybourn Place to the north branch of the Chicago River, in Chicago, in Cook Co.
10—Winnebago, Ogle.
11—Fifth Ward and that part of the Sixth Ward east of the center line of Throop Street, in Chicago, in Cook County.
12—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll.
13—That part of the Fourteenth Ward lying east of a line drawn from the intersection of the center line of Milwaukee Ave. with the centre line of Ohio Street northwest along the centre line of said Milwaukee Avenue, to the center of Ashland Ave., thence north along the center line of Ashland Ave. to the center line of Clybourn Place, thence northeasterly along the center line of Clybourn Place to the north branch of the Chicago River; that part of the Sixteenth Ward west of the center line of Sedgwick Street, and the Seventeenth Ward, in Chicago, in Cook County.
14—Kane, DuPage.
15—Will.
16—Kankakee, Iroquois.
17—DeKalb, Kendall, Grundy.
18—Livingston, Ford.
19—Whiteside, Lee.
20—Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell.
21—Rock Island, Henry.
22—Knox, Fulton.
23—LaSalle.
24—Hancock, Henderson, Mercer.
25—Bureau, Stark, Putnam.
26—Peoria.
27—Warren, McDonough.
28—McLean.
29—Logan, Macon.
30—Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt.
31—Vermilion, Edgar.
32—Douglas, Coles, Cumberland.
33—Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham.
34—Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler.
35—Adams.
36—Brown, Pike, Calhoun.
37—Scott, Greene, Jersey.
38—Macoupin, Morgan.
39—Sangamon.
40—Christian, Montgomery.
41—Madison.
42—Bond, Clinton, Washington.
43—Fayette, Marion, Jefferson.
44—Clay, Richland, Wayne, Edwards.
45—Clark, Jasper, Crawford.
46—Hamilton, Wabash, Lawrence, White.
47—St. Clair.
48—Monroe, Randolph, Perry.
49—Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Massac, Pope.
50—Jackson, Union, Alexander.
51—Franklin, Williamson, Johnson, Pulaski.

Sec. 2. Wherever the words "ward" or "wards" in the City of Chicago are used in this act, they shall be construed as meaning the wards as existing in said city at the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. An act entitled "An act to apportion the State of Illinois into senatorial districts," approved March 1, and in force July 1, 1872, is hereby repealed.

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Members of the General Assembly,

From the First Session to the Thirty-seventh, inclusive:

TO ascertain the year of session, double the number of the general assembly and add thereto sixteen up to the fifteenth session, and seventeen thereafter. Abbreviations:—s for senate, h for house.

Abel, Thomas J., Macon, h 30
Abend, Edward, St. Clair, h 16
Able, Wilson, Alexander, h 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Abraham, Wm. M., Cook, h 31
Abrahams, Isaac, Cook, h 33
Adams, Augustus, Kane, h 17, s 19, 20
Adams, D. Emmons, Winnebago, h 27
Adams, Darius, Winnebago, h 13
Adams, E., Monroe, h 14
Adams, George Everett, Cook, s 32, 33
Adams, Joseph, Christian, h 37
Adams, Richard F., Lee, s 21, 22
Adams, Robley D., Wayne, s 34, 35
Adams, Van J., Whiteside, h 17
Adams, Wright, LaSalle, h 33
Addams, John H., Stephenson, s 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Aiken, Walter S., Franklin, h 15
Ainsworth, Henry A., Rock Island, s 33, 34
Albright, Fountaine E., Jackson, h 29, 30
Aldrich, Cyrus, Jo Daviess, h 14
Aldrich, Mark, Hancock, h 10, 11
Aldrich, Robert, Madison, h 13
Alexander, Elias J. C., Montgomery, h 28
Alexander, Harmon, Crawford, h 11, 28
Alexander, Jediah F., Bond, h 25, s 27
Alexander, John, Clark, h 5
Alexander, John C., Crawford, h 5, 6, 7
Alexander, Samuel, Union, s 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Alexander, Wm. M., Pope, h 2, 3
Alexander, William, Monroe, h 1, 3
Alexander, W., Edgar, h 14
Allen, Augustus, Henry, h 25
Allen, Calvin, Hamilton, h 27
Allen, Chas. A., Vermilion, h 34, 35, 36, 37
Allen, Eben C., Livingston, h 30
Allen, Edward R., Kane, h 22, s 23, 24
Allen, Edwin W., Warren, h 31
Allen, George T., Madison, h 19
Allen, Henry W., Warren, h 35, 36
Allen, James, McLean, s 10, 11
Allen, James M., Henry, h 17
Allen, James C., Crawford, h 17
Allen, John, Greene, etc., h 5, 6, 11, s 10, 12
Allen, Sylvester, Scott, h 36, s 37, 38
Allen, William C., Johnson, h 34
Allen, William H., Whiteside, h 31, 32
Allen, William H., Jersey, s 27
Allen, William J., Williamson, h 19
Allen, Willis, Franklin, h 11, s 14, 15
Allison, J. W., Kankakee, h 37
Allison, John Y., Edgar, s 15
Ames, Alfred E., Boone, h 13, s 16
Ames, E. B., Putnam, h 17
Ames, Isaac, LaSalle, h 32
Anderson, Jas. O., Henderson, h 36, 37
Anderson, Perry, Warren, s 37, 38
Anderson, Robert S., Hamilton, h 28
Anderson, Samuel, St. Clair, h 14
Anderson, Stinson H., Jefferson, h 8, 9
Anderson, Wm. B., Jefferson, h 20, 21, s 27
Anderson, Wm. G., Lawrence, h 8, 13, 14
Andrus, Leonard, Ogle, h 13
Ankeny, John F., Stephenson, h 22
Ansley, J. M., Mercer, h 33
Anthony, John H., Tazewell, h 37
Applington, Zenas, Ogle, s 21, 22
Archer, Wm. B., Clark, etc., h 4, 11, 12, 15, s 5, 6, 7, 8
Archer, Wm. R., Pike, h 22, s 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, h 35
Arenz, Francis, Morgan, h 14
Arms, Henry, Knox, h 17
Armstrong, Fowler A., Massac, h 37
Armstrong, Geo. W., LaSalle, h 14, 27, 28, 29, 30
Armstrong, Perry A., Grundy, h 23, 28
Arnold, Isaac N., Cook, h 13, 14, 20
Arnold, J. D., Peoria, s 19, 20
Arnold, John W., Will, s 37, 38
Arntzen, Bernard, Adams, s 29, 30
Artley, Sylvester, Cook, s 31, 32
Arwedson, John S., Cook, h 29
Ashton, Andrew, Winnebago, h 29, 30
Atkins, John, Randolph, h 7
Atwater, Thomas, Putnam, h 10
Austin, E. W., Kane, h 16
Austin, Henry S., Fulton, etc., h 15
Austin, Henry W., Cook, h 27
Avery, Myron K., Boone, h 29
Ayres, William N., Hardin, h 27
Babbitt, A. W., Hancock, h 14
Babcock, Amos C., Fulton, h 19
Backenstos, J. B., Hancock, h 14
Bacon, Charles H., Will, s 35, 36
Bacon, Geo. E., Edgar, s 35, 36, 37, 38
Bailey, Ashbel H., Champaign, h 32
Bailey, D. B., Grundy, h 29
Bailey, Even, Fulton, h 15
Bailey, George S., St. Clair, h 35
Bailey, John S., Brown, h 15
Bailey, Joseph M., Stephenson, h 25, 26

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Bailey, Ozias, Edgar, h 17
Bailey, William, Rock Island, h 15
Bailey, William W., McDonough, h 12
Bailhache, John, Madison, h 13
Bainbridge, Allen, Franklin, h 11
Baird, Frederick Silas, Cook, h 34
Baker, Edward Dickinson, Sangamon, h 10, 11, s 12, 13
Baker, George S., Cook, h 36
Baker, Henry S., Madison, h 19
Baker, John H., Moultrie, h 33, 34, 35
Baker, Samuel L., Cook, h 21
Baldridge, David, Randolph, h 8
Baldwin, Benjamin, Greene, h 22
Baldwin, Charles, Bureau, h 30, 32
Baldwin, Daniel, St. Clair, h 12
Baldwin, Elmer, LaSalle, h 20, 25, s 28
Ball, Asel F., Fulton, h 10
Ball, Jonas T., Marshall, h 36
Ballow, Charles, Adams, h 28
Bane, Moses M., Adams, h 20, 21
Bangs, Mark, Marshall, s 27
Bankson, Andrew, Washington, s 3, 4
Barber, William, LaSalle, h 15
Barger, Simon S., Pope, h 34, 35
Barker, John C., Cook, h 29
Barker, Lewis, Pope, s 1, 2, 3, 4
Barkley, David W., Wayne, h 28
Barnard, Algernon S., DuPage, h 23
Barnes, William H., Morgan, h 27
Barnsback, George, Madison, h 14
Barnsback, Julius J., Madison, h 24
Barnett, George, Vermilion, h 8, 10
Barnett, Robert, McLean, h 12, s 13, 17
Barr, W. W., Franklin, h 27
Barrett, Amos B., Jefferson, h 29
Barrett, Edward, Cumberland, h 27
Barrett, Elisha E., Montgomery, h 24
Barrett, James W., Sangamon, h 21
Barry, Patrick T., Cook, h 31
Barry, Peter C., Calhoun, h 34
Bartleson, Horatio R., McDonough, h 36
Bartholo, E. C., Champaign, h 30
Bartlett, S. M., Jo Daviess, h 10
Barton, Michael, Bureau, h 37
Bash, Daniel N., Cook, s 30, 31
Bass, George, Cook, s 37, 38
Bassett, Mark M., Peoria, h 34, s 36, 37
Bates, Erastus N., Marion, h 25
Bates, Thomas J., Adams, h 29
Beach, Enoch, Edwards, s 6, 7
Beaird, Joseph A, Monroe, s 3, 4, 5
Beale, Reuben F., Henry, h 37
Beall, James, Wabash, h 12
Beason, Silas, Logan, h 26
Beck, Robert J., McHenry, h 36
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Wood, Latham A., Peoria, h 30
Woodburn, William, Clinton, h 14
Woods, Samuel, Morgan, h 29
Woodson, David M., Greene, h 12, 26
Woodson, John M., Macoupin, s 25, 26
Woodward, Willard, Cook, s 27
Woodward, Wm. H., Jackson, h 30
Woodworth, James H., Cook, s 11, h 13
Woolard, James B., Bond, h 14
Worcester, Linus E., Greene, s 20, 23, 24
Worthington, Thomas, Pike, s 13, 14
Worthington, Thomas, jr., Pike, h 33
Wren, Johnson, Franklin, h 8, 9
Wren, Nicholas B., Jefferson, h 5
Wright, Cyrus, Cass, h 18
Wright, Joel, Pike, h 7
Wright, James G., DuPage, h 30, 31, 32
Wright, Jas. S., Champaign, h 15, s 32, 33
Wright, John E., Morgan, h 35
Wright, Omar H., Boone, h 31, 32
Wright, Randolph C., Champaign, h 27
Wright, Samuel W., jr., Moultrie, s 37, 38
Wright, William P., Cook, h 35
Wyatt, John, Morgan, h 8, 9, 10
Wyche, James E., Coles, h 20
Wymore, James L., Madison, h 28
Wynne, Josiah R., Lawrence, h 15; Crawford, s 17, 18
Wynne, Lewis B., Menard, s 13, 14
Yager, John H., Madison, h 25, s 28
Yancey, Archelaus W., Macoupin, h 32, 33
Yates, Richard, Morgan, h 13, 14, 16
Yeargain, William T., Adams, h 24

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Yocum, Reuben S., Alexander, h 35
Yost, John, Gallatin, h 34, s 35, 36
Young, John D., Massac, h 32
Young, Richard M., Union, h 2
Young, William, Montgomery, h 18
Youngblood, Francis M., Franklin, s 28, h 32
Youngkin, John F., Wabash, h 14
Youngs, Ogden B., Ogle, h 26
Zeering, Louis, Bureau, s 37, 38
Zeiber, John S., Peoria, h 14
Zepp, David H., Montgomery, h 30
Ziegler, Jacob, DeWitt, h 37
Zimmerman, Jacob, Union, h 11, Wabash, h 31
Zink, George L., Montgomery, h 31

Party Strength in Illinois Legislatures since 1855:

YEAR	G. A.	SES.		SENATE	HOUSE	TOTALS	
1855	19		Rep.	11	41	52	
			Dem.	14	34	48	100
1857	20		Rep.	12	31	43	
			Dem.	13	38	51	
			Am.	—	6	6	100
1859	21		Rep.	11	35	46	
			Dem.	14	40	54	100
1861	22		Rep.	13	41	54	
			Dem.	12	34	46	100
1863	23		Rep.	12	30	42	
			Dem.	13	58	71	113
1865	24		Rep.	14	51	65	
			Dem.	11	34	45	110
1867	25		Rep.	16	60	76	
			Dem.	9	25	34	110
1869	26		Rep.	18	58	76	
			Dem.	7	27	34	110
1871	27		Rep.	32	102	134	
			Dem.	18	75	93	227
1873	28		Rep.	33	86	119	
			Dem.	18	67	85	204
1875	29		Rep.	24	69	93	
			Dem.	18	42	60	
			Ind.	9	41	50	203
1877	30		Rep.	21	79	100	
			Dem.	22	67	89	
			Ind.	8	7	15	204
1879	31		Rep.	26	80	106	
			Dem.	24	60	84	
			Ind.	1	13	14	204
1881	32		Rep.	32	82	114	
			Dem.	18	71	89	
			Ind.	1	—	1	204
1883	33		Rep.	31	77	108	
			Dem.	20	76	96	204
1885	34		Rep.	26	76*	102	
			Dem.	24	76	100	
			G'rnb'k	1	Ind 1	2	204
1887	35		Rep.	32	78	110	
			Dem.	17	66	83	
			Lab.	1	8	9	
			Pro.	1	G'k 1	2	204
1889	36		Rep.	35	80	115	
			Dem.	15	72	87	
			Lab.	1	1	2	204
1891	37		Rep.	27	73	100	
			Dem.	24	77	101	
			F.M.B.A.		3	3	204

* A republican was elected to succeed Shaw, deceased, giving the republicans 77.

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Speakers of the House of Representatives,

With Dates and Length of Session:

G.A	NAME	COUNTY	TERM	DATE OF SESSION	NO. DAYS
1	John Messenger..	St. Clair	1818-20,	Oct. 5 to 13, 1818.....	9
				Jan. 4 to 31, 1819.....	28 37
2	John McLean....	Gallatin	1820-22,	Dec. 4, '20, to Feb. 5, '21	64
3	Wm. M. Alexander	Alexander...	1822-24,	Dec. 2, '22, to Feb. 18, '23	79
4	Thomas Mather*. David Blackwell.	Randolph. St. Clair..	1824-26,	Nov. 15, '24, to Jan. 18, '25	65
				Jan. 2 to 28, 1826.....	27 92
5	John McLean....	Gallatin	1826-28,	Dec. 4, '26, to Feb. 19, '27	78
6	John McLean....	Gallatin	1828-30,	Dec. 1, '28, to Jan. 23, '29	54
7	Wm. L. D. Ewing	Fayette.....	1830-32,	Dec. 6, '30, to Feb. 16, '31	73
8	Alex. M. Jenkins.	Jackson.....	1832-34,	Dec. 3, '32, to Mch. 2, '33	90
9	James Semple....	Madison....	1834-36,	Dec. 1, '34, to Feb. 13, '35	75
				Dec. 7, '35, to Jan. 18, '36	43 118
10	James Semple....	Madison....	1836-38,	Dec. 5, '36, to Mch. 6, '37	92
				July 10 to 22, 1837.....	13 105
11	Wm. L. D. Ewing	Fayette.....	1838-40,	Dec. 3, '38, to Mch. 4, '39	92
				Dec. 2, '39, to Feb. 3, '40	64 156
12	Wm. L. D. Ewing	Fayette.....	1840-42,	Nov. 23, '40, to Dec. 5, '40	13
				Dec. 7, '40, to Mch. 1, '41	85 98
13	Samuel Hackelton	Fulton.....	1842-44,	Dec. 5, '42, to Mch. 6, '43	92
14	W. A. Richardson	Schuyler....	1844-46,	Dec. 2, '44, to Mch. 3, '45	92
15	Newton Cloud....	Morgan.....	1846-48,	Dec. 7, '46, to Mch. 1, '47	85
16	Zadoc Casey.....	Jefferson....	1848-50,	Jan. 1 to Feb. 12, 1849..	43
				Oct. 22 to Nov. 7, 1849..	17 60
17	Sidney Breese....	Clinton.....	1850-52,	Jan. 6 to Feb. 17, 1851..	43
				June 7 to 23, 1852.....	17 60
18	John Reynolds...	St. Clair	1852-54,	Jan. 3 to Feb. 14, 1853..	43
				Feb. 9 to Mch. 4, 1854..	24 67
19	Thos. J. Turner..	Stephenson..	1854-56,	Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1855..	46
20	Samuel Holmes..	Adams	1856-58,	Jan. 5 to Feb. 19, 1857..	46
21	Wm. R. Morrison	Monroe.....	1858-60,	Jan. 3 to Feb. 24, 1859..	53
22	Shelby M. Cullom	Sangamon ..	1860-62,	Jan. 7 to Feb. 22, 1861..	47
				Apr. 23 to May 3, 1861..	11 58
23	S. A. Buckmaster	Madison....	1862-64,	Jan. 5 to Feb. 14, 1863..	41
				June 2 to 10, '63, prorog'd	9 50
24	Allen C. Fuller...	Boone.....	1864-66,	Jan. 2 to Feb. 16, 1865..	46
25	Franklin Corwin..	LaSalle.....	1866-68,	Jan. 7 to Feb. 28, 1867..	53
				June 11 to 13, 1867.....	3
				June 14 to 28, 1867.....	15 71
26	Franklin Corwin..	LaSalle.....	1868-70,	Jan. 4 to Mar. 11, '69, recess	67
				Apr. 14 to 20, 1869.....	7 74
27	Wm. M. Smith...	McLean	1870-72,	Jan. 4 to Apr. 17, 1871..	104
				May 24 to June 22, 1871.	30
				Oct. 13 to 24, 1871.....	12
				Nov. 15, '71, to Apr. 9, '72	147 293
28	Shelby M. Cullom	Sangamon ..	1872-74,	Jan. 8 to May 6, 1873 ...	119
				Jan. 8 to Mch. 31, 1874..	83 202
29	Elijah M. Haines.	Lake.....	1874-76,	Jan. 6 to Apr. 15, 1875..	100
30	James Shaw.....	Carroll	1876-78,	Jan. 3 to May 24, 1877 ..	142
31	Wm. A. James...	Lake.....	1878-80,	Jan. 8 to May 31, 1879..	144
32	Horace H. Thomas	Cook.....	1880-82,	Jan. 5 to May 30, 1881..	146
				Mch. 23 to May 5, 1882..	44 190
33	Loren C. Collins, jr.	Cook.....	1882-84,	Jan. 2 to June 18, 1883..	168
34	Elijah M. Haines.	Lake.....	1884-86,	Jan. 7 to June 26, 1885..	171
35	Wm. F. Calhoun.	Clinton.....	1886-88,	Jan. 5 to June 15, 1887..	162
36	Asa C. Matthews*	Pike	1889-90,	Jan. 9 to May 28, 1889..	140
	James H. Miller†.	Bureau ...		July 23 to Aug. 1, 1890..	10 150
	Wm. G. Cochran.	Moultrie..			
37	Clayton E. Crafts.	Cook.....	1891-92,	Jan. 7 to June 12, 1891..	157

The first general assembly was held at Kaskaskia, the second and to the first session of the eleventh at Vandalia, and all subsequent ones at Springfield.

* Resigned. † Died.

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State Boards of Equalization.

THE State Board of Equalization was organized by act of the general assembly, approved March 8, 1867. As at first composed, the board consisted of twenty-five members, one elected from each senatorial district. In 1872 the law was so amended as to reduce the number of members to nineteen, one being elected from each congressional district. The first board, under the act of 1867, was appointed by the governor and held office two years. Since the first board, the term has been four years. The auditor of public accounts is, *ex officio*, a member of the board.

The duties of the board are to equalize the assessment between counties, by adding or deducting the per cent necessary to do so. The board is prohibited by law from reducing the aggregate assessment, but may increase it not to exceed one per cent. The board makes the assessment upon capital stock of incorporated companies and railroad property.

The sessions of the board are held annually, in August.

1867-68:

Appointed April 23, 1867. Convened October 8, 1867.

OFFICERS:

Chairman, Orlin H. Miner. *Secretary*, William Stadden.

DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE	DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
1	William H. Parish*	Raleigh.	14	Harvey S. Senter	Aledo
2	Jasper Partridge	Carmi.	15	Rufus W. Miles	Knoxville.
3	Robert Kirkham	Carbondale.	16	E. H. Clapp	Rome.
4	Thomas H. Burgess	DuQuoin.	17	Charles H. Gilman†	Mendota.
5	Frederick E. Scheil	Belleville.	18	William P. Caton	Plainfield.
6	James H. Vanarsdale	Carrollton.	19	Needham N. Ravlin	Kanesville.
7	Joseph C. Howell	Carlinville.	20	Henry R. Sampson	Morrison.
8	E. Callahan	Robinson.	21	Holmes O. Sleight	Cambridge.
9	William Hancock	Brushy Fork.	22	John D. Platt	Warren.
10	Henry B. Durfee	Decatur.	23	James Y. Cory	Waukegan.
11	Teis Smith	Pekin.	24	Charles B. Farwell	Chicago.
12	William H. Ray	Rushville.	25	Henry Greenebaum	Chicago.
13	John M. Ferris	Carthage.		Orlin H. Miner‡	Springfield.

* Appointed June 21, 1867 † Appointed May 4, 1867. ‡ *Ex officio*.

1868-72:

Elected November 3, 1868. Convened at Springfield, October 5, 1869.

OFFICERS:

Chairman, Charles E. Lippincott. *Secretary*, William Stadden.

DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE	DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
1	Thomas Wilson	Cairo.	5	Irwin B. Randle	Upper Alton.
2	William Friend	Mier.	6	William H. Reed	Vedder.
3	Henry C. Talbott	Waterloo.	7	Bushrod W. Henry	Shelbyville.
4	Zebedee P. Curlee	Tamaroa.	8	Joseph J. Petri	Hutsonville.

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DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
9	William Hancock	Brushy Fork.
10	Henry B. Durfee	Decatur.
11	Teis Smith*	Pekin.
	John T. Jenkins†	Lincoln.
12	Archibald A. Glenn	Mt. Sterling.
13	Alpha Forsyth	Chili.
14	Benj. A. Griffith	Blandinsville.
15	Rufus W. Miles	Knoxville.
16	Ela H. Clapp	Rome.
17	James Piper	Low Point.
18	Ira C. Mosier	Wilmington.
19	Wash. L. Simmons,‡	Sandwich.
	James H. Furman,§	Sandwich.
20	Leander A. Devine	Dixon.
21	Holmes O. Sleight	Cambridge.
22	John D. Platt‖	Warren.
23	Wm. A. McConnell¶	Richmond.
	C. O. Parsons**	McHenry.
24	Andrew H. Dolton	Dolton Station.
25	Homer Willmarth	Barrington.
	Chas. E. Lippincott††	Springfield.

* Died September 12, 1870.
† Appointed October 4, 1870, *vice* Smith.
‡ Resigned June 29, 1872.
§ Appointed June 29, 1872, *vice* Simmons.
‖ Resigned August 10, 1872.
¶ Resigned.
Appointed June 30, 1871, *vice* McConnell.
†† *Ex officio.*

1872-76:

Elected November 5, 1872. Convened at Springfield, August 12, 1873.

OFFICERS:

Chairman, Charles E. Lippincott. *Secretary*, William Stadden (died 1873).
Secretary, H. W. Ives (*vice* Stadden).

DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
1	William M. Whitney	Hinsdale.
2	Treat T. Prosser*	Chicago.
	Richard P. Derrickson†	Chicago.
3	Homer Willmarth	Barrington.
4	Orson C. Diggins	Woodstock.
5	Edward B. Warner	Morrison.
6	William L. Wiley	Galva.
7	Sylvester H. Dewey	Morris.
8	Ira C. Mosier	Wilmington.
9	Rufus W. Miles	Knoxville.
10	D. D. Parry	Monmouth.
11	Levi T. Whitesides	Whitehall.
12	John W. Savage	Bluff Springs.
13	Stephen D. Fisher‡	Atlanta.
	Jacob Wheeler§	Havana.
14	Joseph G. English	Danville.
15	Samuel McNutt	Paris.
16	Daniel L. McCully	Louisville.
17	George Hunter	Carlinville.
18	Daniel R. McMaster	Sparta.
19	Arad K. McCabe	Shawneetown.
	Chas. E. Lippincott‖	Springfield.

* Resigned August, 1873.
† Appointed August 29, 1873, *vice* Prosser.
‡ Resigned August 2, 1876. ‖ *Ex officio.*
§ Appointed August 2, 1876, *vice* Fisher.

1876-80:

Elected November 7, 1876. Convened at Springfield, August 14, 1877.

OFFICERS:

Chairman, Thomas B. Needles. *Secretary*, Lotus Niles (act'g *vice* Wood, absent).
Secretary, Tingley S. Wood. *Assistant-Secretary*, A. R. McCabe.

DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
1	James Morgan*	Chicago.
	James P. Root†	Chicago.
2	Conrad L. Niehoff	Chicago.
3	Samuel B. Chase	Chicago.
4	Henry E. Hunt	Dundee.
5	Edward B. Warner	Morrison.

* Resigned July, 1877.
† Appointed July 13, 1877, *vice* Morgan.

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DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE	DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
6	Henry A. Ainsworth	Moline.	14	William T. Moffett*	Decatur.
7	Amos Savage	Lockport.		James F. Drish†	Charleston.
8	Clinton C. Campbell	Kankakee.	15	William Gilmore	Edgewood.
9	Talmadge J. Hale	Galesburg.	16	Ephraim M. Gillmore	Litchfield.
10	Robert J. Cabeen	Keithsburg.	17	Frederick Sunkle	Belleville.
11	Levi T. Whitesides	Whitehall.	18	John S. Crum	Vienna.
12	Edward Scott	Jacksonville.	19	Valentine S. Benson	McLeansboro.
13	John N. Anthony	Washington.		Thos. B. Needles‡	Washington.

* Resigned July 2, 1879. † Appointed July 2, 1879, *vice* Moffett. ‡ *Ex officio.*

1880-84:

Elected November 2, 1880. Convened at Springfield, August 2, 1881.

OFFICERS:

Chairman, Charles P. Swigert. *Secretary*, William Hinkle.

DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE	DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
1	James P. Root	Chicago.	11	Egbert B. Brown	Hardin.
2	Edward A. Blodgett	Chicago.	12	Edward Scott	Jacksonville.
3	Christian Busse	Chicago.	13	John Cusey	Hayworth.
4	Samuel Alden	Sycamore.	14	Charles F. Emery	Maroa.
5	Edward B. Warner	Morrison.	15	William Gillmore	Edgewood.
6	Henry Ainsworth	Moline.	16	Henry C. Feltman	Salem.
7	Amos Savage	Lockport.	17	John E. Coppinger	Alton.
8	Orville D. Sackett	Roberts.	18	John S. Crum	Vienna.
9	William Mellor	Vermont.	19	Adam Rinard	Fairfield.
10	William A. M. Crouch	Oquawka.		Charles P. Swigert*	Kankakee.

* *Ex officio.*

1884-88:

Elected November 4, 1884. Convened at Springfield, August 3, 1885.

OFFICERS:

Chairman, Charles P. Swigert. *Secretary*, William Hinkle.

DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE	DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
1	James P. Root	Chicago.	11	Robert J. Cabeen	Keithsburg.
2	Timothy C. Hickey	Chicago.	12	Samuel R. Chittenden	Mendon.
3	Edward A. Blodgett	Chicago.	13	Edward Scott	Jacksonville.
4	Christian Busse	Arlington Heights.	14	Charles F. Emery	Maroa.
5	H. S. Williams	Harvard.	15	J. C. Glenn	Mattoon.
6	James I. Neff	Freeport.	16	John N. Gill	Diona (Coles Co.).
7	Thos. B. Pierce	Kewanee.	17	Milton McClure	Carlinville.
8	Henry L. Bush	Downers Grove.	18	Edward C. Pace	Ashley.
9	O. D. Sackett	Paxton.	19	Dwight W. Andrews	Centralia.
10	William Mellor	Vermont.	20	Joseph W. Hartwell	Marion.

Charles P. Swigert, *ex officio*, Kankakee.

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1888-92:

Elected November 6, 1888. Convened at Springfield, August 5, 1889.

OFFICERS:

Chairman, Charles W. Pavey. *Secretary*, William Hinkle.

DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE	DISTRICT	NAME	POST-OFFICE
1	Geo. F. McKnight	Auburn Park.	11	Henry Craske	Rushville.
2	Andrew T. Powers	Chicago.	12	Theo. Schaar	Beardstown.
3	Edward A. Blodgett	Chicago.	13	Edward Scott	Jacksonville.
4	Edward S. Taylor	Chicago.	14	Wm. O. Jones	Lincoln.
5	Herbert S. Williams	Harvard.	15	Joseph C. Glenn	Mattoon.
6	James I. Neff	Freeport.	16	John J. Funkhouser	Burnt Prairie.
7	Thomas B. Pierce	Kewanee.	17	John W. Yantis	Shelbyville.
8	Henry L. Bush	Downers Grove.	18	Joseph C. Ammann	Highland.
9	John H. Collier	Gibson City.	19	Silas Biggerstaff	McLeansboro.
10	Cyrus Bocock	Castleton.	20	James S. Francis	Vienna.

Charles W. Pavey, *ex officio*, Mt. Vernon.

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Congressional Apportionment of Representatives from Illinois.

The State of Illinois, until the year 1832, constituted one congressional district.

Apportionment of 1831:

By the act approved Feb. 13, 1831, the State was divided into three districts. First election under this act, first Monday in August (6), 1832.

1—Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, St. Clair, Clinton, Bond, Madison, and Macoupin.
2—White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Clay, Marion, Lawrence, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, and Crawford.
3—Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Macon, Tazewell, McLean, Cook, Henry, LaSalle, Putnam, Peoria, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, McDonough, Warren, Hancock, Fulton, Pike, Schuyler, Adams, and Calhoun.

Apportionment of 1843:

By the act of March 1, 1843, the State was divided into seven districts. First election held under this act, first Monday of August (7), 1843.

1—Alexander, Union, Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Bond, Washington, and Madison.
2—Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, White, Wayne, Hamilton, Wabash, Massac, Jefferson, Edwards, and Marion.
3—Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Fayette, Crawford, Effingham, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Clark, Clay, Edgar, Piatt, Macon, and DeWitt.
4—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Cook, Kane, DeKalb, DuPage, Kendall, Will, Grundy, LaSalle, Iroquois, Livingston, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, and Bureau.
5—Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Marquette, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria, and Macoupin.
6—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, Henry, Lee, Rock Island, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, and Hancock.
7—Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Cass, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Scott, Morgan, Logan, and Sangamon.

Apportionment of 1852:

By the act of August 22, 1852, the State was divided into nine districts. The first election under this act was held November 2, 1852.

1—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Ogle.
2—Cook, DuPage, Kane, DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside, and Rock Island.
3—Will, Kendall, Grundy, Livingston, LaSalle, Putnam, Bureau, Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, McLean, and DeWitt.
4—Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Mason, Woodford, and Tazewell.
5—Adams, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, Pike, McDonough, Hancock, and Henderson.
6—Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Christian, Cass, Menard, Jersey.
7—Logan, Macon, Piatt, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, Cumberland, Crawford, Clark, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Lawrence, Richland, and Fayette.
8—Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Bond, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, and Marion.
9—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Hamilton, Edwards, White, Wayne, and Wabash.

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Apportionment of 1861:

By the act of April 24, 1861, the State was divided into thirteen districts. The first election under this act was held November 4, 1862. By an error in the apportionment, the number of representatives was fixed at thirteen, though the State was entitled to fourteen. The error was corrected by electing one member from the State at large.

1—Cook.
2—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, DeKalb, and Kane.
3—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, and Lee.
4—Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, and Rock Island.
5—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, and Henry.
6—LaSalle, Grundy, Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Kankakee.
7—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Cumberland, Vermilion, Coles, Edgar, Iroquois, and Ford.
8—Sangamon, Logan, DeWitt, McLean, Tazewell, Woodford, Livingston.
9—Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, Pike, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown.
10—Bond, Morgan, Calhoun, Macoupin, Scott, Jersey, Greene, Christian, Montgomery, and Shelby.
11—Marion, Fayette, Richland, Jasper, Clay, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Lawrence, Hamilton, Effingham, Wayne, and Jefferson.
12—St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, Washington, and Randolph.
13—Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Perry, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, White, Edwards, Wabash.

Apportionment of 1872:

By the act of July 1, 1872, the State was divided into nineteen districts. The first election under this act was held November 5, 1872.

1—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of the City of Chicago, the Towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Palos, Riverside, Lemont, Worth, Rich, Calumet, Orland, Bremen, Bloom, and Thornton, in Cook County, and DuPage.
2—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards of the City of Chicago.
3—Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards of the City of Chicago, the Towns of Cicero Jefferson, Lake View, Proviso, Leyden, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, and New Trier, in Cook County, and Lake.
4—Kane, DeKalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago.
5—Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Whiteside, Carroll, and Ogle.
6—Lee, Bureau, Putnam, Rock Island, and Henry.
7—LaSalle, Kendall, Grundy, and Will.
8—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Marshall, Livingston, and Woodford.
9—Stark, Peoria, Knox, and Fulton.
10—Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler.
11—Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Pike, and Jersey.
12—Scott, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Cass, and Christian.
13—Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, and DeWitt.
14—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, and Vermilion.
15—Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham, Lawrence, Jasper and Crawford.
16—Montgomery, Fayette, Washington, Bond, Clinton, Marion, and Clay.
17—Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, and Monroe.
18—Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Alexander, Pope, Massac, and Pulaski.
19—Richland, Wayne, Edwards, White, Wabash, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton.

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Apportionment of 1882:

By the act of April 29, 1882, the State was divided into twenty districts. The first election under this act was held November 7, 1882.

1—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards in the City of Chicago, and the Towns of Lake, Lyons, Riverside, Hyde Park, Calumet, Worth, Palos, Lemont, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Bloom, and Rich, in Cook County.

2—Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards and that part of the Eighth Ward which is south of the center of Polk Street and the center of Macalister Place, in City of Chicago.

3—Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards, and that part of the Eighth Ward which is north of the center of Polk Street and the center of Macalister Place, in City of Chicago.

4—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards in the City of Chicago, and the Towns of Lake View, Jefferson, Leyden, Maine, Norwood Park, Evanston, Niles, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Cicero, Hanover, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, and Proviso, in Cook County.

5—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Kane, and DeKalb.

6—Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Ogle, and Carroll.

7—Lee, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, and Putnam.

8—LaSalle, Kendall, Grundy, DuPage, and Will.

9—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford, and Marshall.

10—Peoria, Knox, Stark, and Fulton.

11—Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler.

12—Cass, Brown, Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Jersey, and Calhoun.

13—Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Sangamon, and Christian.

14—McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Macon, and Logan.

15—Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion, and Champaign.

16—Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, Clay, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, and Wabash.

17—Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, and Fayette.

18—Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, and Washington.

19—Marion, Clinton, Jefferson, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin, and Hardin.

20—Perry, Randolph, Jackson, Union, Williamson, Johnson, Alexander, Pope, Pulaski, and Massac.

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Members of Congress from Illinois.

United States Senators:

NAME	TERM OF SERVICE	RESIDENCE	REMARKS
Ninian Edwards,	1818–19,	Kaskaskia,	
Jesse B. Thomas,	1818–23,	Kaskaskia,	
Ninian Edwards,	1819–24,	Edwardsville,	reëlected; res. March, 1824.
Jesse B. Thomas,	1823–29,	Edwardsville,	reëlected.
John McLean,	1824–25,	Shawneetown,	*vice* Edwards.
Elias Kent Kane,	1825–31,	Kaskaskia,	succeeding McLean.
John McLean,	1829–30,	Shawneetown,	died Oct. 4, 1830.
David J. Baker,	Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830,	Kaskaskia,	appointed by Gov. Edwards to succeed McLean.
John M. Robinson,	1830–35,	Carmi,	*vice* McLean.
Elias Kent Kane,	1831–35,	Kaskaskia,	reëlected; died Dec. 12 1835.
John M. Robinson,	1835–41,	Carmi,	reëlected.
Wm. L. D. Ewing,	1835–37,	Vandalia,	*vice* Kane.
Richard M. Young,	1837–43,	Jonesboro,	succeeding Ewing.
Samuel McRoberts,	1841–43,	Waterloo,	succeeding Robinson; died March 22, 1843.
Sidney Breese,	1843–49,	Carlyle,	succeeding Young.
James Semple,	1843–47,	Alton,	appointed by Gov. Ford, *vice* McRoberts.
Stephen A. Douglas,	1847–53,	Quincy,	succeeding Semple.
James Shields,	1849–55,	Springfield,	succeeding Breese.
Stephen A. Douglas,	1853–59,	Chicago,	reëlected.
Lyman Trumbull,	1855–61,	Belleville,	succeeding Shields.
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859–61,	Chicago,	reëlected; died June 3, 1861.
Lyman Trumbull,	1861–67,	Chicago,	reëlected.
Orville H. Browning,	1861–63,	Quincy,	appointed by Gov. Yates, *vice* Douglas, April 26, 1861.
Wm. A. Richardson,	1863–65,	Quincy,	succeeding Browning.
Richard Yates,	1865–71,	Jacksonville,	succeeding Richardson.
Lyman Trumbull,	1867–73,	Chicago,	reëlected.
John A. Logan,	1871–77,	Chicago,	succeeding Yates.
Richard J. Oglesby,	1873–79,	Decatur,	succeeding Trumbull.
David Davis,	1877–83,	Bloomington,	succeeding Logan.
John A. Logan,	1879–85,	Chicago,	succeeding Oglesby.
Shelby M. Cullom,	1883–89,	Springfield,	succeeding Davis.
John A. Logan,	1885–91,	Chicago,	reëlected; died Dec. 26, 1886.
Charles B. Farwell,	1887–91,	Chicago,	*vice* Logan.
Shelby M. Cullom,	1889–95,	Chicago,	reëlected.
John McAuley Palmer,	1891–97,	Springfield,	succeeding Farwell.

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Representatives to Congress.

Illinois Territory:

Shadrach Bond was the first delegate to Congress from the territory, serving in the twelfth and thirteenth congresses. He took his seat at the second session of the twelfth congress, December 3, 1812, and served until October 3, 1814, when he was appointed receiver of public moneys. Residence, Kaskaskia.

Benjamin Stephenson succeeded Bond, and took his seat at the third session of the thirteenth congress, November 14, 1814, and served during the third session of the thirteenth and first session of the fourteenth congresses, when he was also appointed receiver of public moneys, April 29, 1816. Residence, Edwardsville.

Nathaniel Pope was elected the successor of Benjamin Stephenson, and entered congress at the second session of the fourteenth congress, December 2, 1816, and served during that session and the first session of the fifteenth congress—he being the delegate at the time of the admission of the territory as a State. Residence, Kaskaskia. He was succeeded by John McLean, in December, 1818.

State of Illinois:

John McLean was the first representative to congress from the State, taking his seat at the second session of the fifteenth congress. He was succeeded by Daniel Pope Cook in the sixteenth congress, December, 1819, and he continued to represent the State during the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth congresses, a period of nearly nine years, being from December, 1818, until March, 1827. Residence, Kaskaskia.

Joseph Duncan succeeded Daniel P. Cook, and took his seat at the first session of the twentieth congress, in 1827. He represented the State in the twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second congresses, being from 1827 to 1833. Residence, Jackson and Morgan Counties.

Twenty-third—1833-35:

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
1	Charles Slade,*	-	Belleville.
	John Reynolds,†	-	Belleville.
2	Zadoc Casey, -	-	Mt. Vernon.
3	Joseph Duncan,‡	-	Jacksonville.
	Wm. L. May,§	-	Springfield.

* Died. ‡ Resigned; elected governor.
† *Vice* Slade, deceased. § *Vice* Duncan.

Twenty-fourth—1835-37:

1	John Reynolds,	D	Belleville.
2	Zadoc Casey, -	D	Mt. Vernon.
3	William L. May,	D	Springfield.

Twenty-fifth—1837-39:

1	Adam W. Snyder,	D	Belleville.
2	Zadoc Casey, -	D	Mt. Vernon.
3	William L. May,	D	Springfield.

Twenty-sixth—1839-41:

1	John Reynolds,	D	Belleville.
2	Zadoc Casey, -	D	Mt. Vernon.
3	John T. Stuart,	W	Springfield.

Twenty-seventh—1841-43:

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
1	John Reynolds,	D	Belleville.
2	Zadoc Casey, -	D	Mt. Vernon.
3	John T. Stuart,	W	Springfield.

Twenty-eighth—1843-45:

1	Robert Smith, -	D	Alton.
2	Jno. A. McClernand,	D	Shawneetown.
3	Orlando B. Ficklin,	D	Charleston.
4	John Wentworth,	D	Chicago.
5	Stephen A. Douglas,	D	Quincy.
6	Joseph P. Hoge,	D	Galena.
7	John J. Hardin,	W	Jacksonville.

Twenty-ninth—1845-47:

1	Robert Smith, -	D	Alton.
2	Jno. A. McClernand,	D	Shawneetown.
3	Orlando B. Ficklin,	D	Charleston.
4	John Wentworth,	D	Chicago.
5	Steph. A. Douglas,*	D	Quincy.
6	W. A. Richardson,†	D	Rushville.
7	Edward D. Baker,‡	W	Springfield.
	John Henry,§ -	W	Jacksonville.

* Resigned April 7, 1847. † *Vice* Douglas.
‡ Resigned December 30, 1846.
§ *Vice* Baker, February 5, 1847.

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Thirtieth—1847-49:

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
1	Robert Smith,	D	Upper Alton.
2	Jno. A. McClernand,	D	Shawneetown.
3	Orlando B. Ficklin,	D	Charleston.
4	John Wentworth,	D	Chicago.
5	W. A. Richardson,	D	Rushville.
6	Thomas J. Turner,	D	Freeport.
7	Abraham Lincoln,	W	Springfield.

Thirty-first—1849-51:

1	Wm. H. Bissell,	D	Belleville.
2	Jno. A. McClernand,	D	Shawneetown.
3	Timothy R. Young,	D	Marshall.
4	John Wentworth,	D	Chicago.
5	W. A. Richardson,	D	Rushville.
6	Edward D. Baker,	W	Galena.
7	Thos. L. Harris,	D	Petersburg.

Thirty-second—1851-53:

1	Wm. H. Bissell,	D	Belleville.
2	Willis Allen,	D	Marion.
3	Orlando B. Ficklin,	D	Charleston.
4	Richard S. Molony,	D	Belvidere.
5	Wm. A. Richardson,	D	Quincy.
6	Thompson Campbell,	D	Galena.
7	Richard Yates,	W	Jacksonville.

Thirty-third—1853-55:

1	E. B. Washburne,	W	Galena.
2	John Wentworth,	D	Chicago.
3	Jesse O. Norton,	W	Joliet.
4	James Knox,	W	Knoxville.
5	Wm. A. Richardson,	D	Quincy.
6	Richard Yates,	W	Jacksonville.
7	James C. Allen,	D	Palestine.
8	Wm. H. Bissell,	D	Belleville.
9	Willis Allen,	D	Marion.

Thirty-fourth—1855-57:

1	E. B. Washburne,	R	Galena.
2	Jas. H. Woodworth,	R	Chicago.
3	Jesse O. Norton,	R	Joliet.
4	James Knox,	R	Knoxville.
5	W. A. Richardson,*	D	Quincy.
	Jacob C. Davis,†	D	.....
6	Thomas L. Harris,	D	Petersburg.
7	James C. Allen,‡	D	Palestine.
	James C. Allen,§	D	Palestine.
8	Lyman Trumbull,‖	R	Belleville.
	J. L. D. Morrison,¶	W	Belleville.
9	Samuel S. Marshall,	D	McLeansboro.

* Resigned August 18, 1856.
† *Vice* Richardson, August 25, 1856.
‡ Seat contested; declared vacant.
§ Elected to fill vacancy, August 25, 1856.
‖ Resigned; elected U.-S. senator.
¶ *Vice* Trumbull.

Thirty-fifth—1857-59:

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
1	E. B. Washburne,	R	Galena.
2	Jno. F. Farnsworth,	R	Chicago.
3	Owen Lovejoy,	R	Princeton.
4	William Kellogg,	R	Canton.
5	Isaac N. Morris,	D	Quincy.
6	Thos. L. Harris,*	D	Petersburg.
	Chas. D. Hodges,†	D	Carrollton.
7	Aaron Shaw,	D	Lawrenceville.
8	Robert Smith,	D	Alton.
9	Samuel S. Marshall,	D	McLeansboro.

* Died November 24, 1859.
† *Vice* Harris, January 20, 1859.

Thirty-sixth—1859-61:

1	E. B. Washburne,	R	Galena.
2	Jno. F. Farnsworth,	R	Chicago.
3	Owen Lovejoy,	R	Princeton.
4	William Kellogg,	R	Canton.
5	Isaac N. Morris,	D	Quincy.
6	Jno. A. McClernand,	D	Springfield.
7	Jas. C. Robinson,	D	Marshall.
8	Philip B. Fouke,	D	Belleville.
9	John A. Logan,	D	Benton.

Thirty-seventh—1861-63:

1	E. B. Washburne,	R	Galena.
2	Isaac N. Arnold,	R	Chicago.
3	Owen Lovejoy,	R	Princeton.
4	William Kellogg,	R	Canton.
6	Wm. A. Richardson,	D	Quincy.
5	J. A. McClernand,*	D	Springfield.
	A. L. Knapp,†	D	Jerseyville.
7	Jas. C. Robinson,	D	Marshall.
8	Philip B. Fouke,	D	Belleville.
9	John A. Logan,‡	D	Benton.
	Wm. J. Allen,§	D	Marion.

* Resigned.
† *Vice* McClernand, December 12, 1861.
‡ Resigned April 4, 1862.
§ *Vice* Logan, June 2, 1862.

Thirty-eighth—1863-65:

	James C. Allen,*	D	Palestine.
1	Isaac N. Arnold,	R	Chicago.
2	J. F. Farnsworth,	R	St. Charles.
3	E. B. Washburne,	R	Galena.
4	Charles M. Harris,	R	Oquawka.
5	Owen Lovejoy,†	R	Princeton.
	Ebon C. Ingersoll,‡	R	Peoria.
6	Jesse O. Norton,	R	Joliet.
7	John R. Eden,	D	Sullivan.
8	John T. Stuart,	OP	Springfield.
9	Lewis W. Ross,	D	Lewiston.
10	A. L. Knapp,	D	Jerseyville.
11	Jas. C. Robinson,	D	Marshall.
12	Wm. R. Morrison,	D	Waterloo.
13	William J. Allen,	D	Marion.

* For the State-at-large.
† Died March, 1864.
‡ *Vice* Lovejoy, May 20, 1864.

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Thirty-ninth—1865-67:

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
	S. W. Moulton,*	R	Shelbyville.
1	John Wentworth,	R	Chicago.
2	J. F. Farnsworth,	R	St. Charles.
3	E. B. Washburne,	R	Galena.
4	Abner C. Harding,	R	Monmouth.
5	Ebon C. Ingersoll,	R	Peoria.
6	Burton C. Cook,	R	Ottawa.
7	H. P. H. Bromwell,	R	Charleston.
8	Shelby M. Cullom,	R	Springfield.
9	Lewis W. Ross,	D	Lewiston.
10	Anthony Thornton,	D	Shelbyville.
11	Sam'l S. Marshall,	D	McLeansboro.
12	Jehu Baker,	R	Belleville.
13	A. J. Kuykendall,	R	Vienna.

* For the State-at-large.

Fortieth—1867-69:

	John A. Logan,*	R	Carbondale.
1	Norman B. Judd,	R	Chicago.
2	J. F. Farnsworth,	R	St. Charles.
3	E. B. Washburne,	R	Galena.
4	Abner C. Harding,	R	Monmouth.
5	Ebon C. Ingersoll,	R	Peoria.
6	Burton C. Cook,	R	Ottawa.
7	H. P. H. Bromwell,	R	Charleston.
8	Shelby M. Cullom,	R	Springfield.
9	Lewis W. Ross,	D	Lewiston.
10	Albert G. Burr,	D	Carrollton.
11	Sam'l S. Marshall,	D	McLeansboro.
12	Jehu Baker,	R	Belleville.
13	Green B. Raum,	R	Metropolis.

* For the State-at-large.

Forty-first—1869-71:

	John A. Logan,*	R	Carbondale.
1	Norman B. Judd,	R	Chicago.
2	J. F. Farnsworth,	R	St. Charles.
3	E. B. Washburne,†	R	Galena.
	H. C. Burchard,‡	R	Freeport.
4	John B. Hawley,	R	Rock Island.
5	Ebon C. Ingersoll,	R	Peoria.
6	Burton C. Cook,	R	Ottawa.
7	Jesse H. Moore,	R	Decatur.
8	Shelby M. Cullom,	R	Springfield.
9	T. W. McNeely,	D	Petersburg.
10	Albert G. Burr,	D	Carrollton.
11	Sam'l S. Marshall,	D	McLeansboro.
12	John B. Hay,	R	Belleville.
13	John M. Crebs,	D	Carmi.

* For the State-at-large.
† Resigned March 9, 1869.
‡ *Vice* Washburne, December 6, 1869.

Forty-second—1871-73:

	John A. Logan,*	R	Carbondale.
	J. L. Beveridge,†	R	Evanston.
1	Chas. B. Farwell,	R	Chicago.

* For the State-at-large; resigned.
† *Vice* Logan, Dec. 4, 1871; resig. Jan. 4, 1873.

Forty-second—Continued.

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
2	J. F. Farnsworth,	R	St. Charles.
3	H. C. Burchard,	R	Freeport.
4	John B. Hawley,	R	Rock Island.
5	Brad. N. Stevens,	R	Princeton.
6	Burton C. Cook,‡	R	Ottawa.
	Henry Snapp,§	R	Joliet.
7	Jesse H. Moore,	R	Decatur.
8	Jas. C. Robinson,	D	Springfield.
9	T. W. McNeely,	D	Petersburg.
10	Edward Y. Rice,	D	Hillsboro.
11	Sam'l S. Marshall,	D	McLeansboro.
12	John B. Hay,	R	Belleville.
13	John M. Crebs,	D	Carmi.

‡ Resigned. § *Vice* Cook, Dec. 4, 1872.

Forty-third—1873-75:

1	John B. Rice,*	R	Chicago.
	B. G. Caulfield,†	D	Chicago.
2	Jasper D. Ward,	R	Chicago.
3	Chas. B. Farwell,	R	Chicago.
4	Steph. A. Hurlbut,	R	Belvidere.
5	H. C. Burchard,	R	Freeport.
6	John B. Hawley,	R	Rock Island.
7	Franklin Corwin,	R	Peru.
8	Greenbury L. Fort,	R	Lacon.
9	Granville Barriere,	R	Canton.
10	William H. Ray,	R	Rushville.
11	Robert M. Knapp,	D	Jerseyville.
12	Jas. C. Robinson,	D	Springfield.
13	John McNulta,	R	Bloomington.
14	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Tuscola.
15	John R. Eden,	D	Sullivan.
16	James S. Martin,	R	Salem.
17	Wm. R. Morrison,	D	Waterloo.
18	Isaac Clements,	R	Carbondale.
19	Sam'l S. Marshall,	D	McLeansboro.

* Died December, 1874.
† *Vice* Rice; elected Jan. 23, 1875; took seat Feb. 1, 1875.

Forty-fourth—1875-77:

1	B. G. Caulfield,	D	Chicago.
2	Carter H. Harrison,	D	Chicago.
3	Chas. B. Farwell,*	R	Chicago.
	Jno. V. LeMoyne,†	D	Chicago.
4	Steph. A. Hurlbut,	R	Belvidere.
5	H. C. Burchard,	R	Freeport.
6	T. J. Henderson,	R	Princeton.
7	Alex. Campbell,	GB	LaSalle.
8	Greenbury L. Fort,	R	Lacon.
9	Rich. H. Whiting,	R	Peoria.
10	John C. Bagby,	D	Rushville.
11	Scott Wike,	D	Pittsfield.
12	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
13	A. E. Stevenson,	D	Bloomington.
14	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Tuscola.

* Seat contested; declared vacant.
† *Vice* Farwell, May 6, 1876.

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Forty-fourth—Continued.

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
15	John R. Eden,	D	Sullivan.
16	Wm. A. J. Sparks,	D	Carlyle.
17	Wm. R. Morrison,	D	Waterloo.
18	Wm. Hartzell,	D	Chester.
19	Wm. B. Anderson,	GB	Mt. Vernon.

Forty-fifth—1877-79:

1	William Aldrich,	R	Chicago.
2	Carter H. Harrison,	D	Chicago.
3	Lorenz Brentano,	R	Chicago.
4	William Lathrop,	R	Rockford.
5	H. C. Burchard,	R	Freeport.
6	T. J. Henderson,	R	Princeton.
7	Philip C. Hayes,	R	Morris.
8	Greenbury L. Fort,	R	Lacon.
9	Thomas A. Boyd,	R	Lewiston.
10	Benj. F. Marsh,	R	Warsaw.
11	Robert M. Knapp,	D	Jerseyville.
12	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
13	Thos. F. Tipton,	R	Bloomington.
14	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Danville.
15	John R. Eden,	D	Sullivan.
16	Wm. A. J. Sparks,	D	Carlyle.
17	Wm. R. Morrison,	D	Waterloo.
18	Wm. Hartzell,	D	Chester.
19	R. W. Townshend,	D	Shawneetown.

Forty-sixth—1879-81:

1	William Aldrich,	R	Chicago.
2	Geo. R. Davis,	R	Chicago.
3	Hiram Barber,	R	Chicago.
4	John C. Sherwin,	R	Geneva.
5	R. M. A. Hawk,	R	Mt. Carroll.
6	T. J. Henderson,	R	Princeton.
7	Philip C. Hayes,	R	Morris.
8	Greenbury L. Fort,	R	Lacon.
9	Thos. A. Boyd,	R	Lewiston.
10	Benj. F. Marsh,	R	Warsaw.
11	Jas. W. Singleton,	D	Quincy.
12	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
13	A. E. Stevenson,	D	Bloomington.
14	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Danville.
15	A. P. Forsythe,	GB	Isabel.
16	Wm. A. J. Sparks,	D	Carlyle.
17	Wm. R. Morrison,	D	Waterloo.
18	John R. Thomas,	R	Metropolis.
19	R. W. Townshend,	D	Shawneetown.

Forty-seventh—1881-83:

1	William Aldrich,	R	Chicago.
2	Geo. R. Davis,	R	Chicago.
3	Chas. B. Farwell,	R	Chicago.
4	John C. Sherwin,	R	Elgin.
5	R. M. A. Hawk, *	R	Mt. Carroll.
6	T. J. Henderson,	R	Geneseo.
7	William Cullen,	R	Ottawa.
8	Lewis E. Payson,	R	Pontiac.
9	John H. Lewis,	R	Knoxville.

* Robert R. Hitt, successor.

Forty-seventh—Continued.

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
10	Benj. F. Marsh,	R	Warsaw.
11	Jas. W. Singleton,	D	Quincy.
12	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
13	Dietrich C. Smith,	R	Pekin.
14	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Danville.
15	Sam. W. Moulton,	D	Shelbyville.
16	Wm. A. J. Sparks,	D	Carlyle.
17	Wm. R. Morrison,	D	Waterloo.
18	John R. Thomas,	R	Metropolis.
19	R. W. Townshend,	D	Shawneetown.

Forty-eighth—1883-85:

1	R. W. Dunham,	R	Chicago.
2	John F. Finerty,	R	Chicago.
3	Geo. R. Davis,	R	Chicago.
4	George E. Adams,	R	Chicago.
5	Reuben Ellwood,	R	Sycamore.
6	Robert R. Hitt,	R	Mt. Morris.
7	T. J. Henderson,	R	Princeton.
8	William Cullen,	R	Ottawa.
9	Lewis E. Payson,	R	Pontiac.
10	N. E. Worthington,	D	Peoria.
11	Wm. H. Neece,	D	McComb.
12	James M. Riggs,	D	Winchester.
13	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
14	J. H. Rowell,	R	Bloomington.
15	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Danville.
16	Aaron Shaw,	D	Lawrenceville.
17	Sam. W. Moulton,	D	Shelbyville.
18	Wm. R. Morrison,	D	Waterloo.
19	R. W. Townshend,	D	Shawneetown.
20	John R. Thomas,	R	Metropolis.

Forty-ninth—1885-87:

1	R. W. Dunham,	R	Chicago.
2	Frank Lawler,	D	Chicago.
3	James H. Ward,	D	Chicago.
4	George E. Adams,	R	Chicago.
5	Albert J. Hopkins,	R	Aurora.
6	Robert R. Hitt,	R	Mt. Morris.
7	T. J. Henderson,	R	Princeton.
8	Ralph Plumb,	R	Streator.
9	Lewis E. Payson,	R	Pontiac.
10	N. E. Worthington,	D	Peoria.
11	Wm. H. Neece,	D	Macomb.
12	James M. Riggs,	D	Winchester.
13	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
14	Jona. H. Rowell,	R	Bloomington.
15	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Danville.
16	Silas Z. Landes,	D	Mt. Carmel.
17	John R. Eden,	D	Sullivan.
18	Wm. R. Morrison,	D	Waterloo.
19	R. W. Townshend,	D	Shawneetown.
20	John R. Thomas,	R	Metropolis.

Fiftieth—1887-89:

1	R. W. Dunham,	R	Chicago.
2	Frank Lawler,	D	Chicago.
3	William E. Mason,	R	Chicago.

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Fiftieth—Continued.

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
4	George E. Adams,	R	Chicago.
5	A. J. Hopkins,	R	Aurora.
6	Robert R. Hitt,	R	Mt. Morris.
7	T. J. Henderson,	R	Princeton.
8	Ralph Plumb,	R	Streator.
9	Lewis E. Payson,	R	Pontiac.
10	Philip Sidney Post,	R	Galesburg.
11	William H. Gest,	R	Rock Island.
12	G. A. Anderson,	D	Quincy.
13	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
14	Jona. H. Rowell,	R	Bloomington.
15	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Danville.
16	Silas Z. Landes,	D	Mt. Carmel.
17	Edward Lane,	D	Hillsboro.
18	Jehu Baker,	R	Belleville.
19	R. W. Townshend,	D	Shawneetown.
20	John R. Thomas,	R	Metropolis.

Fifty-first—1889-91:

1	Abner Taylor,	R	Chicago.
2	Frank Lawler,	D	Chicago.
3	William E. Mason,	R	Chicago.
4	George E. Adams,	R	Chicago.
5	A. J. Hopkins,	R	Aurora.
6	Robert R. Hitt,	R	Mt. Morris.
7	T. J. Henderson,	R	Princeton.
8	Charles A. Hill,	R	Joliet.
9	Lewis E. Payson,	R	Pontiac.
10	Philip Sidney Post,	R	Galesburg.
11	William H. Gest,	R	Rock Island.
12	Scott Wike,	D	Pittsfield.

Fifty-first—Continued.

DISTRICT	NAME	POLITICS	RESIDENCE
13	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
14	Jona. H. Rowell,	R	Bloomington.
15	Joseph G. Cannon,	R	Danville.
16	Geo. W. Fithian,	D	Newton.
17	Edward Lane,	D	Hillsboro.
18	Wm. S. Forman,	D	Nashville.
19	J. R. Williams,	D	Carmi.
20	George W. Smith,	R	Murphysboro.

Fifty-second—1891-93:

1	Abner Taylor,	R	Chicago.
2	L. E. McGann,	D	Chicago.
3	A. C. Durborow, jr.	D	Chicago.
4	W. C. Newberry,	D	Chicago.
5	A. J. Hopkins,	R	Aurora.
6	Robert R. Hitt,	R	Mt. Morris.
7	T. J. Henderson,	R	Princeton.
8	Lewis Steward,	FMBA	Plano.
9	Herman W. Snow,	D	Sheldon.
10	Philip Sidney Post,	R	Galesburg.
11	Benj. T. Cable,	D	Rock Island.
12	Scott Wike,	D	Pittsfield.
13	Wm. M. Springer,	D	Springfield.
14	Owen Scott,	D	Bloomington.
15	Samuel T. Busey,	D	Urbana.
16	Geo. W. Fithian,	D	Newton.
17	Edward Lane,	D	Hillsboro.
18	Wm. S. Forman,	D	Nashville.
19	Jas. R. Williams,	D	Carmi.
20	George W. Smith,	R	Murphysboro.

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Presidential Electors:

1820.

James B. Moore,
Adolphus F. Hubbard,
Michael Jones.

1824.

William Harrison,
Henry Eddy,
Alexander P. Field.

1828.

Richard M. Young,
A. M. Houston,
John Taylor.

1832.

John C. Alexander,
Adams Dunlap,
Abner Flack,
Daniel Stookey,
James Evans,
Thomas Ray.

1836.

Samuel Hackelton,
John Wyatt,
John Pearson,
Samuel Leach,
John D. Whiteside.

1840.

Adam W. Snyder,
J. P. Walker,
John A. McClernand,
John W. Eldridge,
James H. Ralston.

1844.

A. W. Cavarly,
John D. Wood,
Willis Allen,
Augustus C. French,
Wm. A. Richardson,
John Dement,
John Calhoun,
Isaac N. Arnold,
Norman H. Purple.

1848.

Ferris Forman,
Cornelius Lansing,
William Martin,
Samuel S. Hayes,
H. M. Vandeveer,
Madison E. Hollister,
Lewis W. Ross,
Julius Manning,
William I. Ferguson,
Montgomery Sweeny (*vice* Ross, absent).

1852.

David L. Gregg,
Calvin A. Warren,
John A. McClernand,
Richard I. Hamilton,
Edward Omelveny,
James Mahon,
Kirby Benedict,
E. P. Ferry,
Ezra G. Sanger,
Joseph Knox,
John Calhoun.

1856.

Augustus M. Herrington,
Charles H. Constable,
Merritt L. Joslyn,
Hugh Maher,
Milton T. Peters,
Robert Holloway,
John P. Richmond,
Samuel W. Moulton,
Orlando B. Ficklin,
Wm. A. J. Sparks,
John A. Logan,

1860.

John M. Palmer,
Leonard Swett,
Allen C. Fuller,
William B. Plato,
Lawrence Weldon,
William P. Kellogg,
James Stark,
James C. Conkling,
Henry P. H. Bromwell,
Thomas G. Allen,
John Olney.

1864.

John Dougherty,
Francis A. Hoffman,
Benjamin M. Prentiss,
John V. Farwell,
Anson S. Miller,
John V. Eustace,
James S. Posge,
John I. Bennett,
William T. Hopkins,
Franklin Blades,
James C. Conkling,
William Walker,
Thomas W. Harris,
N. M. McCurdy,
Henry S. Baker,
Z. S. Clifford.

1868.

Gustavus Kœrner,
Stephen A. Hurlbut,
Thomas J. Henderson,
Lorenz Brentano,
Jesse L. Hildrup,
James McCoy,
Henry W. Draper,
Thomas G. Frost,
Joseph O. Glover,
John W. Blackburn,
Samuel C. Parks,
Damon G. Tunnicliff,
John D. Strong,
Edward Kitchell,
Charles F. Springer,
Daniel W. Munn.

1872.

Henry Greenbaum,
David T. Linegar,
Chauncey T. Bowen,
Lester L. Bond,
Mahlon D. Ogden,
Richard L. Devine,
James Shaw,
Norman H. Ryan,
Irus Coy,
Joseph J. Cassell,
William Selden Gale,
William D. Henderson,
Moses M. Bane,
George A. Sanders,
Hugh Fullerton,
Martin B. Thompson,
Jacob W. Wilkin,
John P. VanDorston,
John I. Rinaker,
John Dougherty,
William H. Robinson.

1876.

John I. Rinaker,
Peter Schuttler,
George Armour,
Bolivar G. Gill,

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Louis Schaffner,
Allen C. Fuller,
Joseph M. Bailey,
John B. Hawley,
Franklin Corwin,
Jason W. Strevell,
Oscar F. Price,
Alexander McLean,
David E. Beaty,
Philip N. Miniere,
Michael Donahue,
Hugh Crea,
George D. Chafee,
James M. Truitt,
Cyrus Happy,
George C. Ross,
Joseph J. Castles.

1880.

George Schneider,
Ethelbert Callahan,
Robert T. Lincoln,
John M. Smyth,
James A. Kirk,
Christopher M. Brazee,
Robert E. Logan,
Isaac H. Elliott,
James Goodspeed,
Alfred Sample,
Sabin D. Puterbaugh,
Emery C. Humphrey,
William A. Grimshaw,
James C. McQuigg,
Jonathan H. Rowell,
William R. Jewell,
Jackson M. Sheets,
James W. Peterson,
Wilbur T. Norton,
George W. Smith,
William H. Johnson.

1884.

Andrew Shuman,
Isaac Lesem,
George Bass,
John C. Tegtmeyer,
John M. Smyth,
James A. Sexton,
Albert J. Hopkins,
Conrad J. Fry,
William H. Shepard,
Robert A. Childs,
David McWilliams,
Rufus W. Miles,
John A. Harvey,
Francis M. Davis,
J. Otis Humphrey,
Edward D. Blinn,
William O. Wilson,
Rufus Cope,
John H. Dunscomb,
Cicero J. Lindly,
Jasper Partridge,
Matthew J. Inscore.

1888.

Charles H. Deere,
John Crerar,
Michael B. Kearney,
John R. Wheeler,
Orrin W. Potter,
Harvey A. Jones,
Duncan Mackay, jr.,
James Dinsmoor,
Isaac C. Norton,
Richard J. Hanna,
F. A. Bancroft,
Robert Moir,
James M. Truitt,
Thomas Worthington,
Dietrich C. Smith,
Vespasian Warner,
William R. Jewell,
Ethelbert Callahan,
Alexander McTaggart,
Emery P. Slate,
Allen Blakley,
Henry Clay Horner.

Delegates to the Republican National Convention,

Held at Chicago, May 16, 1860:

At large:—Norman B. Judd, Gustavus Kœrner, David Davis, Orville H. Browning.

DISTRICT	DISTRICT	DISTRICT
1—Jason Marsh. Solon Cummings.	4—Henry Grove. E. W. Hazard.	7—Thomas A. Marshall. William P. Dole.
2—George Schneider. George T. Smith.	5—William Ross. James S. Erwin.	8—F. S. Rutherford. David K. Green.
3—Burton C. Cook. Oliver L. Davis.	6—Stephen T. Logan. Nathan M. Knapp.	9—James C. Sloo. David L. Phillips.

Delegates to the Democratic National Conventions,

Held at Charleston, S.C., Apr. 23, 1860, and at Baltimore, Md., May 9, 1860:

At large:—S. S. Marshall, O. B. Ficklin, Wm. A. Richardson, R. T. Merrick.

DISTRICT	DISTRICT	DISTRICT
1—Wm. M. Jackson. John D. Piatt.	4—B. S. Prettyman. R. Holloway.	7—Aaron Shaw. U. F. Linder.
2—John B. Turner. A. M. Herrington.	5—W. H. Rolloson. James M. Campbell.	8—S. A. Buckmaster. Zadoc Casey.
3—Allen Withers. R. E. Goodell.	6—Murray McConnell. Wm. F. Thornton.	9—William J. Allen. William H. Green.

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Receipts and Expenditures of the State of Illinois from Dec. 1, 1848, to Dec. 1, 1890:*

YEARS Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES							STATE DEBT	
		Legislative.	Executive.	Judicial.	Charitable.	Educational.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Year.	Amount.
1848-50,	$402,179	$40,501	$138,013	$42,902	$266,816	$152,052	.....	$640,287	1850	$16,627,509
1850-52,	1,407,267	40,192	228,540	47,790	731,269	152,111	.....	1,199,903	1852	16,724,177
1852-54,	2,090,846	68,255	275,708	68,638	1,495,087	210,309	.....	2,117,999	1854	13,994,614
1854-56,	3,105,543	66,740	282,191	80,102	1,791,318	1,466,954	.....	3,687,306	1856	12,834,144
1856-58,	3,693,986	96,786	259,440	87,824	2,707,990	1,728,981	$213,666	5,094,688	1858	11,138,453
1858-60,	3,300,035	68,376	156,744	131,033	2,641,128	1,641,525	384,253	5,023,061	1860	10,346,017
1860-62,	7,407,363	176,584	264,254	114,230	2,040,833	1,485,839	4,356,846	8,438,589		
1862-64,	3,814,222	79,636	177,242	118,604	1,739,532	1,476,973	976,785	4,568,774	1864	11,178,564
1864-66,	5,501,170	200,064	416,946	143,851	2,169,425	1,723,848	1,860,246	6,514,383		
1866-68,	6,331,258	323,884	416,420	138,650	2,390,596	1,966,691	2,174,812	7,411,056	1868	5,988,453
1868-70,	7,498,476	522,589	317,771	230,813	1,726,745	2,258,297	1,755,494	6,811,715	1870	4,890,937
1870-72,	10,748,342	693,062	180,158	394,252	5,322,041	2,413,581	2,120,771	11,023,868	1872	2,060,150
1872-74,	11,840,072	539,390	259,780	451,488	2,631,457	2,236,171	2,631,023	8,749,312	1874	1,730,972
1874-76,	9,262,169	221,810	214,934	380,000	756,503	2,129,332	1,915,429	5,618,011	1876	1,480,600
1876-78,	9,021,769	321,580	339,627	476,915	980,148	2,312,156	2,151,375	6,581,804	1878	802,312
1878-80,	8,475,149	295,040	278,280	557,994	644,428	2,273,053	2,262,857	6,311,655	1880	281,059
1880-82,	10,049,206	367,959	323,740	560,615	271,407	2,291,966	2,394,669	6,210,357	1881	23,600
1882-84,	9,085,445	300,616	357,092	588,316	2,035,971	2,309,211	3,357,251	8,948,457	1882	23,600
1884-86,	9,591,342	361,976	359,162	566,029	2,245,077	2,414,550	4,087,707	10,034,501	1886	23,100
1886-88,	10,759,533	354,341	367,168	610,851	2,423,965	2,475,922	4,127,989	10,360,236	1888	23,500
1888-90,	10,421,335	293,263	315,649	631,201	2,410,415	2,336,649	3,838,333	9,825,510	1890	19,500

* For similar table prior to 1848, see Volume I, page 515.

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Value of Real and Personal Property

Assessed for Taxes, and the Rate in cents on the $100 on State Taxes, for each year since 1860:—From State Auditor's Report.

YEAR	VALUATION	RATE PER $100
1860	$367,277,742	67 cents.
1861	———	45 cents.
1862	312,924,349	45 cents.
1863	———	77 cents.
1864	356,878,837	75 cents.
1865	———	72 cents.
1866	410,894,993	70 cents.
1867	———	77 cents.
1868	464,278,913	65 cents.
1869	———	1.30*
1870	———†	65 cents.
1871	505,676,311	90 cents.
1872	———	75 cents.
1873	1,355,401,317‡	36 cents.
1874	———	24 cents.§
1875	1,001,123,110	30 cents.
1876	———	28 cents.
1877	———	36 cents.
1878	857,235,762	33 cents.
1879	———	27 cents.
1880	786,616,394	36 cents.
1881	———	48 cents.
1882	———	36 cents.
1883	———	32 cents.
1884	809,169,803	35 cents.
1885	———	42 cents.
1886	———	35 cents.
1887	———	53 cents.
1888	797,752,888	44 cents.
1889	———	38 cents.
1890	808,892,782	36 cents.

* Highest rate. † Equalized value from this on.
‡ The highest. Not much change in the years left blank.
§ Lowest rate.

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COUNTIES	President, 1852			President, 1856			President, 1860				President, 1864		President, 1868		President, 1872		President, 1876			Treasurer, 1878			President 1880		Governor	
	WHIG	DEM.	F. S.	REP.	DEM.	AM.	REP.	DEM.	UN.	DEM	REP.	DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.	LIB.	REP.	DEM.	GRBK	REP.	DEM.	N. G.	REP.	DEM.	GRBK	REP.	DEM.
	Scott	Pierce	Hale	Fre-mont	Buch-anan	Fill-more	Lin-coln	Dou-glas	Bell	Brk-inr'e	Lin-coln	Mc-Clellan	Grant	Sey-mour	Grant	Gree-ley	Hayes	Tilden	Coopr	Smith	Cron-krite	Bates	Gar-field	Han-cock	Wea-ver	Cullom	Trum-bull
Adams	2236	2635	107	2226	3311	662	3811	4265	81	67	3496	4562	4774	5471	4343	5177	4953	6308	41	2991	4045	793	4987	6113	608	4969	6103
Alexander	105	296	—	15	401	230	106	684	178	79	722	881	639	1098	1231	1040	1219	1280	—	1020	970	68	1579	1353	46	1573	1350
Bond	494	485	27	153	607	659	987	981	25	2	1154	713	1558	773	1349	911	1520	1142	17	1249	916	329	1711	1273	108	1709	1272
Boone	551	525	338	1748	243	27	1759	310	—		1727	242	2050	306	1692	246	1965	363	43	1508	243	180	2038	321	84	2024	351
Brown	445	661	—	169	903	433	728	1202	33	26	718	1318	930	1502	813	1322	944	1495	183	516	1026	661	1008	1655	153	995	1635
Bureau	712	670	430	2603	1234	48	3622	1415	20	179	3351	1793	3844	2315	3233	1820	3719	2218	145	2734	692	1487	4099	2655	329	4062	2638
Calhoun	211	335	—	70	391	163	269	668	66		311	562	393	702	426	580	441	900	—	237	627	147	505	946	22	493	956
Carroll	499	351	72	1161	237	153	1630	461	1	1	1903	443	2292	680	1968	614	2231	918	111	1489	392	340	2396	960	154	2381	971
Cass	784	830	—	303	914	438	1046	1301	19	5	863	1243	1077	1403	1147	1154	1209	1618	74	834	1280	519	1262	1778	224	1236	1757
Champaign	347	259	—	732	550	230	1793	1221	25	25	2116	1133	3250	2125	3773	1946	4530	3103	604	3371	2127	1486	4720	3472	566	4693	3480
Christian	356	426	2	239	884	299	968	1408	20	9	1043	1606	2017	2285	2240	2633	2501	3287	207	1549	2207	594	2687	3346	194	2701	3325
Clark	842	966	6	709	1318	330	1313	1724	8		1061	2237	1548	1906	1713	1713	1814	2197	236	1399	1558	627	1999	2374	337	2021	2362
Clay	284	530	—	29	731	540	681	1070	30	2	852	1002	1394	1339	1568	1360	1416	1541	112	1204	1322	195	1555	1660	135	1550	1655
Clinton	375	670	—	161	840	362	748	1294	45	6	1110	1168	1559	1570	1319	1749	1329	1989	132	1030	1555	178	1578	2242	116	1562	2232
Coles	997	733	2	783	1178	796	1495	1467	79		2210	1555	2658	2247	2647	2411	2957	2822	102	2301	2360	425	2991	2905	141	2994	2897
Cook	2089	3767	793	9020	5680	342	14589	9846	107	87	18667	4351	27527	19104	31316	18937	36900	39302	300	27922	16961	4467	54816	44302	1168	53899	44657
Crawford	571	827	11	477	961	244	921	1384	24	1	822	1371	1150	1477	1156	1082	1355	1643	38	968	1298	220	1541	1917	24	1540	1920
Cumberland	293	444	—	246	641	235	629	909	9	2	591	1134	1007	1344	1106	1156	1145	1407	129	909	1020	315	1365	1563	92	1366	1570
DeKalb	456	583	355	2254	381	75	3049	965	8	1	2985	741	3441	890	2969	607	3679	1413	65	2377	657	698	4124	1578	104	4103	1588
DeWitt	516	540	20	623	679	378	1258	1015	73	62	1271	1069	1652	1340	1734	1505	1928	1174	746	1567	1067	662	2011	1845	168	2010	1837
Douglas							809	629	39	8	1816	774	1366	1132	1550	1124	1631	1357	94	1527	1441	144	1918	1689	65	1918	1683
DuPage	381	586	386	1387	542	2	1790	803	3	2	993	774	2369	1160	1679	697	2129	1276	25	1648	647	226	2327	1229	16	2322	1238
Edgar	892	924	33	952	1342	308	1727	1923	66	11	1683	1858	2298	2320	2294	2180	2715	2883	161	2277	2640	346	2834	2989	127	2830	3004
Edwards	291	162	—	176	283	310	580	370	16	—	636	330	888	421	871	411	970	466	61	904	488	35	1177	575	10	1176	578
Effingham	175	527	—	90	784	163	453	1084	—	—	635	1223	1021	1690	1103	1618	1145	2265	43	859	1551	84	1361	2452	100	1347	2454
Fayette	437	678	—	68	947	799	953	1571	27	2	1054	1680	1711	2029	1727	1711	1881	2421	57	1571	1932	396	2136	2633	207	2132	2626
Ford							235	148	—		233	258	921	368	1243	490	1601	742	204	1267	340	957	1857	780	455	1792	724
Franklin	196	709	—	5	1051	251	228	1391	75	5	659	876	1021	1278	953	1078	966	1302	391	796	963	376	1286	1620	283	1263	1595
Fulton	1843	2192	298	2021	2724	898	3629	3926	48	11	2991	3694	3559	4118	3502	3704	4187	4669	89	3087	3462	804	4168	4718	553	4127	4698
Gallatin	324	592	—	24	764	423	221	1020	88	13	624	692	704	1025	880	1129	703	1140	282	744	1217	35	1050	1574	20	1052	1567
Greene	864	1297	12	245	1565	719	979	2173	67	4	978	2249	1363	2569	1371	2197	1695	3160	1	827	1724	149	1865	3160	49	1871	3143
Grundy	249	338	64	923	618	6	1412	710	—	6	1461	775	1963	966	1591	717	1996	1142	108	1596	1931	193	2087	1135	202	2009	1159
Hamilton	223	754	—	9	1185	162	102	1553	99	1	382	1145	809	1284	875	1188	627	1433	770	265	1032	826	1002	1760	499	979	1732
Hancock	1286	1466	34	1120	2011	999	2568	2960	115	31	2655	2929	3596	3687	3141	3328	3496	4207	39	2786	3426	645	3610	3957	274	3602	3954
Hardin	244	212	—	4	332	229	107	499	62	—	314	315	342	450	427	443	330	611	134	252	542	—	484	765	10	482	761
Henderson	547	414	34	757	610	153	1253	911	31	22	1210	877	1309	1030	1202	794	1315	1015	1	1112	698	388	1279	923	152	1266	878
Henry	357	475	91	1924	876	47	3022	1532	4	16	3553	1414	4483	1756	3654	1650	4177	1928	340	3003	713	1816	4469	2061	730	4400	1897
Iroquois	378	482	22	750	460	108	1429	955	—	8	1777	843	2764	1325	3081	1760	3768	2578	244	2443	695	2042	4128	2738	443	4103	2667
Jackson	347	531	—	14	1056	322	315	1556	147	29	783	1203	1303	1333	1857	1510	2040	2071	106	1528	1521	683	2152	2160	493	2066	2150
Jasper	258	461	—	323	679	158	626	906	5	1	537	923	871	1134	917	1065	918	1461	106	805	1320	106	1194	1761	88	1195	1741
Jefferson	395	865	—	60	1278	426	459	1852	136	21	649	1487	1116	1930	1341	1763	1346	1667	647	816	1277	672	1700	2304	311	1703	2302
Jersey	651	564	89	387	702	530	910	1291	105	11	817	1546	1131	1998	1205	1431	1345	2166	—	674	1558	540	1348	2107	123	1327	2098
Jo Daviess	1481	1425	122	2110	1509	44	2782	1841	38	9	2517	1722	2980	1892	2702	1952	2907	2276	140	2423	1183	633	2994	2363	168	2975	2362
Johnson	135	751	—	2	1144	74	40	1563	—	9	1230	380	1234	1612	1146	535	1367	893	61	1105	755	359	1521	893	170	1513	875
Kane	1180	1308	642	3750	912	29	4207	1651	8	12	4270	1482	5047	1653	4657	1606	5398	2850	172	4084	1338	1232	6180	2831	410	6111	2845
Kankakee				1386	258	60	1977	803	9	16	2113	564	2808	867	2591	936	2627	1363	126	1729	800	388	3201	1640	107	3194	1638
Kendall	515	532	252	1622	334	13	1811	571	—	1	1765	470	1955	535	1613	369	1869	524	309	1513	153	653	1954	679	233	1936	682
Knox	1080	1119	391	2851	1490	277	3832	2208	30	17	4245	1864	5105	2496	4315	1854	5235	2632	141	3189	1366	1148	4863	2392	869	4746	2361
Lake	697	812	519	2347	558	10	2394	965	4	6	2403	873	2545	1090	2244	821	2619	1647	55	2004	1045	234	2884	1494	59	2844	1518
LaSalle	1204	1894	552	3721	2665	121	5342	4290	35	8	5174	4515	6231	5439	5046	3957	6278	6001	514	4357	2617	2627	6941	6308	892	6750	6324

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Lawrence...	510	589	—	89	729	533	764	970	12	—	735	954	1074	1175
Lee	478	573	77	1804	601	32	2420	1140	15	6	2562	1173	3065	1542
Livingston..	164	214	12	585	480	72	1474	1088	—	—	1746	1100	3448	2132
Logan......	568	489	—	655	823	484	1729	1521	28	4	1727	1371	2515	1902
McDonough	840	838	9	590	1370	864	2255	2266	62	6	2145	2171	2936	2721
McHenry ..	866	1199	645	2869	945	43	3033	1444	9	8	2951	1188	3296	1380
McLean....	1256	1058	40	1937	1517	560	3547	2567	58	7	4001	2582	5895	3858
Macon	355	486	7	500	821	393	1501	1541	56	29	1827	1516	2771	2236
Macoupin ..	841	1196	74	823	1778	1010	2192	2688	225	38	2274	2935	3153	3431
Madison....	1548	1715	31	1111	1451	1658	3161	3100	178	21	3156	3287	4192	3653
Marion	285	762	28	150	1150	413	858	1715	90	3	1427	1678	2186	2190
Marshall ...	546	579	61	1008	834	115	1630	1376	—	18	1548	1403	1934	1532
Mason	561	621	5	267	737	553	1198	1224	47	3	1155	1253	1677	1719
Massac.....	268	449	—	5	630	251	121	873	84	—	948	265	883	614
Menard	644	698	1	109	854	668	962	1035	66	11	854	1075	1066	1295
Mercer.....	575	498	92	1141	769	140	1808	1193	35	3	1759	1100	2078	1388
Monroe	294	1125	—	346	900	518	845	1401	17	—	560	1527	966	1345
Montgomery	415	655	9	162	992	686	1099	1743	149	20	1274	1960	2173	2700
Morgan	1397	1411	158	963	1656	885	2312	2419	94	14	2292	2354	2663	2773
Moultrie ...	292	263	—	154	432	305	618	707	12	—	549	829	857	1146
Ogle	899	755	294	2469	734	289	3184	1315	40	16	3239	1142	3666	1507
Peoria......	1556	1805	252	2082	2459	391	3539	3738	40	51	3536	3739	4212	4252
Perry	277	564	59	200	671	433	649	1101	138	1	1147	718	1581	902
Piatt	192	161	—	85	310	350	782	599	51	—	747	529	1265	773
Pike	1745	1762	34	1053	2163	1010	2553	3016	39	37	2335	2857	2775	3319
Pope	320	439	—	11	855	214	127	1202	83	1	1089	339	1151	593
Pulaski	112	246	—	21	473	166	220	560	45	110	601	534	534	645
Putnam	300	248	230	532	307	115	751	366	—	64	711	428	765	487
Randolph ..	575	814	220	709	1222	546	1382	1815	71	8	1520	1727	1943	1897
Richland ...	174	109	—	39	786	440	777	1022	22	6	389	987	1337	1355
Rock Island	764	686	96	1439	1114	276	2088	1478	34	12	2091	1542	2835	1913
St. Clair	998	2571	—	1996	1728	973	3682	3014	147	23	4207	2726	4814	3269
Saline	209	633	—	4	1004	229	100	1338	113	15	765	818	1042	1143
Sangamon ..	2125	1606	22	1174	2475	1612	3556	3598	130	77	3565	3945	4411	4875
Schuyler ...	844	980	16	388	1369	570	956	1559	15	8	1106	1691	1311	1756
Scott	730	708	3	183	843	536	832	1131	5	5	873	910	1135	1127
Shelby	446	958	—	152	1414	451	971	2088	60	—	1168	2297	1853	2977
Stark	336	350	82	718	353	152	1164	659	23	—	1174	613	1394	705
Stephenson .	976	1061	170	1907	1308	50	2670	1787	4	12	2598	1928	3233	2389
Tazewell ...	1369	869	80	1028	1313	757	2348	2168	26	3	2147	2307	2728	2735
Union	169	830	1	46	1283	246	157	996	58	819	709	1315	956	1796
Vermilion ..	997	761	86	1506	1111	194	2251	1577	4	7	2546	1639	3285	2054
Wabash	469	355	—	122	481	485	597	710	22	1	516	679	764	831
Warren......	806	781	153	1282	1117	307	2208	1672	17	14	2306	1714	2808	1918
Washington	251	763	28	244	1132	283	793	1565	58	—	1244	1207	1861	1283
Wayne	359	757	1	129	1218	402	620	1645	48	5	937	1147	1525	1581
White	749	782	—	27	1062	845	756	1544	38	5	774	1336	1076	1752
Whiteside ..	554	518	151	1902	613	210	2713	1110	17	8	2905	1033	3569	1444
Will........	1251	1450	320	2393	1575	10	3219	2515	12	12	3343	2792	4222	3134
Williamson .	344	799	—	10	1419	188	173	1835	166	40	859	1121	1416	1338
Winnebago .	1023	820	725	3636	457	61	3984	817	3	10	3969	705	4567	951
Woodford ..	339	635	49	596	747	189	1238	1419	39	10	1270	1685	1862	2246
Totals..	64934	80597	9966	96189	105348	37444	172161	160215	4913	2404	189496	158730	250293	199143

Lawrence...	1110	1089	1198	1329	27	1109	1171	109	1492	1497	39	1488	1508
Lee	2702	1250	3087	2080	100	1978	783	921	3359	2242	195	3354	2228
Livingston..	3110	1888	3550	2134	1170	2734	589	2533	3771	2861	865	3733	2922
Logan......	2446	1814	2788	2595	37	2346	2197	381	2729	2687	121	2718	2687
McDonough	2797	2600	2952	2811	347	2557	2828	884	3014	2877	468	3006	2866
McHenry ..	2895	1080	3465	1874	34	2157	919	742	3516	1799	194	3507	1806
McLean....	5845	3335	6363	4410	518	5166	3210	1657	7317	5202	317	7319	5264
Macon	2751	2333	3120	2782	268	2020	1885	499	3447	3069	185	3429	3033
Macoupin ..	3081	3235	3567	4076	114	2715	3278	340	3904	4341	113	3851	4360
Madison....	3671	3564	4554	4730	39	3436	3459	641	5024	4677	115	5171	4904
Marion	2068	2292	2009	2444	209	1408	1818	669	2060	2507	471	2027	2495
Marshall ...	1524	1139	1553	1430	135	1373	1109	258	1684	1603	107	1667	1616
Mason	1386	1584	1566	1939	86	989	1274	450	1616	1926	148	1609	1915
Massac.....	1017	668	1231	793	20	1070	752	104	1484	778	14	1482	778
Menard	935	1149	1115	1657	10	701	1040	737	994	1473	470	969	1432
Mercer.....	1984	1049	2209	1428	90	1873	867	861	2348	1487	448	2295	1408
Monroe	522	1583	845	1651	7	738	1850	65	1172	1712	—	1179	1709
Montgomery	2218	2518	2486	3013	201	1561	2245	544	2702	3173	201	2671	3195
Morgan	2756	2442	3069	3174	109	2491	2744	733	3199	3452	297	3178	3447
Moultrie ...	995	1177	1245	1672	28	771	1038	211	1233	1593	197	1217	1588
Ogle	3095	1247	3833	1921	104	2325	1470	737	4054	2085	249	4030	2029
Peoria......	3659	3963	4665	5443	95	3769	4048	1089	5105	5705	720	5010	5733
Perry	1489	1033	1541	1383	48	1256	1254	239	1751	1535	64	1725	1535
Piatt	1433	923	1807	1316	117	1349	1105	267	1855	1578	156	1857	1563
Pike	2634	2827	3055	4040	35	1949	2871	853	2968	3812	777	2935	3795
Pope	1186	595	1319	800	5	1254	847	109	1561	914	39	1566	894
Pulaski	1045	694	1043	772	—	944	593	156	1174	742	37	1174	734
Putnam	601	310	646	459	14	471	225	146	704	503	2	705	497
Randolph ..	1880	1866	2357	2589	2	2157	2197	228	2705	2614	41	2689	2620
Richland ...	1317	1343	1410	1552	55	1173	1445	—	1628	1736	2	1628	1744
Rock Island	2905	1827	3912	2838	27	2804	1166	1978	4025	2565	1001	3887	2478
St. Clair	4215	4099	4708	5891	99	4314	3330	472	5847	5877	251	5570	6066
Saline	1109	1047	980	1081	641	970	956	415	1488	1608	25	1496	1599
Sangamon ..	4149	4381	4851	5847	79	2659	4252	889	5476	6196	238	5409	6203
Schuyler ...	1430	1577	1522	1804	115	1133	1640	592	1520	1937	69	1517	1924
Scott	931	1072	910	1269	182	515	1048	442	1035	1288	129	1031	1266
Shelby	1901	2664	2069	3553	341	917	2008	1277	2017	3328	1017	2009	3328
Stark	1218	606	1440	786	96	1017	308	588	1382	681	380	1378	684
Stephenson .	2846	2123	3198	2758	26	2115	2068	280	3581	3071	65	3566	3073
Tazewell ...	2360	2092	2850	3171	44	2111	2404	431	2919	3367	153	2901	3371
Union	862	1730	978	2155	3	860	1059	66	1139	2264	10	1141	2261
Vermilion ..	3373	1707	4372	3031	288	3198	2346	1075	4982	3421	453	4974	3436
Wabash	797	869	650	936	207	653	910	54	939	1142	39	937	1150
Warren......	2494	1611	2795	1984	138	2416	1844	539	2849	2003	305	2833	1991
Washington	1742	1240	1911	1671	39	1909	1665	57	2280	1912	44	2262	1927
Wayne	1624	1664	1570	1751	482	1213	1331	334	2063	2204	159	2048	2192
White	1224	1758	1297	2066	469	1000	1764	296	1811	2591	265	1811	2582
Whiteside ..	3193	1267	3851	2131	133	2494	902	1579	3918	2215	403	3880	2141
Will........	4212	2937	4770	3999	677	3793	2520	1838	5276	3803	882	5496	4048
Williamson .	1332	1314	1672	1644	41	1423	1210	532	1853	1825	141	1845	1811
Winnebago .	3809	1051	4505	1568	70	2780	1022	462	4617	1511	278	4512	1500
Woodford ..	1545	1732	1733	2105	237	1279	1578	507	2007	2364	108	1961	2391
Totals..	241944	184938	278232	258601	17233	215283	169965	65673	318037	277321	26358	314565	277532

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COUNTIES	Treasurer, 1882			President 1884				Governor				State Treasurer, 1886				President 1888			Governor		State Treasurer 1890			Sup't Pub. Ins.		
	REP. Smith	DEM. Oren-dorff	GRBK Mc-L'glin	REP. Blaine	DEM. Cleve-land	GRBK Butler	PRO. St. John	REP. Ogles-by	DEM. Harri-son	GBK Har-per	PRO. Hobb	REP. Tanner	DEM. Ricker	GRBK Bud-long	PRO. Aus-tin	REP. Harri-son	DEM. Cleve-land	PRO. Fisk	U. L. Stre-eter	REP. Fifer	DEM. Palmer	REP. Am-berg	DEM. Wilson	PRO. Link	REP. Ed-wards	DEM. Raab	PRO. Jo-hann
Adams	3934	5480	364	4988	6904	249	151	5102	6809	177	123	3951	5391	5	231	6088	7196	287	72	6049	7289	4698	6428	436	4162	7002	397
Alexander	1182	1149	—	1753	1406	2	7	1733	1418	4	9	1469	1189	203	7	2014	1544	8	77	1965	1599	1798	1530	15	1793	1543	11
Bond	1399	1129	—	1656	1390	5	146	1629	1417	3	145	1559	1256	—	233	1685	1376	212	8	1657	1324	1504	1370	206	1527	1352	196
Boone	1910	194	106	2000	443	11	122	2005	456	10	115	1926	367	9	172	2100	495	175	13	2087	516	1820	538	125	2042	456	79
Brown	848	1410	193	963	1650	82	44	968	1660	67	43	820	1439	38	24	945	1616	73	202	952	1640	821	1479	100	821	1485	94
Bureau	2811	2067	330	3702	2754	213	174	3762	2738	176	156	3156	2539	33	271	4070	3487	301	135	4056	3575	3404	3164	224	3322	3273	202
Calhoun	347	849	—	524	957	—	—	525	957	—	—	403	963	—	25	589	939	18	35	582	956	486	888	16	438	934	14
Carroll	1992	588	65	2469	1124	54	59	2490	1122	59	54	1930	725	—	217	2644	1329	169	1	2033	1356	2083	1111	155	2050	1176	141
Cass	1247	1745	111	1405	2056	50	74	1393	2086	36	66	1101	1868	—	211	1527	2073	107	29	1533	2096	1296	2027	100	1325	2047	79
Champaign	3999	3154	210	4854	3802	232	166	4909	3826	176	124	4095	3220	73	250	5104	4103	353	61	5106	4162	5017	4279	379	4838	4482	349
Christian	2159	2726	266	2546	3193	200	188	2567	3224	172	170	1913	2461	172	303	2863	3360	286	179	2878	3387	2320	3261	246	2408	3228	169
Clark	1935	2226	203	2214	2505	61	81	2224	2489	75	77	2120	2356	—	99	2418	2586	73	48	2418	2707	1844	2307	73	1945	2189	—
Clay	1504	1588	4	1707	1690	42	26	1724	1693	42	26	1686	1683	—	50	1714	1655	48	81	1702	1684	1702	1662	69	1689	1690	38
Clinton	907	1940	—	1352	2416	15	59	1362	2411	15	59	1097	1969	—	55	1413	2187	57	12	1409	2208	1131	2097	41	1013	2233	31
Coles	2925	2929	90	3193	3234	69	73	3216	3244	50	66	3125	3054	103	12	3424	3286	145	28	3415	3323	3458	3510	165	3480	3506	154
Cook	40440	42068	429	69289	60369	716	815	65362	65070	302	769	41973	26820	24802	1425	85307	84491	2577	303	82963	87460	71750	78510	1828	68137	83212	1182
Crawford	1336	1478	119	1608	1872	65	18	1619	1879	56	16	1668	1818	15	41	1794	2006	24	14	1783	2010	1598	1887	77	1606	1908	60
Cumberland	1277	1444	39	1435	1756	20	39	1433	1777	16	26	1390	1600	6	144	1539	1776	108	15	1542	1800	1319	1744	208	1372	1719	185
DeKalb	2689	973	15	4116	1749	13	120	4153	1745	7	90	3084	1059	69	399	3971	1793	384	14	3969	1819	3263	1744	333	3357	1796	253
DeWitt	1784	1858	—	1987	1981	56	56	1979	2012	45	47	1930	1839	—	103	2041	1976	108	60	2032	2018	2005	2059	86	2052	2017	86
Douglas	1842	1619	56	1924	1704	36	73	1935	1711	31	64	1925	1749	4	104	2143	1875	151	53	2138	1896	2178	1941	93	2158	1960	95
DuPage	1844	978	—	2245	1560	2	105	2225	1592	11	95	1686	1092	—	213	2357	1615	191	3	2376	1621	2175	1152	171	1681	1702	127
Edgar	3094	2998	58	2912	3195	47	92	2898	3224	34	81	2903	3069	71	179	3107	3169	167	9	3103	3188	3085	3324	123	3114	3292	125
Edwards	1073	460	—	1256	648	1	32	1260	657	—	29	1268	502	—	46	1301	648	57	—	1311	653	1145	618	61	1177	615	37
Effingham	700	1844	28	1357	2633	28	43	1357	2624	24	46	1127	1783	2	112	1484	2539	88	9	1482	2549	1351	2096	143	1129	2428	77
Fayette	1579	2099	9	2265	2708	39	42	2269	2726	28	36	2167	2385	2	58	2264	2760	102	7	2255	2782	1933	2503	411	1821	2660	345
Ford	1426	578	315	1943	1000	99	87	1938	1039	67	78	1612	720	—	157	2113	1308	187	11	2117	1239	1951	1265	109	1882	1341	102
Franklin	1431	1387	234	1431	1720	63	50	1431	1727	56	51	1449	1037	—	41	1613	1704	56	23	1616	1734	1536	1693	142	1597	1724	52
Fulton	3985	4258	302	4508	4899	161	179	4554	4887	161	179	4259	4353	192	236	4948	4965	281	120	4945	5020	4592	4841	183	4638	4808	170
Gallatin	1012	1515	—	1165	1582	1	19	1164	1582	—	—	1240	1579	—	12	1380	1801	35	46	1374	1813	1085	1671	57	1101	1668	27
Greene	1458	3000	11	2010	3205	54	48	2032	3205	47	65	1718	2403	—	61	2072	3237	88	140	2070	3290	1619	2776	116	1630	2790	82
Grundy	1656	879	160	2166	1213	191	96	2165	1252	167	93	2526	1187	155	33	2164	1508	276	123	2157	1531	1838	1649	199	1823	1676	188
Hamilton	968	1459	83	1316	1940	68	48	1322	1945	61	43	1254	1837	—	43	1461	2007	32	49	1467	2025	1356	1817	58	1369	1821	40
Hancock	2900	3481	188	3272	3875	147	94	3265	3930	128	76	3196	3522	71	173	3560	3911	229	68	3569	3969	3112	4005	196	2953	4181	181
Hardin	454	695	—	556	716	4	10	546	722	—	—	511	689	—	4	631	769	7	1	632	766	542	674	10	547	605	6
Henderson	1118	888	75	1233	912	48	25	1250	902	42	23	1162	770	1	114	1342	897	65	16	1342	905	1194	934	82	1190	942	78
Henry	3346	1235	671	4111	2070	319	259	4153	2124	255	235	3437	1397	128	287	4431	2363	364	50	4448	2411	3481	2061	303	3376	2223	240
Iroquois	2869	2021	462	3823	3076	82	194	3835	3117	46	187	3105	2364	—	273	4101	2350	322	7	4125	3368	3562	3422	291	3283	3699	287
Jackson	1921	2090	240	2582	2380	107	95	2565	2409	84	92	2368	2236	229	101	2725	2790	139	146	2688	2874	2755	2676	185	2695	2772	145
Jasper	969	1618	83	1430	2004	48	24	1428	2017	36	25	1232	1747	23	91	1554	2105	81	73	1540	2130	1174	2012	269	1212	2014	193
Jefferson	1174	1934	162	1850	2392	97	38	1861	2449	49	39	1584	2075	6	65	1981	2378	73	150	1973	2424	1374	2082	492	1514	2038	369
Jersey	1040	1664	—	1307	2014	1	80	1304	2034	1	72	1174	1830	—	133	1400	1972	96	1	1384	2013	1173	2002	70	1158	2010	75
Jo Daviess	2408	1854	48	2765	2477	86	159	2783	2480	32	148	2411	1991	97	150	2728	2719	185	64	2720	2763	2554	2558	119	2424	2689	113
Johnson	1529	775	—	1628	832	71	129	1632	847	53	134	1489	842	—	98	1758	948	105	118	1758	984	1484	853	436	1563	843	268
Kane	4151	1927	20	7143	3558	124	206	7190	3613	81	161	4203	1743	1601	663	7572	4386	582	147	7532	4503	6227	3401	366	5698	4108	307
Kankakee	2048	1166	41	3058	1947	23	166	3044	1981	17	153	2434	1546	3	203	3219	2101	244	32	3232	2140	3087	2067	150	2843	2339	120
Kendall	1404	652	1	1905	739	45	120	1894	747	41	123	1462	644	39	228	1809	724	256	85	1808	761	1263	565	163	1217	683	170
Knox	3864	1849	499	5049	2489	327	195	5116	2500	362	154	4662	2570	209	228	5450	2885	277	232	5476	2983	4614	2631	299	4675	2604	274
Lake	2228	1112	35	2765	1626	14	109	2771	1646	8	95	2298	1462	—	167	2790	1718	209	—	2787	1728	2503	1472	97	2418	1600	85
LaSalle	5065	6236	700	6901	7148	358	337	6842	7370	358	337	6180	6517	165	398	8006	8313	573	109	8044	8349	6867	7888	421	6655	8194	349

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Lawrence	1337	1382	—	1502	1559	20	40	1504	1560	19	29	1467	1520	—	79	1635	1609	111	14	1635	1620	1495	1828	82	1514	1629	78
Lee	2784	1954	127	3263	2447	64	99	3263	2461	13	96	2856	2003	—	165	3364	2488	192	—	3360	2525	2806	2268	168	2758	2347	137
Livingston	2947	2242	735	3850	3469	210	135	3917	3488	161	102	3267	2913	8	239	3914	3691	425	27	3947	3719	3615	3475	277	3487	3629	261
Logan	2518	2655	134	2606	2862	52	262	2643	2887	29	223	2313	2709	21	347	2604	2919	246	20	2612	2916	2375	2928	314	2326	3035	262
McDonough	2908	2834	194	3079	3080	154	121	3103	3121	111	101	2939	2939	138	226	3176	3125	264	69	3180	3167	3156	3258	259	3162	3261	250
McHenry	2131	988	68	3697	2070	24	146	3718	2088	10	127	2366	1586	—	228	3563	2002	322	1	3563	2028	2995	1536	242	2671	2003	213
McLean	6014	4864	94	7437	5569	58	449	7425	5658	40	397	5477	3799	8	652	7708	5935	694	35	7805	5929	6055	5265	788	6004	5463	690
Macon	3432	2974	—	3851	3540	70	395	3871	3553	54	364	3500	2941	34	643	4084	3789	601	54	4074	3893	3644	3817	523	3795	3673	491
Macoupin	3658	4177	42	3962	4574	109	148	3993	4608	68	127	3426	3591	462	275	4070	4703	373	93	4090	4787	3638	4662	327	3433	4882	301
Madison	3740	4446	75	5069	5321	12	182	5101	5348	—	—	5005	4507	—	249	5485	5175	215	85	5429	5262	5023	5031	216	4432	5642	191
Marion	1639	2103	427	2253	2760	203	133	2214	2819	174	135	1858	2262	454	271	2165	2492	172	235	2185	2546	2053	2487	444	2037	2569	240
Marshall	1476	1586	26	1708	1680	33	50	1726	1681	24	42	1584	1582	—	52	1613	1697	99	7	1613	1714	1556	1753	83	1506	1709	87
Mason	1124	1702	68	1485	2016	38	68	1479	2035	26	68	1363	1886	—	75	1555	2114	111	16	1572	2125	1483	1938	151	1394	2036	139
Massac	1396	834	—	1430	793	1	37	1430	803	—	35	1382	746	—	18	1430	799	26	—	1531	806	1377	793	26	1382	792	23
Menard	795	1507	215	1134	1579	183	65	1160	1597	151	56	1153	1596	85	113	1292	1648	96	90	1308	1679	1209	1691	130	1174	1723	136
Mercer	1937	1228	325	2273	1634	227	87	2301	1690	165	58	1995	1400	160	195	2349	1804	126	60	2347	1854	2266	2008	98	2258	2029	90
Monroe	890	1799	—	1127	1834	—	3	1135	1833	—	—	1033	1855	—	3	1237	1698	8	1	1198	1738	1119	1711	16	742	1911	7
Montgomery	2099	2564	137	2720	3298	69	170	2729	3313	43	164	2110	2690	166	247	2875	3607	268	49	2875	3646	2114	3225	205	1998	3349	181
Morgan	3145	3439	140	3226	3657	102	178	3277	3703	69	133	3203	3446	—	188	3426	3643	221	87	3426	3719	2987	3708	250	2969	3742	236
Moultrie	908	1253	71	1287	1702	85	42	1298	1723	69	28	1142	1386	—	122	1430	1752	62	16	1454	1764	1043	1662	176	1115	1608	132
Ogle	2753	1647	36	3929	2285	61	138	3985	2291	61	138	3146	1646	8	283	4135	2255	309	5	4149	2290	3319	1950	191	3280	2012	171
Peoria	5273	5744	410	6032	6737	435	100	6067	6824	377	73	5491	6396	155	288	6677	7476	215	115	6691	7473	6264	6692	228	5910	7045	203
Perry	1356	1581	44	1666	1664	46	130	1660	1677	40	133	1678	1514	42	138	1646	1661	138	157	1641	1700	1742	1916	137	1649	2042	103
Piatt	1761	1605	84	2046	1787	47	48	2059	1790	31	41	1978	1700	4	66	2174	1939	102	11	2173	1951	2052	1854	64	2052	1859	56
Pike	2524	3400	563	2904	3875	356	56	2920	3904	320	71	2599	3414	135	176	2820	3592	227	628	2884	3694	2666	3678	152	2686	3646	148
Pope	1370	844	—	1645	903	4	—	1642	910	4	—	1343	584	—	4	1646	911	15	21	1642	915	1452	1048	10	1457	1038	4
Pulaski	1107	697	—	1421	744	9	16	1416	748	5	15	1371	654	—	18	1515	812	43	—	1506	826	1399	788	35	1391	800	32
Putnam	478	424	—	597	525	—	72	605	526	—	63	558	480	1	76	580	516	65	—	586	513	532	448	69	513	472	67
Randolph	2250	2383	—	2452	2674	3	128	2465	2687	3	106	2374	2539	—	158	2494	2646	156	102	2471	2689	2302	2612	184	2146	2770	173
Richland	1513	1654	—	1525	1678	—	78	1532	1683	—	70	1371	1586	—	132	1541	1625	86	5	1532	1651	1281	1409	306	1338	1478	203
Rock Island	3130	2141	1119	3824	2785	937	83	3850	2851	870	59	3623	2160	1465	199	4584	3644	256	87	4552	3771	4034	4281	225	4598	3937	167
St. Clair	4328	4938	470	5327	6919	76	99	5312	7003	6	90	4552	4395	1750	232	5932	6188	116	700	5855	6223	5233	5840	207	4659	6426	162
Saline	1425	1465	—	1815	1670	5	25	1828	1680	5	25	1863	1701	—	32	2104	1864	65	33	2117	1877	1869	1865	140	1896	1887	84
Sangamon	4424	5708	98	6007	6840	72	195	5895	7022	46	173	5245	5952	—	567	6436	7148	681	56	6288	7397	5415	7077	788	5469	7102	736
Schuyler	1134	1613	57	1533	1956	25	24	1536	1957	23	21	1376	1796	2	55	1610	1994	92	18	1618	2018	1453	1984	79	1465	1970	72
Scott	985	1238	87	1034	1331	42	30	1044	1336	32	26	1090	1296	15	22	1125	1408	25	40	1117	1435	1036	1422	34	1040	1434	29
Shelby	1075	2577	793	2130	3672	632	80	2187	3709	582	70	1546	2779	—	436	2521	3988	302	125	2539	4056	1747	3096	1089	1772	3199	816
Stark	1172	517	329	1365	784	212	99	1384	796	190	92	1233	785	22	134	1359	826	119	47	1369	872	1225	874	127	1249	868	112
Stephenson	2779	2705	31	3425	3227	21	185	3441	3208	21	183	2992	2866	2	283	3484	3429	300	18	3481	3450	3168	3444	240	3005	3615	226
Tazewell	2379	2929	128	2668	3383	62	79	2654	3422	46	73	2692	3010	25	137	2926	3426	126	54	2928	3429	2705	3219	110	2485	3451	89
Union	1045	2011	—	1249	2243	4	31	1248	2255	4	28	1016	1757	110	4	1346	2367	49	38	1314	2434	1131	2080	56	1129	2187	51
Vermilion	4586	3484	221	5650	4111	147	210	5664	4120	135	203	5100	3700	16	292	6247	4621	314	109	6246	4697	5895	4728	300	5899	4713	296
Wabash	922	1116	—	1076	1233	26	13	1083	1234	25	11	1076	1262	—	38	1084	1336	110	—	1093	1342	910	1329	109	939	1312	99
Warren	2374	1717	175	2749	2052	148	165	2766	2068	119	164	2428	1818	42	333	2708	2016	294	28	2719	2058	2544	2256	227	2562	2262	203
Washington	1832	1714	—	2051	1884	—	284	2059	1886	—	224	1907	1689	—	203	1991	1747	181	31	1976	1773	1912	1814	196	1561	2209	144
Wayne	1782	2011	—	2280	2498	38	12	2288	2510	38	12	2239	2374	8	15	2334	2394	37	102	2325	2424	2069	2280	52	2119	2195	19
White	1381	2259	82	1918	2723	71	63	1930	2728	65	59	1536	2327	—	124	2230	2889	70	54	2236	2904	1720	2766	68	1733	2759	50
Whiteside	3010	1747	276	3737	2277	164	214	3767	2286	141	205	2528	1167	25	503	3843	2453	384	34	3836	2514	2964	1997	356	3002	2059	256
Will	4188	4531	342	5792	4722	382	111	5684	5029	198	97	5318	4262	222	142	6357	5257	312	26	6322	5339	5833	4985	291	4837	6074	224
Williamson	1786	1714	148	2253	1981	35	28	2259	1991	28	19	2317	1110	16	7	2347	2019	54	72	2343	2058	2283	2088	18	2302	2024	9
Winnebago	3158	1071	59	4944	1791	116	534	4962	1810	109	511	2576	920	572	934	5086	2176	621	76	5083	2322	3957	2344	596	4054	2322	528
Woodford	1521	2095	65	1803	2409	17	112	1791	2434	17	101	1379	1808	—	171	1812	2410	165	60	1824	2440	1722	2389	148	1588	2496	171
Totals	254551	249067	15520	337449	312320	10753	11824	334454	319436	8535	10536	275366	240661	34609	19527	370473	348378	21695	7090	367860	355313	321990	331837	22306	311860	345912	18296

Popular Vote of State since 1824:

YEAR	OFFICE	TOTAL VOTE	WHIG	DEMOCRAT	OTHER	MAJ. OR PLUR.
1824	President.....	4709	Adams, 1542 Clay, 1047	Jackson, 1901 Crawford, 219		
1828	President.....	8344	1581	6763		
1832	President.....	19576	5429	14147		
1836	President.....	33080	14983	18097		
1840	President.....	93013	45557	47476	Abolition, 149	Dem. 1919
1842	Governor.....	85485	38584	46901		Dem. 8317
1844	President.....	107018	45528	57920	Abolit'n, 3570	Dem. 12392
1846	Governor.....	100587	36775	58700	Abolit'n, 5112	Dem. 21925
1848	President.....	125121	53047	56300	F. Soil, 15774	Dem. 3253
1852	President.....	155497	64934	80597	F. Soil, 9966	Dem. 15663
	Governor.....	153859	64405	80645	F. Soil, 8809	Dem. 16240
1854	Treasurer.....	133869	65477	68392		Dem. 2915
			REPUBLICAN			
1856	President.....	238981	96189	105348	Amer., 37444	Dem. 9159
	Governor.....	237106	111375	106643	Amer., 19088	Rep. 4732
1858	Treasurer.....	252110	125430	121609	Ind Dem 5071	Rep. 3821
1860	President.....	339693	172161	160215	Bell, 4913 Breck., 2404	Rep. 11946
	Governor.....	335124	172196	159253	Bell, 2049 Breck., 1626	Rep. 12943
1862	Treasurer.....	256778	120116	136662		Dem. 16546
1864	President.....	348226	189496	158730		Rep. 30766
	Governor.....	351077	192376	158701		Rep. 33675
1866	Cong.-at-large.	350103	203045	147058		Rep. 55987
1868	President.....	449436	250293	199143		Rep. 51150
	Governor.....	449725	249912	199813		Rep. 50099
1870	Cong.-at-large.	316496	168862	144190	Proh'n, 3444	Rep. 24672
1872	President.....	429940	241944	184938	Proh'n, 3058	Rep. 57006
	Governor.....	437043	237774	197084	Proh'n, 2185	Rep. 40690
1874	Treasurer.....	366773	163024	128169	G'nb'k, 75580	Rep. 34855
1876	President.....	554066	278232	258601	G'nb'k, 17233	Rep. 19631
	Governor.....	552093	279263	272465	G'nb'k 365	Rep. 6798
1878	Treasurer.....	444460	206458	170085	G'nb'k, 65689 Proh'n, 2228	Rep. 36373
1880	President.....	622156	318037	277321	G'nb'k, 26358 Proh'n, 440	Rep. 40716
	Governor.....	621117	314565	277532	G'nb'k, 28898 Proh'n, 122	Rep. 37033
1882	Treasurer.....	521948	250722	244585	G'nb'k, 15511 Proh'n, 11130	Rep. 6137
1884	President.....	672346	337449	312320	G'nb'k, 10753 Proh'n, 11824	Rep. 25129
	Governor.....	672961	334454	319436	G'nb'k, 8535 Proh'n, 10536	Rep. 15018
1886	Treasurer.....	570163	275366	240661	G'nb'k, 34609 Proh'n, 19527	Rep. 34705
1888	President.....	747683	370475	348371	Labor, 7134 Proh'n, 21703	Rep. 22104
	Governor.....	748449	367860	355313	Labor, 6365 Proh'n, 18911	Rep. 12547
1890	Treasurer.....	677133	321990	331837	Proh'n, 22306	Dem. 9847

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Commanders during the War of the Rebellion of Illinois Regiments and Batteries, aggregate strength, and strength at muster out, and date of final muster out.

INFANTRY:

The asterisk (*) designates the officer in command at final muster out.

REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
7	John Cook,	pro. brigadier-general, March 21, 1862,	July 25, 1861,	1747	586	July 9, 1865
	And. J. Babcock,	resigned February 28, 1863.				
	Richard Rowett,*	pro. brevet brigadier-general, May 24, 1865.				
8	Richard J. Oglesby,	pro. brigadier and major-general,	July 25, 1861,	1853	275	May 4, 1866
	Frank L. Rhoads,	resigned October 7, 1862.				
	John P. Post,	resigned September 28, 1863.				
	Josiah A. Sheetz,	pro. brevet brigadier-general.				
	Lloyd Wheaton,*	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel.				
9	Eleazer A. Paine,	pro. brig.-gen., 1861; consolidated, see Philips,	July 25, 1861,	1265	435	July 9, 1865
	August Mersy,	mustered out August 20, 1864.				
	Samuel T. Hughes,*	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel.				
	Jesse J. Phillips,	res. Aug. 31, 1864; pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mch. 13, 1865.				
10	James D. Morgan,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	July 25, 1861,	1759	737	July 4, 1865
	John Tillson,*	pro. brevet brigadier-general, 1865.				
11	William H. L. Wallace,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862; m. w. Shiloh,	July 25, 1861,	1384	405	July 14, 1865
	Thos. E. G. Ransom,	pro. brigadier-general; died.				
	Garrett Nevins,	killed at Vicksburg.				
	James H. Coates,*	pro. brevet brigadier-general.				
12	John McArthur,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	July 25, 1861,	1412	547	July 10, 1865
	Augustus L. Chetlain,	pro. brigadier-general, 1863.				
	Henry VanSellar,*	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel.				

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REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
13	John B. Wyman,	killed at Chickasaw Bayou,	May 24, 1861,	1206	con.	June 18, 1864
	Adam B. Gorgas,	consolidated with 56th.				
14	John M. Palmer,	pro. brigadier and major-general,	May 25, 1861,	2015	470	Sept. 16, 1865
	Cyrus Hall,	consolidated with 15th; colonel 144th.				
15	Thomas J. Turner,	resigned November 2, 1862,	May 24, 1861,	2028	539	Sept. 16, 1865
	George C. Rogers,*	pro. brevet brigadier-general.				
16	Robert F. Smith,	pro. brevet brigadier-general,	May 14, 1861,	1833	590	July 8, 1865
	Charles D. Kerr,*	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel.				
17	Leonard F. Ross,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	May 24, 1861,	1259	con. 8th.	
	Addison S. Norton,	resigned July 9, 1863.				
	Francis M. Smith,	mustered out lieutenant-colonel.				
18	Michael K. Lawler,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	May 28, 1861,	2043	636	Dec. 16, 1865
	Daniel H. Brush,	resigned August 21, 1863.				
	Jules C. Webber,	mustered out December, 1865, as lieut.-colonel.				
19	John B. Turchin,	resigned and pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	May 28, 1861,	1285	350	July 9, 1864
	Joseph R. Scott,	died from battle wounds, July 8, 1863, a. 25.				
	Alex. W. Raffen,	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, July 9, 1864.				
20	C. Carroll Marsh,	resigned April 22, 1863,	June 13, 1861,	1817	658	July 16, 1865
	Daniel Bradley,	discharged February 13, 1865.				
	Henry King,*	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, July 16, 1865.				
21	Ulysses S. Grant,	pro. brigadier and major-general,	June 15, 1861,	1266	416	Dec. 16, 1865
	John W. S. Alexander,	killed in battle, September, 1863.				
	James E. Calloway,	resigned as lieutenant-colonel, May, 1865.				
	Wm. H. Jamison,*	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, December 16, 1865.				
22	Henry Dougherty,	discharged for wounds, 1863.	June 25, 1861,	1164	con. 42d.	July 7, 1864
	Francis Swanwick,	mustered out lieut.-colonel.				
23	James A. Mulligan,	killed in battle, July, 1864.	June 18, 1861,	1982	642	July 24, 1865

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	Samuel Simison,* - -	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, July 24, 1865.				
24	Frederick Hecker, -	resigned December 23, 1861.	July 8, 1861,	989	43	July 31, 1865
	Geza Mihalotzy, - -	killed in battle, March, 1864.				
	Maj. Geo. A. Guenther,*	mustered out August 6, 1864.			con.	
25	Wm. N. Coler, - -	resigned August, 1862.		1082	con.	Sept. 21, 1865
	Thos. D. Williams, -	killed in battle, December, 1862.				
	Caswell P. Ford, - -	resigned April, 1863.				
	Richard H. Nodine,* -	mustered out September 5, 1864.				
26	John M. Loomis, - -	resigned April 30, 1864,	Oct. 31, 1861,	1602	508	July 20, 1865
	Robert A. Gilmore, -	mustered out October 27, 1864.				
	Ira J. Bloomfield,* -	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, July 20, 1865.				
27	Napoleon B. Buford,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,		1193	con. 9th.	
	Fazillo A. Harrington, -	died of wounds, 1863.				
	Jon. R. Miles, - -	resigned April 28, 1864.				
	Wm. H. Schmitt, - -	mustered out September 29, 1864.				
28	Amory K. Johnson, -	resigned June 17, 1864,	Aug. 3, 1861,	1939	311	Mch. 15, 1866
	Thos. M. Kilpatrick,	killed at Shiloh.				
	Richard Ritter, - -	resigned July 23, 1865.			con.	
	Hinman Rhodes,* -	mustered out March 15, 1866.				
29	James S. Rearden, -	resigned April 15, 1862,	July 27, 1861,	1547	520	Nov. 6, 1865
	Mason Brayman, -	pro. brigadier-general, 1862.				
	Chas. M. Ferrill, - -	resigned August, 1863.				
	Loren Kent,* - -	pro. brevet brigadier-general.				
30	Philip B. Fouke, - -	resigned April 22, 1862,	Sept. 30, 1861,	1878	665	July 17, 1865
	Elias S. Dennis, -	pro. brigadier-general, April 22, 1862.				
	Warren Shedd,* - -	pro. brevet brigadier-general, 1865.				
31	John A. Logan, -	pro. brigadier and major-general,	Sept. 8, 1861,	1973	550	July 19, 1865
	Lindorf Osborn, - -	resigned February 24, 1863.				
	Edwin S. McCook, -	resigned September 26, 1864.				

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REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
31	Robert N. Pearson,*	mustered out as lieut.-col.; pro. brevet brig.-gen.				
32	John Logan,	discharged December, 1864, brevet brig.-general,	Dec. 31, 1861,	1711	394	Sept. 16, 1865
	Geo. H. English,*	mustered out lieut.-colonel, September 16, 1865.				
33	Charles E. Hovey,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	Aug. 15, 1861,	1660	737	Nov. 24, 1865
	Charles E. Lippincott,	mustered out September, 1865.				
	Isaac H. Elliott,	mustered out November, 1865.				
34	Edward N. Kirk,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	Sept. 7, 1861,	1558	822	July 12, 1865
	Alex. P. Dysart,	resigned August, 1863.				
	Peter Ege,	mustered out July, 1865.				
35	Gustav A. Smith,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	Sept. 7, 1861,	1012	con. 59th.	Sept. 27, 1864
	Wm. P. Chandler,	mustered out Sept., 1864.				
36	Nicholas Greusel,	resigned February 7, 1863,	Sept. 23, 1861,	1503	250	Oct. 8, 1865
	Silas Miller,	died July, 1864.				
	Benj. F. Campbell,*	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, October 8, 1865,				
37	Julius White,	pro. brigadier-general, 1862,	Sept. 18, 1861,	1496	322	May 15, 1866
	Myron S. Barnes,	discharged November, 1862.				
	John C. Black,	prom. brevet brigadier-general, 1865.				
	Ransom Kennicott,	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, April 19, 1866,				
	Judson J. Huntley,*	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, May 15, 1866,				
38	Wm. P. Carlin,	pro. brigadier- general, March, 1863,	Aug. 15, 1861,	1388	156	Mch. 20, 1866
	Daniel H. Gilmer,	killed at Chickamauga, 1863,				
	Edward Colyer,*	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, March, 1866,				
39	Austin Light,	dismissed November, 1861,	Dec. 1861,	1807	449	Dec. 6, 1865
	Thos. O. Osborn,	pro. brigadier-general, 1865.				
	Orrin L. Mann,*	pro. brevet brigadier-general, 1865,				
40	Stephen G. Hicks,	discharged October, 1862,	Aug. 10, 1861,	1277	328	
	Hiram W. Hall,	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, July 24, 1865.				

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41	Isaac C. Pugh, - -	must'd out brig.-gen. Aug. 20, 1864, cons. with 53d.		1211		reorganized.
42	Wm. A. Webb, - -	died December 24, 1861,	Sept. 17, 1861,	1784	222	Dec. 16, 1865
	Geo. W. Roberts, -	killed Stones River, 1862.				
	Nathan H. Walworth, -	resigned April 13, 1864.				
	Edgar D. Swain, -	mustered out lieutenant-colonel.				
43	Julius Raith, - -	died from wonnds, 1862,	Dec. 16, 1861,	1902	667	Nov. 30, 1865
	Adolph Engelmann, -	mustered out December 31, 1864.				
	Adolph Dengler, - -	mustered out November 30, 1865.				
44	Charles Knobelsdorff,	discharged August 20, 1862,	Sept. 13, 1861,	1515	235	Sept. 25, 1865
	Wallace W. Barrett, -	pro. brevet brigadier-general				
	John Russell,* - -	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, September, 1865.				
45	John E. Smith, - -	pro. brigadier-general,	Dec. 26, 1861,	1716	569	July 12, 1865
	Jasper A. Maltby, -	pro. brigadier-general, 1863.				
	Robert P. Sealy, - -	discharged January 10, 1865.				
	John O. Duer,* - -	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, July 12, 1865,				
46	John A. Davis, - -	died of wounds, October, 1862,	Dec. 28, 1861,	2012	693	Jan. 20, 1866
	Benj. Dornblaser,* -	pro. brevet brigadier-general, February, 1865.				
47	John Bryner, - -	resigned September, 1862,	Oct. 1, 1861,	2054	719	Jan. 21, 1866
	Wm. A. Thrush, -	killed at Corinth.				
	John N. Cromwell, -	killed at Jackson.				
	John D. McClure, -	mustered out October, 1864.				
	David W. Magee,* -	pro. brevet brigadier-general, 1865.				
48	Isham N. Haynie, -	resigned November, 1862; app'd brigadier-general,	Nov. 18, 1861,	1871	558	Aug. 15, 1865
	Wm. W. Sanford, - -	resigned January 18, 1864.				
	Lucien Greathouse, -	killed in battle, 1864.				
	Ashley T. Galbraith, -	discharged as lieutenant-colonel, January, 1865.				
	Thos. L. B. Weems,*	mustered out August 15, 1865.				
49	Wm. R. Morrison, -	resigned December 13, 1862,	Dec. 31, 1861,	1482	483	Sept. 9, 1865
	Phineas Pease, - -	mustered out January 9, 1865.				

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REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
49	Wm. P. Moore,* - -	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, September 9, 1865.				
50	Moses M. Bane, -	resigned June 11, 1864,	Sept. 12, 1861,	1761	576	July 13, 1865
	William Hanna,* - -	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, July 13, 1865.				
51	Gilbert W. Cumming,	resigned September 30, 1862,	Dec.'61, Feb,'62,	1474	279	Sept. 25, 1865
	Luther P. Bradley, -	pro. brigadier-general, July 30, 1864.				
	Charles W. Davis, -	discharged as lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1865.				
	James S. Boyd,* - -	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, September 25, 1865.				
52	Isaac G. Wilson, -	resigned December 9, 1861,	Nov. 19, 1861,	1519	517	July 6, 1865
	Thomas W. Sweeney, -	U. S. army pro. brigadier-general.				
	John S. Wilcox, -	resigned February 20, 1864.				
	Edwin A. Bowen, - -	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 24, 1864.				
	Jerome D. Davis,* -	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, July 6, 1865.				
53	Wm. H. W. Cushman, -	resigned September 3, 1862,	March, 1862,	1434	514	July 22, 1865
	Daniel F. Hitt, - -	resigned January 2, 1863.				
	Seth C. Earl, - -	killed July 12, 1863.				
	John W. M. Clanahan,	resigned June 21, 1865.				
	Robert H. McFadden,*	mustered out July 22, 1865.				
54	Thomas W. Harris, -	resigned December 10, 1862,	Feb. 18, 1862,	1720	612	Oct. 15, 1865
	Greenville M. Mitchell,*	pro. bvt. brig.-gen, Aug. 22, '65; m. o. Oct. 15, '65.				
55	David Stuart, - -	pro. brigadier-general,	Oct. 31, 1861,	1287	273	Aug. 14, 1865
	Oscar Malmborg, -	mustered out September 20, 1864.				
	Charles A. Andress,* -	mustered out August 14, 1865.				
56	Robert Kirkham, -	resigned June 6, 1862,	Feb. 22, 1862,	1180	211	Aug. 12, 1865
	William R. Brown, -	resigned August 31, 1862.				
	Green B. Raum, -	pro. brig.-gen. of Vol. Feb. 24, '65; m. o. Mar. 3, '65.				
	John P. Hall, - -	mustered out to date Aug. 12, 1865, as lieut.-col.				
57	Silas D. Baldwin, -	cashiered March 12, 1863,	Dec. 26, 1861,	1467	627	July 7, 1865

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57	Silas D. Baldwin, - -	recommissioned but not remustered.				
	Frederick J. Hurlbut,	drowned April 27, 1865.				
	Frederick A. Battey,* -	mustered out lieutenant-colonel, July 7, 1865.				
58	William F. Lynch, -	mustered out February 7, 1865,	Dec. 24, 1861,	1615	225	Apr. 1, 1866
	Robert W. Healy,* -	pro. bvt. brigadier-general; transf. as consolidated.				
59	John C. Kelton, - -	resigned March 1, 1862,	August, 1861,	1762	398	Dec. 8, 1865
	P. Sidney Post, - -	pro. brig.-gen. by brev.. Dec. 16, 1864; detached.				
	Clayton Hale,* - -	absent, sick at muster out of regiment.				
60	Silas C. Toler, - -	died at Harrisburg, Pa., March 2, 1863,	Feb. 17, 1862,	1647	507	July 31, 1865
	William B. Anderson,	res. Dec. 26, 1864; bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13, 1865.				
	George W. Evans,* - -	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, July 31, 1865.				
61	Jacob Fry, - - -	resigned May 14, 1863, as lieutenant-colonel,	Mar. 7. 1862,	1385	792	Sept. 8, 1865
	Simon P. Ohr, - -	died September 14, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel.				
	Daniel Grass, - -	discharged May 15, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
	Jerome B. Nulton,* -	mustered out September 8, 1865.				
62	James M. True, - -	mustered out May 1, 1865,	Apr. 10, 1862,	1730	501	Mar. 6, 1866
	Lewis C. True, - -	trans. as con.; m. o. Mar. 6, 1866, as lieut.-colonel.				
63	Francis Moro, - -	resigned September 29, 1862,	Apr. 10, 1862,	1228	301	July 13, 1865
	Joseph B. McCown, -	mustered out April 9, 1865.				
	James Isaminger,* -	mustered out July 13, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
64	John Morrill, - -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13. 1865, m. o. July 3, 1865,	Dec. 31, 1861,	1624	668	July 11, 1865
	D. E. Williams, - -	disch'd on surgeon's cert. of disability, Sept. 12, '62.				
	Joseph S. Reynolds,*	mustered out July 11, 1865, brevet brigadier-general.				
65	Daniel Cameron, - -	resigned July 31, 1864,	May 15, 1862,	1684	1181	July 13, 1865
	William Scott Stewart,*	transferred as consolidated, as lieutenant-colonel.				
66	Patrick E. Burke, - -	died of wounds at Resaca, Ga., May 19, 1864,	April, 1862,	1694	495	July 7, 1865
	Andrew K. Campbell,*	mustered out July 7, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
67	Roselle M. Hough,* -	mustered out October 6, 1862,	June 13, 1862,	979		Oct. 6, 1862
68	Elias Stuart,* - -	mustered out September 26, 1862,	June 10, 1862,	889		Oct. 7, 1862

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REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
69	Joseph H. Tucker,* -	retained by order War Department,	June 14. 1862,	912		Oct. 6, 1862
70	Owen T. Reeves,* -	mustered out October 23, 1862,	July 4, 1862,	1006		Oct. 23, 1862
71	Othniel Gilbert,* - -	mustered out October 29, 1862,	July 26, 1862,	940		Oct. 7, 1862
72	Fredrick A. Starring,*	mustered out August 7, 1865,	Aug. 21, 1862,	1471	440	Aug. 7, 1865
	Joseph Stockton, -	pro. bvt. brigadier-general; m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.				
73	James F. Jaquess,* -	mustered out June 12, 1865,	Aug. 21, 1862,	968	337	June 12, 1865
74	Jason Marsh, - -	resigned August 24, 1864,	Sept. 4, 1862,	989	354	June 10, 1865
	Thomas J. Bryan,* -	mustered out June 10, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
75	George Ryan, - -	resigned December 20, 1862,	Sept. 2, 1862,	987	342	June 12, 1865
	John E. Bennett,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Apr. 16, '65, m. o. June 12, '65.				
76	Alonzo W. Mack, -	resigned January 7, 1863,	Aug. 22, 1862,	1110	475	July 22, 1865
	Samuel T. Busey,* -	mustered out July 22, 1865.				
77	Charles Ballance, -	resigned ————	Sept. 2, 9 cos.	1051	602	July 10, 1865
	David P. Grier,* - -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar.—'65, m. o. July 10, '65.				
78	William H. Bennison,	resigned September 2, 1863,	Sept. 1, 1862,	1028	505	June 7, 1865
	Carter VanVleck, - -	died August 23, 1864.				
	Maris R. Vernon,* -	mustered out June 7, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
79	Lyman Guinnip, - -	resigned October 17, 1862,	Aug. 28, 1862,	974	222	June 12, 1865
	Sheridan P. Read, -	killed in battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862.				
	Allen Buckner,* - -	mustered out June 12, 1865.				
80	Thomas G. Allen, -	resigned April 21, 1863,	Aug. 25, 1862,	928	370	June 10, 1865
	Andrew F. Rogers, -	discharged November 25, 1864, as lieutenant-col.				
	Erastus N. Bates,* -	mustered out June 10, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
81	James J. Dollins, - -	killed at Ft. Pemberton, Vicksburg, May 22, 1863,	Aug. 26, 1862,	1187	430	Aug. 5, 1865
	Franklin Campbell, -	resigned August 20, 1864.				
	Andrew W. Rogers,* -	mustered out August 5, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
82	Frederick Hecker, -	resigned March 21, 1864.	Aug. 26, 1862,	978	389	June 9, 1865

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	Edward S. Salomon,* -	pro. bt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13, '65; m. o. June 9, '65, as lt.-col.				
83	Abner C. Harding, -	pro. brigadier-general Vols., May 22, 1863,	Aug. 21, 1862,	1286	633	June 26, 1865
	Arthur A. Smith,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13, '65; m. o. June 26, '65.				
84	Louis H. Waters,* -	must'd out June 8, '65; bvt. brig.-gen. June 13, '65,	Sept. 1, 1862,	956	358	June 8, 1865
85	Robert S. Moore, - .	resigned June 14, 1863, disability,	Aug. 27, 1862,	959	322	June 5, 1865
	Caleb J. Dilworth,* -	pro. bvt.-gen., March 13, '65; m. o. June 5, '65.				
86	David D. Irons, - -	died at Nashville August 11, 1863,	Aug. 27, 1862,	993	468	June 6, 1865
	Allen L. Fahnestock.*	mustered out June 6, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
87	John E. Whiting, - -	resigned October 8, 1863,	Sept. 22, 1862,	994	495	June 16, 1865
	John M. Crebs,* -	mustered out June 16, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
88	Francis T. Sherman,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13, '65; m. o. June 9, '65.	Aug. 27, 1862,	922	334	June 9, 1865
	George W. Chandler,	killed in battle, June 27, 1864.				
	George W. Smith, -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13, '65; m. o. June 9, '65, as lt.-col.				
89	John Christopher, -	ordered to join reg't (16th U. S. Inf.) Jan. 7, 1863,	Aug. 29, 9 cos.	1377	379	June 10, 1865
	Charles T. Hotchkiss,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13, '65; m. o. June 10, '65.				
90	Timothy O'Meara, -	killed in battle of Mission Ridge,	Nov. 22, 1862,	957	318	June 6, 1865
	Owen Stewart,* - -	mustered out June 6, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
91	Henry M. Day,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 26, '65; m. o. July 12, '65,	Sept. 8, 1862.	1041	456	July 12, 1865
92	Smith D. Atkins,* -	mustered out as brevet brig.-gen., June 21, 1865,	Sept. 4, 1862,	1265	590	June 21, 1865
93	Holden Putnam, -	killed November 25, 1863,	Oct. 13, 1862,	1036	404	June 23, 1865
	Nicholas C. Buswell,* -	mustered out June 23, 1865.				
94	William W. Orme, -	pro. brigadier-general, April 4, 1863.	Aug. 20, 1862,	1091	506	July 17, 1865
	John McNulta,* - -	mustered out July 17, 1865.				
95	Lawrence S. Church,	resigned January 24, 1863,	Sept. 4, 1862,	1426	517	Aug. 11, 1865
	Thos. W. Humphrey, -	killed in battle June 10, 1864.				
	Leander Blanden,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 26, '65; m. o. Aug. 17, '65.				
96	Thomas E. Champion, -	bvt. brig.-gen. Feb. 20, '65; discharged June 10, '65,	Sept. 6, 1862,	1208	490	June 10, 1865
	Isaac L. Clark, - -	lieutenant-colonel, killed September 20, 1863.				
	John C. Smith,* - -	m. o. June 10, '65; bvt.-col. Feb. 20, '65, and brig.-gen. June 20, '65.				

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REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O	FINAL MUSTER OUT
97	Friend S. Rutherford, -	discharged June 15, 1864,	Sept. 8, 1862,	1087	366	July 29, 1865
	Lewis D. Martin, -	resigned October 11, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel.				
	Victor Vifquain,* - -	mustered out July 29, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
98	John J. Funkhouser, -	resigned July 5, 1864,	Sept. 3, 1862,	1072	457	June 27, 1865
	Edward Kitchell,* -	p. b. b. gen. Mar. 13, '65; m. o. June 27, '65 as lt.-col.				
99	George W. K. Bailey,	mustered out December 16, 1864,	Aug. 26, 1862,	936	393	July 31, 1865
	Asa C. Matthews,* -	transferred. Colonel as consolidated.				
100	Frederick A. Bartleson,	killed in action at Renesaw Mt., June 23, 1864,	Aug. 30, 1862,	921	326	June 12, 1865
	Charles M. Hammond,*	mustered out June 12, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
101	Charles H. Fox, - -	resigned May 1, 1864,	Sept. 2, 1862,	911	329	June 7, 1865
	John B. Lesage,* -	mustered out June 7, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
102	William McMurtry, -	discharged October 24, 1862,	Sept. 2, 1862,	998	549	June 6, 1865
	Franklin C. Smith,* -	p. brevet brig.-general; mustered out June 6, 1865.				
103	Amos C. Babcock, -	resigned to governor, October 18, 1862,	Oct. 2, 1862,	917	383	Jan. 21, 1865
	Willard A. Dickerman,	killed at Resaca, Ga., May 24, 1864.				
	George W. Wright,* -	mustered out June 21, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
104	Absalom B. Moore, -	resigned September 9, 1863,	Aug. 27, 1862,	977	369	June 6, 1865
	Douglas Hapeman,* -	mustered out June 6, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
105	Daniel Dustin, - -	bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 16, '65; must'd out June 7, '65.	Sept. 2, 1862,	1001	517	June 7, 1865
	Henry F. Vallette, -	resigned June 18, 1864.				
	Everell F. Dutton,* -	mustered out June 7, 1865.				
106	Robert B. Latham, -	resigned April 28, 2864,	Sept. 17, 1862,	1097	601	July 12, 1865
	Henry Yates, Jr., -	resigned September 8, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel.				
	Charles H. Miller,* -	mustered out July 12, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
107	Thomas Snell, - -	discharged December 13, 1862,	Sept. 4, 1862,	944	369	June 21, 1865
	Joseph J. Kelly, - -	resigned December 7, 1863.				
	Francis H. Lowry, -	died of wounds received at Franklin, Jan. 1, 1865.				

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	Thomas J. Milholland,*	mustered out June 21, 1865.				
108	John Warner, - -	discharged March 13, 1863,	Aug. 28, 1862,	927	334	Aug. 5, 1865
	Charles Turner,* - -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 26, '65; m. o. Aug. 5, '65.				
109	Alexander J. Nimmo,	discharged April 10, 1863.	Sept. 11, 1862,	967	con. 11th.	Apr. 10, 1863
110	Thomas S. Casey, -	mustered out May 8, 1863,	Sept. 11, 1862,	873	334	June 8, 1865
	Monroe C. Crawford, -	resigned May 16, 1863, lieutenant-colonel as consol.				
	Ebenezer H. Topping,*	captain Company A. as consolidated.				
111	James S. Martin, - -	mustered out June 7, 1865,	Sept. 1862,	394	458	June 7, 1865
112	Thomas J. Henderson,	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Nov. 30, '64; m. o. June 20, '65.	Sept. 12, 1862,	1095	584	June 20, 1865
113	George B. Hoge,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 14, '65; m. o. June 20, '65,	Oct. 1, 1862,	1258	365	June 20, 1865
114	James W. Judy, -	resigned August 4, 1863,	Sept. 13, 1862,	990	346	Aug. 3, 1865
	John F. King, - -	resigned December 7, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel.				
	Samuel N. Shoup,* -	mustered out August 3, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
115	Jesse H. Moore, - -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., May 15, '65; m. o. June 11, '65,	Sept. 13, 1862,	960	412	June 11, 1865
116	Nathan W. Tupper, -	died at Decatur, Ill., March 10, 1864,	Sept. 30, 1862,	952	339	June 7, 1865
	John E. Maddux,* -	mustered out June 7, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
117	Risden M. Moore,* -	mustered out August 5, 1865,	Sept. 19, 1862,	995	525	Aug. 5, 1865
118	John G. Fonda, . -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., June 27, '65; m. o. Oct. 1, '65.	Nov. 29, 1862,	1101	480	Oct. 1, 1865
119	Thomas J. Kinney,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 26, '65; m. o. Aug. 26, '65,	Oct. 7, 1862,	952	442	Aug. 26, 1865
120	George W. McKeaig,* -	mustered out September 10, 1865,	Oct. 29, 1862,	844	550	Sept. 10, 1865
121	Spencer B. Floyd, -	commission canceled, organization never complete.				
122	John I. Rinaker,* -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13, '65; m. o. July 15, '65,	Sept. 4, 1862,	934	475	July 15, 1865
123	James Monroe, - -	killed in battle of Farmington, T., Oct. 7, 1863,	Sept. 6, 1862,	1050	391	June 28, 1865
	Jonathan Biggs,* - -	mustered out June 28, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
124	Thomas J. Sloan, -	discharged December 15, 1863,	Sept. 10, 1862,	1130	451	Aug. 15, 1865
	John H. Howe,* -	pro. bvt.-col. by Prest. Jan. 23, 1865, and bvt. brig.-gen. Mar. 13, 1865; m. o, Aug. 15, 1865 as lieut.-col.				
125	Oscar F. Harmon, -	killed in battle June 27, 1864,	Sept. 4, 1862,	933	424	June 9, 1865
	James W. Langley,* -	mustered out June 9, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				

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REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
126	Jonathan Richmond, -	resigned March 5, 1864,	Sept. 4, 1862,	998	590	July 12, 1865
	Lucius W. Beal,* - -	mustered out July 12, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.				
127	John Van Arman, -	resigned February 23, 1863,	Sept. 5, 9 cos.	957	356	June 5, 1865
	Hamilton N. Eldridge, -	resigned July 29, 1863.				
	Frank S. Curtiss,* -	mustered out June 5, 1865.				
128	Robert M. Hundley, -	disch. Apr. 4, '63; consolidated with other regim'ts,	Dec. 18, 1862,	866		
129	George P. Smith, -	resigned May 8, 1863,	Sept. 8, 1862,	1011	589	June 8, 1865
	Henry Case,* - -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 16, '65; m. o. June 8, '65.				
130	Nathaniel Niles, -	resigned May 6, 1864,	Oct. 25, 1862,	932	274	Aug. 15, 1865
	James H. Matheny, -	resigned July 5, 1864.				
	John B. Reid,* - -	tr. to 130th as revived; m. o. Aug. 15, '65, as lt.-col.				
131	George W. Neely, -	mustered out at consolidation,	Nov. 13, 1862,	880	cons.	
	Richard A. Peter, -	consolidated with 29th Inf.; resigned Dec. 26, 1863.				
132†	Thomas C. Pickett,* -	mustered out October 17, 1864,	June 1, 1864,	853		Oct. 17, 1864
133	Thadeus Phillips,* -	mustered out September 24, 1864,	May 31, 1864,	851		Sept. 24, 1864
134	Waters W. McChesney,*	mustered out to date October 25, 1864,	May 31, 1864,	878		Oct. 25, 1864
135	John S. Wolfe,* -	mustered out to date September 24, 1864,	June 6, 1864,	852		Sept. 28, 1864
136	Frederick A. Johns, -	mustered out October 22, 1864,	June 1, 1864,	842		Oct. 22, 1864
137	John Wood, - -	mustered out September 24, 1864,	June 5, 1864,	849		Sept. 24, 1864
138	John W. Goodwin, -	mustered out October 14, 1864,	June 21, 1864,	835		Oct. 14, 1864
139	Peter Davidson, -	mustered out October 28, 1864,	June 1, 1864,	878		Oct. 28, 1864
140	Lorenzo H. Whitney, -	mustered out October 29, 1864,	June 18, 1864,	871		Oct. 29, 1864
141	Stephen Bronson, -	mustered out October 10, 1864,	June 16, 1864,	842		Oct. 10, 1864
142	Rollin V. Ankney, -	mustered out October 26, 1864,	June 18, 1864,	851		Oct. 27, 1864
143	Dudly C. Smith, -	mustered out September 26, 1864,	June 11, 1864,	865		Sept. 26, 1864
144	Cyrus Hall, - - -	resigned March 7, 1864,	Oct. 21, 1864,	1159	985	July 14, 1865

† Regiments numbering from 132 to 143, inclusive, were one-hundred-day organizations.

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	John H. Kuhn,* -	mustered out July 14, 1865.				
145	George W. Lackey,* -	mustered out September 23, 1864,	June 9, 1864,	880		Sept. 23, 1864
146	Henry H. Dean,* -	mustered out July 8, 1865,	Sept. 20, 1864,	1056	828	July 8, 1865
147	Hiram F. Sickles,* -	mustered out January 20, 1866,	Feb. 18, 1865,	1047	754	Jan. 20, 1866
148	Horace H. Willsie,* -	mustered out September 5. 1865,	Feb. 18, 1865,	917	658	Sept. 5, 1865
149	William C. Kueffner, -	pro. bvt. brig.-gen., Mar. 13, '65. m. o. Jan. 27, '66,	Feb. 11, 1865,	983	795	Jan. 27, 1866
150	Geo. W. Keener, -	resigned July 20, 1865,	Feb. 14, 1865,	933	724	Jan. 16, 1866
	Charles F. Springer,* -	mustered out January 16, 1866, as lieut.-colonel.				
151	French B. Woodall,*	mustered out January 24, 1866,	Feb. 25, 1865,	970	736	Jan. 24, 1866
152	Ferdinand D. Stephenson,	mustered out September 11, 1865,	Feb. 18, 1865,	945	692	Sept. 11, 1865
153	Stephen Bronson,* -	mustered out Sept. 21, '65, b. b. gen., Sept. 28, '65,	Feb. 27, 1865,	1076	732	Sept. 21, 1865
154	McLean F. Wood, -	died at Nashville August 6, 1865,	Feb. 22, 1865,	994	688	Sept. 18, 1865
	Francis Swanwick,* -	mustered out September 18, 1865, as lieut.-col.				
155	Gustavus A. Smith, -	p. b. b. gen. of Vol. Mar. 13, '65, disch. Dec. 14, '65,	Feb. 28, 1865,	929	651	Sept. 4, 1865
156	Alfred T. Smith, - -	mustered out September 20, 1865,	Mar. 9, 1865,	975	735	Sept. 20, 1865

The 29th U.-S. colored Infantry, of which Clark E. Royce was colonel and John A. Bross, killed at Petersburg, lieutenant-colonel, was credited to Illinois. The Sturges Rifles, commanded by James Steele, and two companies of one-hundred-day men, commanded respectively by Captains John Curtis and Simon J. Stookey, at Camp Butler, not mentioned in the foregoing table.

CAVALRY:

REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
1	Thomas A. Marshall, -	mustered out July 14, 1862; reg't reorganized,	June, 1861,	1206		July 14, 1862
2	Silas Noble, - -	mustered out February 16, 1863,	Aug. 24, 1861,	1861	414	Nov. 22, 1865
	Benjamin F. Marsh, -	col. of con. reg't; m. o. Nov. 22, 1865, as lieut.-col.				
3	Eugene A. Carr, -	pro. brigadier-general,	Sept. 21, 1861,	2183	660	Oct. 10, 1865
	Robert H. Carnahan, -	transferred as consolidated.				
4	Theophilus Lyle Dickey,	consolidated with 12th Cavalry,	Sept. 30, 1861,	1656		
5	John J. Updegraff, -	dismissed.				
	John McConnell, -	pro. brevet brigadier-general,	Dec., 1861,	1669	369	Oct. 27, 1865

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REGIMENT	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
6	Thos. P. Cavanaugh, -	resigned March 28, 1862.				
	B. H. Grierson, - -	pro. brigadier-general,	Nov.'61, Jan.'62,	2248	828	Nov. 5, 1865
	John Lynch, - -	mustered out as colonel, Nov. 5, 1865.				
7	Wm. P. Kellogg, -	resigned June 1, 1862,	Aug., 1861,	2282	994	Nov. 4, 1865
	John M. Graham, -	mustered out November 4, 1865, as colonel.				
8	John F. Farnsworth,	pro. brigadier-general,	Sept. 18, 1861,	2412	1035	July 17, 1865
	William Gamble, - -	mustered out July 17, 1865, as colonel.				
9	Albert G. Brackett, -	mustered out October 26, 1864,	Oct. 26, 1861,	2619	955	Oct. 31, 1865
	Jos. W. Harper, - -	mustered out October 31, 1865, as colonel.				
10	Jas. A. Barrett, -	resigned May 15, 1862,	Nov. 25, 1861,	1934	605	Nov. 22, 1865
	Dudley Wickersham, -	resigned May 10, 1864.				
	James Stuart, - -	transferred as colonel of consolidated regiment.				
11	Robert G. Ingersoll, -	resigned June 30, 1863,	Dec. 20, 1861,	2332	1061	Sept. 30, 1865
	Otto Funke, - -	pro. brig.-gen.; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.				
12	Arno Voss, - - -	resigned August 11, 1863,	Dec. '61, Feb. '62,	2174	395	May 29, 1866
	Hasbrouck Davis, -	col. of consolidated regiment; pro. brigadier-gen'l.				
	Hamilton B. Dox, -	mustered out as colonel, May 29, 1866.				
13	Joseph Warren Bell, -	mustered out May 20, 1863; bvt. as brig.-gen.,	Dec. '61, Feb. '62,	1759	532	Aug. 31, 1865
	George M. Alden, -	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, August, 1865.				
14	Horace Capron, -	pro. brigadier-general; resigned January, 1865,	Jan. 7, 1863,	1565	889	July 31, 1865
	Francis M. Davidson, -	mustered out as colonel, July 31, 1865.				
15	Warren Stewart, -	killed near Vicksburg, 1863,	Dec. 25, 1863,	1473		
	George A. Bacon, - -	mustered out August 25, 1864.				
16	Christian Thielemann,	discharged August 9, 1864,	Jan., Apr., '63,	1462	513	Aug. 19, 1865
	Robert W. Smith. -	mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 19, 1865.				
17	John L. Beveridge, -	pro. brigadier-general; mustered out Feb. 7, 1866,	Jan. 28, 1864,	1247	793	Nov., Dec., 1865

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ARTILLERY:

First Regiment Light Artillery—Field Officers:

COLONELS:	REMARKS:
Joseph Dana Webster,	resigned May 6, 1863.
Ezra Taylor, - - -	resigned August 20, 1864.
Charles Houghtaling,	mustered out as major, June 14, 1865.
LIEUT.-COLONELS:	
Charles H. Adams, -	mustered out November 2, 1864.
Allen C. Waterhouse, -	pro. bvt. col.; disch'ged Aug. 23, 1865.
MAJORS:	
Ezra Taylor, - -	promoted.
Charles C. Campbell, -	resigned February 23, 1863.

MAJORS:	REMARKS:
Charles M. Willard, -	resigned January 16, 1863.
Charles Houghtaling,	promoted.
Samuel B. Barrett, -	resigned February 13, 1864.
Allen C. Waterhouse,	promoted lieutenant-colonel.
John T. Cheney, - -	resigned August 25, 1864.
R. G. Rombauer, -	mustered out August 7. 1865.
John A. Fitch, - -	mustered out August 12, 1865.
Lyman Bridges, - -	declined com'n; mustered out as captain.
Edgar H. Cooper. - -	mustered out July 28, 1865, as captain.

BATTERY	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
A	James Smith, - -	resigned September 27, 1861,	July 16, 1861,	168	134	July 23, 1864
	Charles M. Willard, -	promoted.				
	Francis Morgan, - -	mustered out May 24, 1862.				
	Peter W. Wood, -	mustered out July 23, 1864.				
A	Samuel E. Smith, - -	mustered out March 28, 1865,				July 10, 1865
(new)	Edward P. Wilcox, -	mustered out July 10, 1865.				
B	Ezra Taylor, - - -	promoted,		204	139	July 23, 1864
	Samuel E. Barrett, -	promoted.				
	Israel P. Rumsey, - -	mustered out July 23, 1864.				
B	Lyman Bridges, - -	promoted.				July 6, 1865
(new)	Lyman A. White, - -	mustered out July 6, 1865.				
C	Charles Houghtaling,	promoted,	Oct. 31, 1861,	175	99	June 12. 1865
	Mark H. Prescott, -	resigned November 26, 1864.				
	Joseph R. Channel, -	mustered out July 12, 1865.				

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BATTERY	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O	FINAL MUSTER OUT
D	Edward McAllister,	resigned May 5, 1862,	Jan. 14, 1862,	141	123	July 28, 1865
	Henry A. Rodgers,	killed May 29, 1863.				
	Edgar H. Cooper,	promoted.				
	George P. Cunningham,	mustered out July 28, 1865, as 1st lieutenant.				
E	Allen C. Waterhouse,	promoted,	Dec. 19, 1861,	148	124	July 15, 1865
	John A. Fitch,	promoted.				
	Orrin W. Cram,	mustered out July 15, 1865.				
F	John T. Cheney,	promoted,	Feb. 25, 1862,	159	con.	Mar. 7, 1865
	Josiah H. Burton,	mustered out March 7, 1865.				
G	Arthur O'Leary,	discharged August 21, 1862,	Feb. 28, 1862,	113	66	July 24, 1865
	R. G. Rombauer,	promoted.				
	William N. Taylor,	mustered out July 24, 1865, as 1st lieutenant.				
H	Axel Silversparr,	resigned February 22, 1863,	Feb. 20, 1862,	147	72	June 14, 1865
	Levi W. Hart,	discharged December 25, 1863.				
	Francis DeGress,	pro. by Pres't brevet-major; m. o. June 14, 1865.				
I	Edward Bouton,	promoted colonel 2d Tennessee,	Feb. 15, 1862,	169	137	July 26, 1865
	Albert Cudney,	resigned February 10, 1864.				
	John C. Neeley,	mustered out July 26, 1865.				
K	Angrean Franklin,	resigned March 31, 1862,	Jan. 9, 1862,	96	con.	Feb. 14, 1865
	Jason B. Smith,	resigned Sept. 11, 1864.				
	Isaac W. Curtis,	mustered out at consolidation.			con. with Battery E.	
K (new)	John H. Colvin,	discharged June 11, 1865,			75 58	June 19, 1865 July 15, 1865
L	John Rourke,	discharged April 11, 1865,	Feb. 22, 1862,	153	69	July 10, 1865
M	John B. Miller,	resigned August 5, 1863,	Aug. 12, 1862,	154	99	July 24, 1865
	George W. Spencer,	mustered out July 24, 1865.				

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Second Regiment Light Artillery—Field Officers:

COLONEL:	REMARKS:
Thomas S. Mather,	pro. bvt. brig.-gen.; m. o. Aug. 17, '65.
LIEUT.-COLONELS:	
William L. Duff,	mustered out January 26, 1865.
William H. Bolton,	mustered out July 27, 1865, as major.
MAJORS:	
Charles J. Stolbrand,	promoted brigadier-general.
Frederick A. Starring,	promoted colonel 72d Reg't Infantry.
Adolph Schwartz,	mustered out September 21, 1864.
Edwin H. Smith,	resigned December 9, 1862.
Rolla Madison,	died April 11, 1863.
Peter Davidson,	discharged for promotion, May 28, 1864.
John W. Powell,	discharged January 4, 1865.
William H. Bolton,	promoted.
James P. Flood,	mustered out August 3, 1865, as captain.
Fletcher H. Chapman,	mustered out July 15, 1865, as captain.

BATTERY	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
A	Peter Davidson,	promoted major,	Aug. 17, 1861,	116	143	July 27, 1865
	William W. Campbell,	mustered out July 27, 1865, as lieutenant.				
B	Riley Madison,	promoted major,	June 20, 1861,	127	49	July 15, 1865
	Fletcher H. Chapman,	promoted major.				
C	Caleb Hopkins,	resigned April 20, 1862,	Aug. 5, 1861,	154	120	Aug. 3, 1865
	James P. Flood,	promoted major.				
D	Jasper M. Dresser,	mustered out for promotion, March 28, 1862,	Dec. 17, 1861,	117	con. K	Nov. 1, 1864
	James P. Timmony,	resigned April 15, 1862.				
	Fritz Anneke,	mustered out for promotion, Dec. 18, 1862.				
	Charles S. Cooper,	mustered out November 1, 1864.				
E	Adolph Schwartz,	promoted major,	Feb. 1, 1862,	136	con. A	
	George Gumbert,	resigned July 15, 1862.				
	George L. Nispel,	resigned August 16, 1864.				
F	John W. Powell,	promoted major,	Dec. 11, 1861,	190	95	July 27, 1865
	Walter H. Powell,	mustered out May 15, 1865, as 1st lieutenant.				
	George R. Richardson,	mustered out July 27, 1865.				
G	Charles J. Stolbrand,	promoted major,	Dec. 31, 1861,	108	123	Sept. 4, 1865

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BATTERY	NAME	REMARKS	ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED	STRENGTH AG'GATE	STRENGTH AT M. O.	FINAL MUSTER OUT
	Fred. Sparrestrom,	resigned August 22, 1864.				
	John W. Lowell,	mustered out September 1, 1865.				
H	Andrew Steinbeck,	resigned May 25, 1863,	Dec. 31, 1861,	115	134	July 29, 1865
	Henry C. Whittemore,	mustered out July 29, 1865.				
I	Charles W. Keith,	resigned April 7, 1862,	Dec. 31, 1861,	107	114	June 14, 1865
	Charles M. Barnett,	resigned November 8, 1864.				
	Judson Rich,	mustered out June 14, 1865.				
K	Benjamin F. Rogers,	mustered out December 30, 1864,	Dec. 31, 1861,	108	96	July 14, 1865
	Thomas C. Barber,	mustered out July 14, 1865.				
L	William H. Bolton,	promoted major,	Feb. 28, 1862,	145	112	Aug. 9, 1865
	Erastus A. Nichols,	resigned June 3, 1865.				
	Thad. C. Hulaniski,	mustered out August 9, 1865.				
M	John C. Phillips,	mustered out April 11, 1864,	June 6, 1862,	100	con.	Apr. 11, 1864
		Independent Batteries:				
Board of Trade,	James H. Stokes,	mustered out August 22, 1864,	July 31, 1862,	258	147	June 30, 1865
	George I. Robinson,	mustered out June 30, 1865.				
Springfield,	Thomas F. Vaughn	mustered out June 30, 1865,	Aug. 21, 1862,	199	114	June 30, 1865
Mercantile,	Charles G. Cooley,	resigned February 24, 1863,	Aug. 29, 1862,	270	130	July 10, 1865
	Patrick H. White,	mustered out July 10, 1865.				
Elgin,	George W. Renwick,	resigned May 27, 1863,	Nov. 15, 1862,	242	106	July 18, 1865
	Andrew M. Wood,	mustered out July 18, 1865.				
Cogswell's,	William Cogswell,	mustered out December 8, 1864,	Sept. 23, 1861,	221	62	Aug. 14, 1865
	William R. Elting,	mustered out August 14. 1865.				
Henshaw's,	Edward C. Henshaw,	mustered out July 18, 1865,	Oct. 15, 1862,	196	119	July 18, 1865
Bridges',	Lyman Bridges,	assigned as Battery B, 1st Ill. Artill'y,	Jan. 1, 1862,	252		
Colvin's,	John H. Colvin,	assigned as Battery K, 1st Ill. Artill'y,	Oct. 10, 1863,	91		
Busteed's,		record not complete,			127	

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Roll of Illinois Major-Generals, Brevet Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and Brevet Brigadier-Generals.

(Referred to on page 754 of the text.)

MAJOR-GENERALS.

	DATE	REMARKS
Brig.-Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant,	Feb. 16, 1862,	Pro. lieut.-gen. and general.
Brig.-Gen. John Pope,	Mch. 21, 1862,	Promoted.
Brig.-Gen. John A. McClernand,	Mch. 21, 1862,	Resigned Nov. 30, 1864.
Brig.-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut,	Sept. 17, 1862,	Mustered out June 20, 1865.
Brig.-Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss,	Nov. 29, 1862,	Resigned Oct. 28, 1862.
Brig.-Gen. John M. Palmer,	Nov. 29, 1862,	Resigned Sept. 1, 1866.
Brig.-Gen. Richard J. Oglesby,	Nov. 29, 1862,	Resigned May 26, 1864.
Brig.-Gen. John A. Logan,	Nov. 29, 1862,	Resigned Aug. 17, 1865
Brig.-Gen. John M. Schofield,	Nov. 29, 1862,	Mustered out Sept. 1, 1866.
Brig.-Gen. Giles A. Smith,	Nov. 24, 1865,	Mustered out Feb. 1, 1866.
Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt,	Apr. 1, 1865,	Regular army.
Brig.-Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson,	May 27, 1865,	Regular army.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

APPOINT'D FROM		DATE	REMARKS
11 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. Thos. E. G. Ransom,	Sept. 1, '64,	Died at Rome, Ga., Oct. 29, '64.
12 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. John McArthur,	Dec. 16, '64,	Mustered out, Oct. 4, 1865.
45 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. John E. Smith,	Jan. 12, '65,	Mustered out, April 30, 1865.
Staff	Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlins,	Feb. 24, '65,	Died, Sept. 9, 1869.
3 Cav.	Brig.-Gen. Eugene A. Carr,	Mch. 11, '65,	Colonel in regular army.
18 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. Michael K. Lawler,	Mch. 13, '65,	Mustered out, Jan. 15, 1866.
1 Art.	Brig.-Gen. Jos. Dana Webster,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned Nov. 6, 1865.
29 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. Mason Brayman,	Mch. 13, '65,	Mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865.
37 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. Julius White,	Mch. 13, '65,	Mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865.
33 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. Chas. E. Hovey,	Mch. 13, '65,	Mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865.
Engin.	Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson,	Mch. 13, '65,	Mustered out, Jan. 8, 1866.
10 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. James D. Morgan,	Mch. 19, '65,	Mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865.
38 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. William P. Carlin,	Mch. 19, '65,	Colonel in regular army.
92 Inf.	Bt. Brig.-Gen. Smith D. Atkins,	Mch. 13, '65,	Mustered out, June 21, 1865.
46 Inf.	Bt. Brig.-Gen. Benj. Dornblazer,	Mch. 13, '65,	Mustered out, Jan. 20, 1866.
31 Inf.	Col. Edwin S. McCook,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, Sept. 26, 1864.
39 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. Thomas O. Osborn,	Apr. 3, '65,	Resigned, Sept. 28, 1865.
30 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. Elias S. Dennis,	Apr. 13, '65,	Mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865.
12 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. Aug. L. Chetlain,	June 18, '65,	Mustered out, Jan. 15, 1866.
7 Inf.	Brig.-Gen. John Cook,	Aug. 24, '65,	Mustered out, July 9, 1865.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

9 Inf.	Col. Eleazer A. Paine,	Sept. 3, '61,	Resigned, April 5, 1865.
11 Inf.	Col. Wm. H. L. Wallace,	Mch. 21, '62,	Died of wounds, April 10, '62.
17 Inf.	Col. Leonard F. Ross,	April 25, '62,	Resigned, July 22, 1863.
19 Inf.	Col. John Basil Turchin,	July 17, '62,	Resigned, Oct. 4, 1864.
35 Inf.	Col. Gustavus A. Smith,	Sept. 9, 62,	Commis'n expired, Mch. 4, '63.
52 Inf.	Col. Thomas W. Sweeney,	Nov. 29, '62,	Mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865.

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APPOINT'D FROM		DATE	REMARKS
A-d-c.	Lt.-Col. Alfred W. Ellett,	Nov. 1, '62,	Resigned, Dec. 21, 1864.
48 Inf.	Col. Isham N. Haynie,	Nov. 29, '62,	Com. expired, Mch. 4, 1863.
55 Inf.	Col. David Stuart,	Nov. 29, '62,	Com. expired, Mch. 11, 1863.
8 Cav.	Col. John F. Farnsworth,	Nov. 29, '62,	Resigned, March 4, 1863.
34 Inf.	Col. Edward N. Kirk,	Nov. 29, '62,	Died of wounds, July 29, '63.
94 Inf.	Col. William W. Orme,	Nov. 29, '62,	Resigned, April 26, 1864.
83 Inf.	Col. Abner C. Harding,	Mch. 13, '63,	Resigned, June 3, 1863.
8 Cav.	Col. Elon J. Farnsworth,	June 29, '63,	Killed at Gettysburg.
45 Inf.	Col. Jasper A. Maltby,	Aug. 4, '63,	Mustered out, Jan. 15, 1866.
A-d-c.	Col. John W. Turner,	Sept. 7, '63,	Mustered out, Sept. 1, 1866.
97 Inf.	Col. Friend S. Rutherford,	June 27, '64,	Died, June 20, 1864.
R. army.	Col. Martin D. Hardin,	July 3, '64,	Mustered out, Jan. 15, 1865.
51 Inf.	Col. Luther P. Bradley,	July 30, '64,	Resigned, June 30, 1865.
56 Inf.	Col. Green B. Raum,	Feb. 15, '65,	Resigned, May 6, 1865.
2 Art.	Major Carlos J. Stolbrand,	Feb. 18, '65,	Mustered out, Jan. 15, 1866.
2 Art.	Capt. James H. Stokes,	July 20, '65,	Mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865.
88 Inf.	Col. Francis T. Sherman,	July 21, '65,	Mustered out, Jan. 15, 1866.
8 Cav.	Col. William Gamble,	Sept. 25, '65,	Mustered out, Mch. 1, 1866.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

		DATE	DATE OF MUSTER OUT
95 Inf.	Col. Thos. W. Humphrey,	June 10, '64,	Killed in battle, June 10, '64.
23 Inf.	Col. James A. Mulligan,	July 28, '64,	Kil'd Kernstown, Va., 7/24'64.
3 Cav.	Col. Lafayette McCrellis,	Sept. 4, '64,	Sept. 5, 1864.
*Cav.	Col. Embury D. Osbond,	Oct. 5, '64,	—— ——
112 Inf.	Col. Thomas J. Henderson,	Nov. 30, '64,	June 20, 1865.
59 Inf.	Col. P. Sidney Post,	Dec. 16, '64,	Detached.
58 Inf.	Col. William F. Lynch,	Jan. 31, '65,	May 27, 1865.
17 Cav.	Col. John L. Beveridge,	Feb. 7, '65,	Feb. 7, 1866.
8 Cav.	Maj. George A. Forsyth,	Feb. 13, '65,	Feb. 3, 1866.
8 Cav.	Maj. John M. Waite,	Feb. 13, '65,	July 17, 1865.
11 Cav.	Col. Otto Funke,	Feb. 13, '65,	Sept. 30, 1865.
12 Cav.	Col. Hasbrouck Davis,	Feb. 13, '65,	Resigned, Aug. 1, 1865.
12 Cav.	Lt.-Col. Thos. W. Grosvenor,	Feb. 13, '65,	Resigned, Aug. 3, 1864.
12 Cav.	Lt.-Col. Hamilton B. Dox,	Feb. 13, '65,	May 29, 1866.
13 Cav.	Col. Jos. Warren Bell,	Feb. 13, '65,	May 20, 1863.
13 Cav.	Col. Albert Erskine,	Feb. 13, '65,	Jan. 5, 1865.
14 Cav.	Col. Horace Capron,	Feb. 13, '65,	Resigned, Jan. 23, 1865.
16 Cav.	Lt.-Col. Robert W. Smith,	Feb. 13, '65,	Aug. 19, 1865.
1 Art.	Col. Ezra Taylor,	Feb. 13, '65,	Resigned, Aug. 20, 1864.
1 Art.	Maj. Charles Houghtaling,	Feb. 13, '65,	June 14, 1865.
33 Inf.	Col. Chas. E. Lippincott,	Feb. 17, '65,	Sept. 10, 1865.
96 Inf.	Col. Thomas E. Champion,	Feb. 20, '65,	June 10, 1865.
8 Cav.	Lt.-Col. David R. Clendenin,	Feb. 20, '65,	July 17, 1865.
1 Art.	Col. Edward Bouton,	Feb. 28, '65,	—— ——
111 Inf.	Col. James S. Martin,	Feb. 28, '65,	June 7, 1865.
41 Inf.	Col. Isaac C. Pugh,	Mch. 10, '65,	Aug. 20, 1864.
4 Cav.	Lt.-C. Martin R. M. Wallace,	Mch. 12, '65,	Nov. 3, 1864.

* Colored Cavalry.

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APPOINT'D FROM		DATE	DATE OF MUSTER OUT
3 Cav.	Lt.-Col. James M. Ruggles,	Mch. 13, '65,	Sept. 5, 1864.
5 Cav.	Col. John McConnell,	Mch. 13, '65,	Oct. 27, 1865.
2 Art.	Lt.-Col. William L. Duff,	Mch. 13, '65,	Jan. 26, 1865.
7 Inf.	Col. Richard Rowett,	Mch. 13, '65,	July, 1865.
8 Inf.	Col. Jonah A. Sheets,	Mch. 13, '65,	Feb. 9, 1866.
9 Inf.	Col. August Mersy,	Mch. 13, '65,	Aug. 20, 1864.
9 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Jesse J. Phillips,	Mch. 13, '65,	Aug. 30, 1864.
10 Inf.	Col. John Tillson,	Mch. 10, '65,	July 4, 1865.
11 Inf.	Col. James H. Coates,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 14, 1865.
12 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Arthur C. Ducat,	Mch. 13, '65,	Feb. 19, 1864.
12 Inf.	Maj. James R. Hugunin,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 12, 1864.
13 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Fred. W. Partridge,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 18, 1864.
14 Inf.	Col. Cyrus Hall,	Mch. 13, '65,	Sept. 16, 1865.
15 Inf.	Col. George C. Rogers,	Mch. 13, '65,	Sept. 16, 1865.
15 Inf.	Maj. Adam Nase,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 7, 1863.
16 Inf.	Col. Robert F. Smith,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 8, 1865.
18 Inf.	Col. Daniel H. Brush,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, Aug. 21, 1863.
18 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Jules C. Webber,	Mch. 13, '65,	Dec. 16, 1865.
26 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Ira J. Bloomfield,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 20, 1865.
27 Inf.	Lt.-Col. William A. Schmidt,	Mch. 13, '65,	Sept. 20, 1864.
30 Inf.	Col. Warren Shedd,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 17, 1865.
31 Inf.	Col. Lyndorf Ozborn,	Mch. 13, '65,	Feb. 24, 1863.
31 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Robert N. Pearson,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 19, 1865.
33 Inf.	Col. Isaac H. Elliott,	Mch. 13, '65,	Nov. 24, 1865.
37 Inf.	Col. John Charles Black,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, Aug. 16, 1865.
37 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Eugene B. Payne.	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, Sept. 9, 1864.
39 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Orrin L. Mann,	Mch. 13, '65,	Dec. 6, 1865.
43 Inf.	Col. Adolph Englemann,	Mch. 13, '65,	Dec. 31, 1864.
44 Inf.	Col. Wallace W. Barrett,	Mch. 13, '65,	Dec. 14, 1865.
47 Inf.	Col. David W. Magee,	Mch. 13, '65,	Jan. 21, 1866.
47 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Edward Bonham,	Mch. 13, '65,	Jan. 1, 1866.
49 Inf.	Col. Phineas Pease,	Mch. 13, '65,	Jan. 9, 1865.
50 Inf.	Lt.-Col. William Hanna,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 13, 1865.
51 Inf.	Col. Gilbert W. Cumming,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, Sept. 30, 1862.
51 Inf.	Capt. Theodore F. Brown,	Mch. 13, '65,	May 15, 1865.
52 Inf.	Col. John S. Wilcox,	Mch. 13, '65,	Feb. 20, 1864.
58 Inf.	Col. Robert W. Healy,	Mch. 13, '65,	April 1, 1866.
59 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Colvin H. Frederick,	Mch. 13, '65,	Jan. 23, 1863.
60 Inf.	Col. William B. Anderson,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, Dec. 26, 1864.
62 Inf.	Col. James M. True,	Mch. 6, '65,	May 1, 1865.
64 Inf.	Col. John Morrill,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 3, 1865.
65 Inf.	Col. Daniel Cameron,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 31, 1864.
65 Inf.	Col. Wm. Scott Stewart,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 13, 1865.
72 Inf.	Col. Frederick A. Starring,	Mch. 13, '65,	Aug. 9, 1865.
72 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Joseph Stockton,	Mch. 13, '65,	Aug. 9, 1865.
80 Inf.	Col. Erastus N. Bates,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 10, 1865.
82 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Edward S. Salomon,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 9, 1865.
83 Inf.	Col. Arthur A. Smith,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 26, 1865.

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APPOINT'D FROM		DATE	DATE OF MUSTER OUT
85 Inf.	Col. Caleb J. Dilworth,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 5, 1865.
88 Inf.	Lt.-Col. George W. Smith,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 9, 1865.
89 Inf.	Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 10, 1865.
92 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Benjamin F. Sheets,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, April 21, 1864.
94 Inf.	Col. John McNulta,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 17, 1865.
94 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Rankin G. Laughlin,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 17, 1865.
97 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Victor Vifquain,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 29, 1865.
98 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Edward Kitchell,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 27, 1865.
102 Inf.	Col. Franklin C. Smith,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 6, 1865.
106 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Henry Yates,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 12, 1865.
113 Inf.	Col. George B. Hoge,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 20, 1865.
114 Inf.	Lt.-Col. John F. King,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, Dec. 7, 1864.
114 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Samuel N. Shoup,	Mch. 13, '65,	Aug. 3, 1865.
122 Inf.	Col. John I. Rinaker,	Mch. 13, '65,	July 15, 1865.
123 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Jonathan Biggs,	Mch. 13, '65,	June 28, 1865.
124 Inf.	Lt.-Col. John H. Howe,	Mch. 13, '65,	Aug. 15, 1865.
127 Inf.	Col. Hamilton N. Eldridge,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, July 29, 1863.
130 Inf.	Col. Nathaniel Niles,	Mch. 13, '65,	Resigned, May 6, 1864.
142 Inf.	Col. Rollin V. Aukeny,	Mch. 13, '65,	Oct. 26, 1864.
147 Inf.	Col. Hiram F. Sickles,	Mch. 13, '65,	Jan. 20, 1866.
149 Inf.	Col. William C. Kueffner,	Mch. 13, '65,	Jan. 27, 1866.
155 Inf.	Col. Gustavus A. Smith,	Mch. 13, '65,	Dec. 14, 1865.
*Cav.	Col. Herman Lieb,	Mch. 13, '65,	—— ——
*Cav.	Col. James Grant Wilson,	Mch. 13, '65,	—— ——
105 Inf.	Col. Daniel Dustin,	Mch. 16, '65,	June 7, 1865.
105 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Everell F. Dutton,	Mch. 16, '65,	June 7, 1865.
129 Inf.	Col. Henry Case,	Mch. 16, '65,	June 8, 1865.
29 Inf.	Col. Loren Kent,	Mch. 22, '65,	Nov. 6, 1865.
108 Inf.	Col. Charles Turner,	Mch. 26, '65,	Aug. 5, 1865.
119 Inf.	Col. Thomas J. Kinney,	Mch. 26, '65,	Aug. 26, 1865.
77 Inf.	Col. David P. Grier,	Mch. 26, '65,	July 10, 1865.
91 Inf.	Col. Henry M. Day,	Mch. 26, '65,	July 12, 1865.
95 Inf.	Col. Leander Blanden,	Mch. 26, '65,	Aug. 17, 1865.
75 Inf.	Col. John E. Bennett,	April 6, '65,	June 12, 1865.
76 Inf.	Col. Samuel T. Busey,	April 9, '65,	July 22, 1865.
115 Inf.	Col. Jesse H. Moore,	May 15, '65,	June 11, 1865.
84 Inf.	Col. Lewis H. Waters,	June 18, '65,	June 8, 1865.
75 Inf.	Lt.-Col. William M. Kilgour,	June 20, '65,	June 12, 1865.
96 Inf.	Lt.-Col. John C. Smith,	June 20, '65,	June 10, 1865,
118 Inf.	Col. John G. Fonda,	June 28, '65,	Oct. 1, h865.
64 Inf.	Lt.-Col. Joseph S. Reynolds,	July 11, '65,	July 11, 1865.
45 Inf.	Lt.-Col. John O. Duer,	July 12, '65,	July 12, 1865.
54 Inf.	Col. Grenville M. Mitchell,	Aug. 22, '65,	Oct. 15, 1865.
153 Inf.	Col. Stephen Bronson,	Sept. 28, '60,	Sept. 21, 1865.
2 Art.	Col. Thomas S. Mather,	Sept. 28, '65,	—— ——
3 Cav.	Col. Robert K. Carnahan,	Oct. 28, '65,	Oct. 10, 1865.

* Colored Cavalry.

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Losses of Illinois Regiments and Batteries.

INFANTRY:

REGIMENT	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC.			TOTAL DEATHS
	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	
7th,*	8	81	89	3	179	182	271
8th,*	6	160	166	..	158	158	324
9th,*	5	211	216	1	209	210	426
10th,*	2	48	50	..	140	140	190
11th,*	7	179	186	1	294	295	481
12th,*	5	143	148	3	113	116	264
13th,	6	61	67	2	123	125	192
14th,*	..	62	62	1	160	161	223
15th,*	6	81	87	5	135	140	227
16th,*	3	54	57	3	110	113	170
17th,	3	71	74	1	71	72	146
18th,*	6	99	105	7	282	289	394
19th,	4	60	64	4	101	105	169
20th,*	7	132	139	1	191	192	331
21st,*	6	124	130	2	140	142	272
22d,	2	145	147	2	101	103	250
23d,*	4	50	54	2	93	95	149
24th,*	3	86	89	2	82	84	173
25th,*	3	80	83	1	148	149	232
26th,*	2	88	90	2	194	196	286
27th,	7	96	103	2	83	85	188
28th,*	9	97	106	2	182	184	290
29th,*	5	70	75	3	222	225	300
30th,*	10	115	125	2	218	220	345
31st,*	9	166	175	3	293	296	471
32d,*	8	90	98	2	168	170	268
33d,*	2	56	58	1	250	251	309
34th,*	11	129	140	2	119	121	261
35th,	7	91	98	5	164	169	267
36th,*	11	193	204	1	127	128	332
37th,*	4	60	64	1	168	169	233
38th,*	7	107	114	3	177	180	294
39th,*	12	129	141	2	130	132	273
40th,*	6	119	125	4	117	121	246
41st,	8	107	115	3	107	110	225
42d,*	13	168	181	5	201	206	387
43d,*	8	75	83	2	161	163	246
44th,*	6	129	135	1	156	157	292
45th,*	9	76	85	2	136	138	223
46th,*	7	74	81	1	253	254	335
47th,*	5	58	63	3	184	187	250

* Reënlisted and served through the war.

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INFANTRY—Continued:

REGIMENT	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC.			TOTAL DEATHS
	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	
48th,*	10	113	123	6	251	257	380
49th,*	7	72	79	5	170	175	254
50th,*	2	60	62	..	129	129	191
51st,*	9	106	115	1	134	135	250
52d,*	2	59	61	..	119	119	180
53d,*	8	80	88	2	137	139	227
54th,*	1	11	12	2	171	173	185
55th,*	9	148	157	2	127	129	286
56th,*	2	25	27	14	348	362	389
57th,*	3	65	68	4	108	112	180
58th,*	8	75	83	4	211	215	298
59th,*	4	105	109	4	117	121	230
60th,*	2	44	46	4	225	229	275
61st,*	3	34	37	4	183	187	224
62d,*	..	3	3	9	251	260	263
63d,*	..	5	5	4	135	139	144
64th,*	6	103	109	2	131	133	242
65th,	1	30	31	1	97	98	129
66th,*	6	73	79	2	146	148	227
67th,†	..	...	...	..	12	12	12
68th,†	..	...	...	..	25	25	25
69th,†	..	...	...	1	12	13	13
70th,†	..	...	...	..	19	19	19
71st,†	..	...	...	..	23	23	23
72d,	7	79	86	3	145	148	234
73d,	5	109	114	..	167	167	281
74th,	5	78	83	3	116	119	202
75th,	3	94	97	5	103	108	205
76th,	1	51	52	2	205	207	259
77th,	2	66	68	1	137	138	206
78th,	9	95	104	..	117	117	221
79th,	4	81	85	1	211	212	297
80th,	6	52	58	..	160	160	218
81st,	8	66	74	3	292	295	369
82d,	4	98	102	..	60	60	162
83d,	4	34	38	1	82	83	121
84th,	4	120	124	1	144	145	269
85th,	4	86	90	1	131	132	222
86th,	3	73	76	1	98	99	175
87th,‡	1	15	16	3	219	222	238
88th,	5	98	103	4	84	88	191
89th,	12	121	133	1	172	173	306
90th,	2	58	60	1	87	88	148

* Reënlisted and served through the war. † Enlisted for three months.
‡ Mounted Infantry.

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INFANTRY—Continued:

REGIMENT	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC.			TOTAL DEATHS
	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	
91st,	..	12	12	1	131	132	144
92d,*	1	51	52	2	127	129	181
93d,	4	147	151	1	142	143	294
94th,	..	9	9	4	162	166	175
95th,	7	77	84	1	204	205	289
96th,	5	111	116	1	124	125	241
97th,	2	28	30	3	200	203	233
98th,*	..	30	30	5	136	141	171
99th,	4	47	51	1	120	121	172
100th,	7	73	80	..	134	134	214
101st,	3	47	50	1	118	119	169
102d,	..	51	51	..	68	68	119
103d,	8	87	95	1	153	154	249
104th,	6	110	116	2	76	78	194
105th,	2	49	51	..	137	137	188
106th,	..	3	3	7	188	195	198
107th,	3	27	30	..	122	122	152
108th,	1	8	9	3	202	205	214
109th,†	..	...	...	2	92	94	94
110th,	1	13	14	2	212	214	228
111th,	7	75	82	2	166	168	250
112th,	4	76	80	1	153	154	234
113th,	1	25	26	4	273	277	303
114th,	2	45	47	4	159	163	210
115th,	6	58	64	2	147	149	213
116th,	7	49	56	7	232	239	295
117th,	..	11	11	4	115	119	130
118th,	3	21	24	1	182	183	207
119th,	2	22	24	3	130	133	157
120th,	..	20	20	4	261	265	285
122d,	2	38	40	..	121	121	161
123d,*	3	82	85	1	133	134	219
124th,	1	40	41	2	147	149	190
125th,	9	88	97	3	104	107	204
126th,	..	6	6	4	192	196	202
127th,	2	47	49	1	168	169	218
128th,	..	...	...	1	34	35	35
129th,	..	50	50	2	128	130	180
130th,	2	18	20	4	153	157	177
131st,	..	1	1	11	282	293	294
132d,‡	..	...	...	..	12	12	12
133d,‡	..	...	...	..	16	16	16
134th,‡	..	...	...	1	20	21	21

* Mounted Infantry, Wilder's Brigade. † Disbanded April 10, 1863.
‡ Enlisted for one hundred days.

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INFANTRY—Continued:

REGIMENT	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC.			TOTAL DEATHS
	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	
135th,*	..	2	2	..	17	17	19
136th,*	..	2	2	2	40	42	44
137th,*	1	17	18	1	31	32	50
138th,*	..	...	...	..	13	13	13
139th,*	..	...	...	..	16	16	16
140th,*	..	5	5	..	24	24	29
141st,*	..	...	...	..	21	21	21
142d,*	..	...	...	..	30	30	30
143d,*	..	...	...	1	54	55	55
144th,†	..	...	...	..	69	69	69
145th,*	..	...	...	..	40	40	40
146th,†	..	...	...	1	37	38	38
147th,†	..	3	3	..	31	31	34
148th,†	..	2	2	1	70	71	73
149th,†	..	...	...	1	30	31	31
150th,†	..	...	...	..	58	58	58
151st,†	..	...	...	..	51	51	51
152d,†	..	...	...	..	76	76	76
153d,†	..	...	...	1	36	37	37
154th,†	..	...	...	2	74	76	76
155th,†	..	...	...	..	71	71	71
156th,†	2	2	..	24	24	26	
Sturgis Rifles,	..	...	...	..	2	2	2
Marine Brigade,	..	2	2	..	10	10	12
Alton Battalion,	..	...	...	1	3	4	4

CAVALRY:

1st,‡	..	17	17	..	26	26	43
2d,‡	8	50	58	3	173	176	234
3d.‡	2	36	38	6	231	237	275
4th,‡	1	31	32	1	166	167	199
5th,‡	..	28	28	5	414	419	447
6th,‡	5	60	65	8	328	336	401
7th,‡	5	59	64	3	267	270	334
8th,‡	7	68	75	1	174	175	250
9th,‡	1	45	46	6	241	247	293
10th,‡	1	24	25	3	262	265	290
11th,‡	2	32	34	8	237	245	279
12th,‡	..	38	38	4	192	196	234
13th,‡	..	21	21	4	360	364	385
14th,	2	23	25	..	190	190	215
15th,	2	12	14	1	122	123	137
16th,	3	30	33	1	228	229	262
17th,	..	7	7	1	86	87	94

* Enlisted for one hundred days. † Enlisted for one year.

‡ Reënlisted and served through the war.

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LIGHT ARTILLERY:

First Regiment.

BATTERY	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC.			TOTAL DEATHS
	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL	
A—*"Wood's,"	..	15	15	..	22	22	37
B—"Barrett's,	..	9	9	1	17	18	27
C—*"Houghtaling's,"	..	15	15	..	19	19	34
D—*"McAllister's,"	1	7	8	..	28	28	36
E—*"Waterhouse's,"	..	5	5	..	25	25	30
F—"Cheney's,"	1	7	8	..	24	24	32
G—*"O'Leary's,"	..	1	1	..	11	11	12
H—*"DeGress',"	1	6	7	..	27	27	34
I—*"Bouton's,"	..	1	1	..	13	13	14
K—"Smith's,	..	...	...	1	11	12	12
L—*"Rourke's,"	..	...	...	1	10	11	11
M—*"Spencer's,	..	4	4	..	10	10	14
	3	70	73	3	217	220	293

Second Regiment.

A—*"Davidson's,"	..	5	5	1	16	17	22
B—*"Madison's,"	..	3	3	..	27	27	30
C—*"Flood's,"	1	3	4	..	18	18	22
D—"Dresser's,"	..	6	6	..	13	13	19
E—"Schwartz's,"	1	6	7	..	10	10	17
F—*"Powell's,"	..	5	5	..	24	24	29
G—*"Sparrestrom's,"	..	2	2	..	25	25	27
H—*"Stenbeck's,"	..	2	2	..	23	23	25
I—*"Barnett's,	1	4	5	..	10	10	15
K—*"Rodgers',"	..	...	...	1	9	10	10
L—*"Bolton's,"	..	4	4	2	32	34	38
M—"Phillips',"	..	5	5	..	16	16	21
	3	45	48	4	223	227	275

Independent Batteries:

*"Cogswell's,"	..	...	...	..	26	26	26
†"Stokes',"	..	10	10	..	9	9	19
‡"Cooley's,"	2	5	7	..	11	11	18
"Vaughn's,"	..	1	1	..	22	22	23
§"Renwick's,"	..	...	...	..	13	13	13
"Henshaw's,"	..	4	4	..	15	15	19
"Bridges',"	2	7	9	..	20	20	29
"Colvin's,"	..	...	...	..	14	14	14
	2	27	31	..	130	130	161

* Reënlisted and served through the war. † Board-of-Trade Battery.
‡ Chicago Mercantile Battery. § Elgin Battery,

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Illinois sent six regiments to the Mexican war, and when the Illinois legislature passed the law, in April, 1861, authorizing the acceptance of regiments, it was provided in the act that, "in token of respect to the Illinois regiments in Mexico," these new organizations should receive numbers commencing with the 7th.

The first six regiments which were organized under this act—7th to 12th Infantry, inclusive—were sworn in for three months' service, at the expiration of which they reorganized and enlisted for three years. Illinois responded promptly to every call for men, and was one of the few States which furnished troops in excess of its quota.

As in the troops from other States, many of the Illinois regiments had distinctive synonyms by which they were known as well as by their numerical designations. Among these were:

"First Scotch,"	12th.	"National Guards,"	57th.
"Second Scotch,"	65th.	"Lyon Color Guard,"	58th.
"First Irish,"	23d.	"Ninth Missouri,"	59th.
"Irish Legion,"	90th.	"Yates Sharpshooters,"	64th.
"First Hecker,"	24th.	"Highlanders,"	65th.
"Second Hecker,"	82d.	"Birge's Sharpshooters,"	66th.
"Normal Regiment,"	33d.	"First Board-of-Trade,"	72d.
"Rock-River Regiment,"	34th.	"Second Board-of-Trade,"	88th.
"Fox-River Regiment,"	36th.	"Railroad Regiment,"	89th.
"Fremont Rifles,"	37th.	"Excelsiors,"	124th.
"Yates Phalanx,"	39th.	"Wilder's Mounted Infantry,"	92d.
"First Douglass,"	42d.	"Wilder's Mounted Infantry,"	98th.
"Northwestern Rifles,"	44th.	"Wilder's Mounted Infantry,"	123d.
"Lead-Mine Regiment,"	45th.	"Brackett's Regiment,"	9th Cav.
"Chicago Legion,"	51st.	"German Guides,"	13th Cav.
"Canton Rifles,"	55th.		

Many of these regiments dropped their synonyms before the war closed, and were known only by their regular title; and, with some, the synonym was never used except on the printed placards of the recruiting officers.

The 9th, 50th, 80th, 87th, 112th, and 118th Regiments also served part of the time as mounted infantry.

Only one vacancy occurred in the list of Illinois regiments; the 121st failed to complete its organization. One regiment, known as the "Mechanics-Fusileers" or 56th Illinois Infantry, organized in November, 1861, to serve three years, was disbanded within four months, and another regiment, subsequently organized, was designated as the 56th Regiment. This latter regiment lost 11 officers and 195 men by the burning of the steamer *General Lyon*, off Cape Hatteras, Mar. 31, 1865.

The 19th Illinois lost 38 killed and 91 wounded in an accident on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, near Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 17, 1861. The 97th Illinois lost 18 killed and 67 wounded in a railroad accident in Louisiana, Nov. 3, 1863.*

* From the Adjutant-General's Report, Illinois, 1869.

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Under supervision of State Auditor. Organized and operating under the laws of Illinois concerning corporations with banking powers, and trust companies.

NAME AND LOCATION	PRESIDENT	CASHIER	CAPITAL
Alexander County Savings Bank, Cairo,	F. Bross,	H. Wells,	$50,000
Alton Savings Bank, - - - - -	J. E. Hayner,	G. A. Joesting,	100,000
American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago,	Gilbert B. Shaw,	J. R. Chapman,	1,000,000
Bank of Arthur, - - - - - -	James E. Morris,	Asa B. Warren,	25,000
Bank of Elkhart, - - - - - -	John P. Gillett,	Frank W. Cottle,	25,000
Bank of Illinois, Chicago, - - -	Geo. Schneider,	W. A. Hammond,	100,000
Bank of Schuyler County, Rushville, -	Thos. Wilson,	J. M. Patterson,	25,000
Bank of Tennessee, - - - - - -	William Cook,	J. D. Milstead,	25,000
Belleville Savings Bank, - - - -	Edward Abend,	Richard Wangelin,	150,000
Calumet State Bank, Blue Island, - -	W. Aug. Ray,	W. H. Werner,	25,000
Chemical Trust and Savings B'k, Chicago,	Malcolm McNeil,	A. J. Howe, ass't,	350,000
Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, - -	Dan. H. Tolman,	Floyd E. Jennison,	400,000
Commercial State Bank, Windsor, -	Arthur G. Lee,	Sidney J. Lee,	30,000
Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, - -	C. L. Hutchinson,	Frank W. Smith,	1,000,000
Dairyman's State Bank of Marengo, -	Z. E. Goodrich,	Lester Barber,	25,000
Dime Savings Bank, Chicago, - - -	Samuel G. Bailey,	W. K. Reed, treas.	100,000
Elgin City Banking Company, - -	M. C. Town,	A. C. Hankins,	60,000
Elmwood State Bank, - - - - -	S. S. Graham,	M. J. Caverly,	25,000
Enterprise Savings Bank, Cairo, - -	H. H. Candee,	T. W. Halliday, treas.	50,000
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Galesburg,	J. L. Burkhalter,	L. F. Wertman,	100,000
Farmers and Miners' Bank of Ladd, -	G. W. Traer,	Jno. W. Blee,	25,000
Farmers' State Bank of Illiopolis, - -	Geo. C. Smith,	Geo. E. Ford,	40,000
First State Bank of Beardstown, - -	A. H. Sielschott,	T. L. Mathews,	25,000
First State Bank of Mound City, - -	John McDowell,	J. A. Waugh,	25,000
Franklin Grove Bank, - - - - -	J. D. Lahman,	W. C. Durkes,	25,000
Hibernian Banking Association, Chicago.	John V. Clarke,	Hamilton B. Dox,	111,000
Home Savings Bank, Chicago, - -	A. M. Billings,	H. H. Blake,	5,000
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago,	Jno. J. Mitchell,	Jas. S. Gibbs,	1,000,000
International Bank, Chicago, - -	B. Lowenthal,	Bernhard Neu,	486,000
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., Chicago,	John W. Doane,	F. C. Osborne,	2,000,000
Moline Savings Bank, - - - - -	S. W. Wheelock,	C. F. Hemenway,	None
Montgomery Co. L. & T. Co., Hillsboro,	Jas. R. Glenn,	Jas. B. Barringer,	50,000
Northern Trust Company, Chicago, -	Byron L. Smith,	Jos. T. Bowen,	1,000,000
Northwestern Bond & Trust Co., Chicago,	Oren B. Taft,	H. A. Pearsons, treas.	100,000
People's Bank of Belvidere, - - -	Wm. D. Swail,	Jno. Greenlee,	50,000
People's Bank of Bloomington, - -	P. Whitmer,	F. D. Marquis,	100,000
People's Bank of Rockford, - - -	Alex. D. Forbes,	W. H. McCutchan,	125,000
People's State Bank of Astoria, - -	W. H. Emerson,	Jno. W. Green,	50,000
Peru State Bank, - - - - - -	Sino E. Winser,	H. Bellinghausen,	25,000
Pittsfield Bank, - - - - - - -	Lewis Dutton,	Ross Matthews,	30,000
Prairie State Savings & Trust Co., Chicago,	C. B. Scoville,	Geo. Woodland,	200,000
Pullman Loan and Savings Bank, - -	Geo. M. Pullman,	E. F. Bryant, sec'y.	100,000
Rock Island Savings Bank, - - -	E. P. Reynolds,	J. M. Buford,	100,000
Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield,	M. Hay,	G. H. Souther, treas.	60,000
Springfield Marine Bank, - - - -	B. H. Ferguson,	Henry Bunn,	85,500
State Bank of Clinton, - - - - -	T. H. Slick,	J. H. Harrison,	50,000
State Bank of Hamilton, - - - -	H. M. Elder,	R. R. Wallace,	25,000
State Bank of Jerseyville, - - - -	S. H. Bowman,	H. A. Shephard,	25,000
State Bank of Orion, - - - - -	E. A. South,	Wm. Westerlund,	25,000
State Bank of Woodstock, - - - -	E. E. Richards,	E. C. Jewett,	25,000
State Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Quincy,	Lorenzo Bull,	Edw. J. Parker,	300,000
Stock-Yard Bank of Brooklyn, - -	C. G. Knox,	G. H. Bradford,	50,000
Stronghurst State Bank, - - - -	John Marshall,	Chas. R. Kaiser,	25,000
Union Trust Company, Chicago, - -	S. W. Rawson,	G. M. Wilson,	500,000
Workingmen's Banking Co., E. St. Louis,	R. J. Whitney,	Anthony Isch,	50,000
Western Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago,	Wm. Holgate,	Wm. P. Kimball,	100,000

National Banks.—In addition to the above, there were in January, 1891, 184 National banks organized and doing business in the State, with an aggregate capital of $29,860,000, and a surplus and undivided profits amounting to $14,661,000. Twenty-two of these, with a capital stock of $16,450,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $8,660,000 were located in Chicago. There were also about 400 private banks, employing several millions of capital, reports from only a portion of which have been furnished for publication.

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State Property.

Prepared for the U.-S. Census Department by John W. Whipp, assistant-secretary of the State Board of Public Charities.

Buildings Completed and Owned by the State, March, 1890:

USED FOR	BUILT OF	LOCATED AT	*ERECTED	COST OF BLDG & SITE
State-House,	stone,	Springfield,	1867	$4,000,000
Northern Insane Hospital,	brick,	Elgin,	1869	535,000
Eastern Insane Hospital,	stone,	Kankakee,	1877	1,211,000
Central Insane Hospital,	brick,	Jacksonville,	1847	800,000
Southern Insane Hospital,	brick,	Anna,	1869	643,000
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	brick,	Jacksonville,	1839	385,000
Institution for the Blind,	brick,	Jacksonville,	1849	171,000
Asylum for Feeble Minded,	brick,	Lincoln,	1865	182,000
Soldiers' Orphans Home,	brick,	Normal,	1867	148,000
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	brick,	Chicago,	1867	84,000
State Reform School,	brick,	Pontiac,	1867	220,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,	stone and brick,	Quincy,	1885	235,000
Penitentiary (Northern),	stone,	Joliet,	1857	1,500,000
Penitentiary (Southern),	stone,	Chester,	1867	750,000
Normal University,	brick,	Normal,	1857	250,000
Illinois University,	brick,	Urbana,	1869	270,000
Southern University,	brick,	Carbondale,	1869	200,000
State Arsenal,	brick,	Springfield,	1855	15,000
Executive Mansion,	brick,	Springfield,	1853	50,000
Supreme Court,	brick,	Ottawa,	1857	50,000
Supreme Court,	brick,	Mt. Vernon,	1854	55,000
Illinois-and-Michigan Canal,		Chicago to LaSalle,		9,600,000
Locks and Dams,		Henry,		400,000
Locks and Dams,		Copperas Creek,		410,000
				$22,164,000

Lands Owned by the State:

ACRES	LOCATED AT	USED FOR	COST	MKT VALUE
160	Near Springfield,	Camp-grounds I.N.G.	donated,	$40,000
Lots and lands,	Ill.-and-Mich. Canal,	Ill.-and-Mich. Canal,		168,000
	Illinois,	Illinois University,	donated,	41,000
	Minnesota,	Illinois University,	donated,	79,000
				$328,000

Miscellaneous Property Owned by the State:

DESCRIPTION	MARKET VALUE
Illinois National Guard, arms, equipments, etc.,	$120,000
Movable property, consisting principally of furniture, fixtures, libraries, etc.. of the public buildings, fairly estimated to be one-sixth the cost of the real estate,	1,959,000
Illinois University endowment fund and other property,	550,000
Illinois-and-Michigan Canal, movable property,	21,000
	$2,650,000

Recapitulation:—Buildings, etc.,	$22,164,000
Lands,	328,000
Miscellaneous property,	2,650,000
Total,	$25,142,000

* The dates given are those in which the appropriations were originally made with which to commence building. The erection of public buildings requires a term of years, and additions are usually subsequently made to them.

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COUNTIES	COUNTY-SEAT	COUNTY AND PROBATE JUDGES	COUNTY AND PROBATE CLERKS	CIRCUIT CLERK	TREASURER	SHERIFF	STATE'S ATTORNEY
Adams	Quincy	Benj. F. Berrian	Willis Haselwood	George Brophy	James B. Corrigan	John W. Vancil	Oscar P. Bonney
Alexander*	Cairo	John H. Robinson	Sidney B. Miller	Edward S. Dewey	Daniel McCarthy	John Hodges	W. N. Butler
Bond	Greenville	Salmon A. Phelps	Alfred Adams	Daniel B. Evans	Everett E. Mitchell	Joseph C. Wright	Wm. A. Northcott
Boone	Belvidere	Wales W. Wood	Charles M. Keeler	Albert C. Fassett	Wm. D. Cornwell	Albert T. Ames	Robert W. Wright
Brown	Mt. Sterling	John J. McDannold	Wilson M. Reid	Frank Orr	Andrew Hoffman	David Y. Minnium	Alexander Hedrick
Bureau	Princeton	Robert R. Gibons	Orrin Wilkinson	M. H. Peterson	J. H. Henderson	Benjamin F. Cox	Richard M. Skinner
Calhoun*	Hardin	Stephen McDonald	Charles A. Watson	F. I. Bazaillon	John T. Temple	Reuben C. Beaty	T. J. Selby
Carroll	Mt. Carroll	Benjamin L. Patch	Fred. S. Smith	John S. Grove	Andrew B. Adams	William H. Griffith	Ralph E. Eaton
Cass*	Virginia	Henry Phillips	John F. Robinson	Finis E. Downing	Henry Garm	John J. Beatty	Reuben R. Hewett
Champaign	Urbana	Calvin C. Staley	Jas. S. McCullough	William G. Brown	Paul W. Woody	Samuel C. Fox	Louis A. Smyres
Christian	Taylorville	Vincent E. Foy	Charles Whitmer	Joseph R. Edmunds	Thomas E. Butler	Henry W. Johnson	Jos. C. Creighton
Clark	Marshall	Henry Gasaway	T. H. Sutton	J. L. Montgomery	T. R. Cornwell	Allen Hurst	Thos. L. Orendorff
Clay	Louisville	Bazel D. Monroe	William Brissenden	John Mervin	Wm. A. Hannon	Wilford McElyea	Harvey W. Shriner
Clinton	Carlyle	Jesse Jones	John C. Lampen	H. A. Niehoff	James Allen	Adam Junker	M. P. Murray
Coles	Charleston	Lapsley C. Henley	Ed. Arterburn	John R. Hamilton	James Shoemaker	Wm. M. Checkley	John H. Marshall
Cook	Chicago	Frank Scales C. C. Kohlsaat†	Henry Wulff Roger C. Sullivan†	Henry Best John Stephens‡	Charles Kern	James H. Gilbert	J. M. Longenecker
Crawford	Robinson	Joseph B. Crowley	Albert W. Jones	John Collins	William Swaren	Woodford D. Hand	Enoch M. Newlen
Cumberland	Toledo	Leonidas L. Logan	Abraham I. Ruhe	Ebenezer Stewart	Lewis C. Feltner	Samuel Wisely	Wm. H. McDonald
DeKalb	Sycamore	Charles A. Bishop	Albert S. Kinsloe	S. T. Armstrong	John T. Becker	Hiram Ostrander	Charles G. Faxon
DeWitt	Clinton	George K. Ingham	James M. Green	William O. Rogers	Hugh S. McGill	Levi R. Murphy	William Booth
Douglas	Tuscola	William H. Bassett	John W. King	Daniel A. Conover	Lawrence E. Root	Joshua C. Cutler	James K. Breeden
DuPage	Wheaton	George W. Brown	Milton S. Ellsworth	Albert H. Wiant	Allen H. Farbank	L. L. Stark	Jno. H. Batten, Jr.
Edgar	Paris	Andrew J. Hunter	Keefer Laufman	Henry E. Rives	Henry Musselman	Robert S. Briscoe	Frank P. Hardy
Edwards*	Albion	William McGregor	Frank Woodham	George P. Briggs	Frank Coles	George Eioners	Halbert J. Straion
Effingham	Effingham	Sylves. F. Gilmore	John LeCrone	James L. Gillmore	Henry B. Werusing	James E. Tedrick	Rufus C. Harrah
Fayette	Vandalia	John H. Webb	George B. Muck	Benj. F. Williams	George F. Snerly	Geo. D. Steinhauer	James M. Albert
Ford	Paxton	Alexander McElroy	Merton Dunlap	John F. G. Helmer	Oscar V. Halmgrain	James R. Rezner	France L. Cook
Franklin	Benton	R. H. Flannigan	James M. Joplin	William B. Webb	Thomas M. Webb	William B. Blake	T. M. Mooneyham
Fulton	Lewiston	Addison M. Barnett	Joseph Harmison	William M. Fike	R. G. Zimmerman	Levi M. Donnelly	Kinsey Thomas
Gallatin	Shawneetown	David M. Kinsall	Silas Cook	R. L. Millspaugh	John McKelligot	Henry G. Sauks	Wm. R. McKernon
Greene	Carrollton	John C. Bowman	Michael J. Carmody	Thomas J. Raffety	William K. Withers	James G. Pennell	Thomas Henshaw
Grundy	Morris	Alvah R. Jordan	James McNamara	Joseph H. Pettit	Daniel O'Connell	Lorenzo E. Daniels	Samuel C. Stough
Hamilton	McLeansboro	John C. Edwards	John Judd	Jos. H. Upchurch	John Hawthorn	Hiram M. Crouch	Isaac H. Webb
Hancock	Carthage	John D. Miller	John F. Scott	Thomas F. Dunn	John W. Bertschi	Addison F. Helms	Frank Halbower

* Not under township organization. † Probate. †† Recorder.

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COUNTIES	COUNTY-SEAT	COUNTY AND PROBATE JUDGES	COUNTY AND PROBATE CLERKS	CIRCUIT CLERK	TREASURER	SHERIFF	STATE'S ATTORNEY
Hardin*.....	Elizabethtown.	James H. Beavers	Thomas R. Wooley	John C. Oxford	James H. Shipp	A. A. Gustin	H. R. Fowler
Henderson*..	Oquawka.....	Ranseldon Cooper	S. H. McMillan	H. F. McAllister	John M. Lukens	Rob't T. McMillan	Elmer U. Overman
Henry.....	Cambridge....	Anthony R. Mock	Frank G. Welton	Lewis H. Patten	And. L. Anderson	Geo. H. McClung	Emery C. Graves
Iroquois.....	Watseka.....	Moses H. Evans	J. Warren Gregory	Sylvanus C. Munhall	Jos. Vanderpoorten	Eli Orebaugh	Alonzo F. Goodyear
Jackson	Murphysboro..	W. W. Barr	Edward Crawford	Robert W. Watson	Joseph B. Thorp	C. C. Huthmacher	Rich. T. Lightfoot
Jasper.....	Newton	Benj. F. Harrah	H. K. Powell	Isaiah Stewart	John H. Isley	William Trainor	Chas. A. Davidson
Jefferson.....	Mt. Vernon....	William T. Pace	Allen C. Tanner	William A. Davis	Thomas H. Mannen	Thomas M. Gray	William H. Green
Jersey.....	Jerseyville	Allen M. Slaten	Daniel J. Murphy	Jesse I. McGready	John A. Shephard	Cosmos Keller	H. W. Pogue
Jo Daviess...	Galena.....	William T. Hodson	William Rippin	John C. O'Neill	Richard A. Oliver	Lewis Homrich	Thos. H. Hodson
Johnson*...	Vienna.....	Thos. J. Murray	Wm. H. Thomas	Francis B. Thacker	James W. Damron	R. R. Ridenhour	Robert M. Fisher
Kane.....	Geneva.....	David B. Sherwood	Arthur M. Beaupre	Charles A. Miller	James M. Innes	William H. Reed	Frank G. Hanchett
Kankakee ...	Kankakee	Thomas S. Sawyer	William F. Kenaga	John F. Leonard	Jacob J. Oberlin	Arthur J. Bynes	William R. Hunter
Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Henry S. Hudson	William Hill	Avery N. Beebe	David C. Jeneson	Morgan A. Skinner	A. M. Sweetland
Knox	Galesburg.....	Patrick H. Sanford	M. O. Williamson	Samuel V. Stuckey	Leon A. Townsend	Robert G. Mathews	John J. Tunnicliff
Lake.....	Waukegan....	Francis E. Clarke	Lewis C. Dorsett	William M. Ragan	James Jameson	Albert F. Conrad	C. T. Heydecker
LaSalle.....	Ottawa.....	Benj. F. Lincoln Samuel P. Hall†	Patrick Finlen Henry Helmig†	H. W. Johnson Stephen Arnold‡	William J. Dawell	Wm. W. Taylor	Geo. W. W. Blake
Lawrence....	Lawrenceville.	Frank C. Meserve	Carl Busse	David R. Fish	Curtis H. Martin	Wm. A. Cochran	S. J. Gee
Lee.....	Dixon.....	Richard S. Farrand	Jas. H. Thompson	Ira W. Lewis	Michael Maloney	Geo. F. Stainbrook	Chas. B. Morrison
Livingston...	Pontiac.....	Robert R. Wallace	John C. George	James A. Hoover	William E. Baker	Thomas W. Coe	H. H. McDowell
Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Robert Humphrey	Jeremiah Matthews	E. F. L. Rautenberg	Adolph Rimerman	A. T. Hays	Samuel L. Wallace
Macon	Decatur	William E. Nelson	George P. Hardy	Edmis. McClelland	H. C. Montgomery	Peter Perl	Isaac R. Mills
Macoupin....	Carlinville	Archel's N. Yancey	John B. Vaughn	Benj. B. Olbert	Abraham Frey	Henry D. O'Neal	Frank W. Burton
Madison.....	Edwardsville..	William H. Krome	Hartly Lanham	Robert Hagnauer	George Kalbfleisch	George Hotz	G. F. McNulty
Marion.....	Salem.....	Chas. F. Patterson	Samuel J. Smith	Thos. F. Meagher	John P. Steen	Michael J. Helm	Chas. E. Jennings
Marshall.....	Lacon.....	Elijah D. Richmond	John Hartley	John B. Wright	James P. Twist	Louis A. Lenz	Charles N. Barnes
Mason	Havanna	Thomas H. Mehan	Edward D. Terrell	William M. Duffy	Albert Wiemer	John P. Griffith	John W. Pitman
Massac*.....	Metropolis....	Benjamin O. Jones	Samuel Atwell	Elijah P. Curtis	Green W. Smith	Robert C. Barham	Douglas W. Helm
McDonough .	Macomb.....	J. H. Baker	John E. Lane	C. S. Churchill	Isaac A. Oakman	John S. Barker	Geo. D. Tunnicliff
McHenry....	Woodstock ...	Chas. H. Donnelly	William Avery	Webster P. Morse	James B. Perry	Asad Udell	Adelbert B. Coon
McLean.....	Bloomington..	Colostin D. Myers	Robert Maxton	James H. Leaton	James L. Douglass	William J. Bishop	Edwin H. Miner
Menard*.....	Petersburg....	H. H. Hoagland	H. M. Levering	Theo. C. Bennett	Eilert R. Oeltjen	Joseph W. Estill	Charles Nusbaum
Mercer.....	Aledo.....	James H. Connell	James S. Sexton	William McManus	Thomas A. Vernon	Richard J. Graham	James M. Brock
Monroe*.....	Waterloo.....	William Erd	Paul C. Brey	John Wiesenborn	Hugh Murphy	Louis Arns	W. H. Horine, Jr.
Montgomery .	Hillsboro.....	Louis Allen	B. A. Hendricks	John Fath	John Greene	Henry Michel	Thomas M. Jett

* Not under township organization, † Probate, ‡ Recorder.

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Morgan*	Jacksonville...	Owen P. Thompson	John C. Williams	John F. Clark	Thomas Dabyrs	James F. Seef	Charles A. Barnes
Moultrie.....	Sullivan	John D. Purvis	Silas D. Stocks	S. W. Wright	James M. Cummins	Francis M. Webb	John E. Jennings
Ogle.....	Oregon.....	John D. Campbell	James C. Fesler	Charles M. Gale	Charles D. Tyler	C. H. Betebenner	Delos W. Baxter
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Samuel D. Wead L. D. Puterbaugh†	James E. Walsh G. M. Gibbons†	Francis G. Minor	Charles Jaeger	Cyrus L. Berry	John M. Niehaus
Perry*	Pinckneyville .	Benjamin W. Pope	Ralph G. Williams	Charles H. Roe	Joseph W. Haines	George W. Clark	Chas. D. Kane
Piatt.....	Monticello....	Harvey E. Huston	Andrew L. Rodgers	Robert Hudgen	Daniel Hall	J. M. Woolington	James Hicks
Pike.....	Pittsfield	Edward Doocy	Virgil A. Grimes	George W. Archer	Jacob Windmiller	Matthew S. Darrah	W. E. Williams
Pope*.....	Golconda.....	George A. Crow	Penn V. Trovillion	H. Clanahan	Frank D. Thomas	James H. Wallace	D. G. Thompson
Pulaski*.....	Mound City...	Joseph P. Robarts	E. W. McClelland	Benjamin L. Ulen	Thomas J. Peeler	Chas. Wehrenberg	Louis M. Bradley
Putnam	Hennepin.....	Augustus Cassel	Amos T. Purviance	Jefferson Durley	Charles C. Greiner	Thomas Paxon	James E. Taylor
Randolph*...	Chester.....	Warren N. Wilson	Isaac C. Beare	Wallace Snook	Allen A. Short	Alfred Adams	R. E. Sprigg
Richland	Olney.....	Theo. A. Fritchey	Jno. VonGunten, jr.	Thomas Tippit	Samuel C. Wilson	George M. Swain	Jasper I. Montray
Rock Island .	Rock Island...	Lucian Adams	H. Kohler	Geo. W. Gamble	Thomas Campbell	Cyrus D. Gordon	M. F. Sturgeon
Saline.....	Harrisburg....	Albert G. Abney	James H. Pearce	Thos. Y. Reynolds	Jesse Rudd	Sam Barter	Albert W. Lewis
Sangamon ...	Springfield....	George W. Murray	Simon M. Rogers	Edward Cahill	Henry Klaholt	Patrick Murray	Noah H. Turner
Schuyler.....	Rushville.....	Herman C. Schultz	A. P. Rodewald	N. S. Montgomery	George Hanna	George S. Greer	David H. Glass
Scott*.....	Winchester ...	James Callans	Samuel Berry	John T. Johnson	Charles Crisp	John Knoeppel	Hiram B. Kelley
Shelby	Shelbyville....	Truman E. Ames	Alfred F. Allen	Thos. H. Graham	A. M. Craddick	Daniel L. Colbert	Wm. B. Townsend
Stark	Toulon.....	Wm. W. Wright	Joseph Chase	James Kinney	Donald Murchison	William Hughes	B. F. Thompson
St. Clair	Belleville.....	Benjamin Boneau	Philip Rhein	Edward J. Scott Peter W. Lill‡	Arthur W. Herr	Alfred L. Dawson	Martin W. Schaefer
Stephenson ..	Freeport.....	George Wolf	H. Poffenberger	William I. Brady	D. F. Thompson	James McNamara	Oscar E. Heard
Tazewell	Pekin.....	George C. Rider	Adolph Fehrman	John Fitzgerald	Henry Schwartz	J. C. Friedrich	G. F. Saltonstall
Union*.....	Jonesboro	Monroe C. Crawford	J. Henry Hilboldt	William H. Peak	Daniel Sifford	Wm. C. Rich, Jr.	Wm. C. Moreland
Vermilion....	Danville.....	John G. Thompson	Walter C. Tuttle	Martin J. Barger	Thomas J. Dale	John W. Newlon	H. P. Blackburn
Wabash*	Mt. Carmel ...	Stephen C. Midgett	Sebastian Weigand	George C. Harvey	James F. Seibert	Alex. Compton	M. H. Mundy
Warren.....	Monmouth....	Wm. C. Norcross	William H. Sexton	George C. Rankin	Wm. H. Hartwell	David Turnbull	Edward MacDill
Washington..	Nashville.....	George Vernor	Henry F. Reuter	Thomas J. Vernor	August Woker	Daniel M. White	Charles T. Moore
Wayne.....	Fairfield.....	William Knodell	Frank M. Brock	Samuel H. Rea	Anderson L. Wall	James O. Calvin	Frank B. Hanna
White.....	Carmi.....	James C. Pearce	William P. Tuley	Geo. R. Williams	Thos. J. Mathews	Wiatt Williams, Jr.	Prince A. Pearce
Whiteside....	Morrison	A. A. Wolfersperger	Edwin W. Payne	Lauren E. Tuttle	Milton H. Seger	Joel W. Farley	Walter Stager
Will	Joliet	Benjamin Olin	Henry H. Stassen	Henry R. Pohl	Henry Spangler	Thomas Hennebey	Edward C. Akin
Williamson* .	Marion.....	L. D. Hartwell	James C. Mitchell	Nimrod J. Perrine	A. M. Townsend	Thomas L. Dowell	Jesse Bishop
Winnebago ..	Rockford.....	Rufus C. Bailey	Marcus A. Norton	Lewis F. Lake	John Beatson	Joel Burbank	Charles A. Works
Woodford ...	Metamora	Allison M. Cavan	Thos. A. Huxtable	J. C. Irving	John H. Golden	Joseph R. Tool	Thomas Kennedy

* Not under township organization. † Probate. ‡ Recorder.

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L'Envoi.

To the Reader:

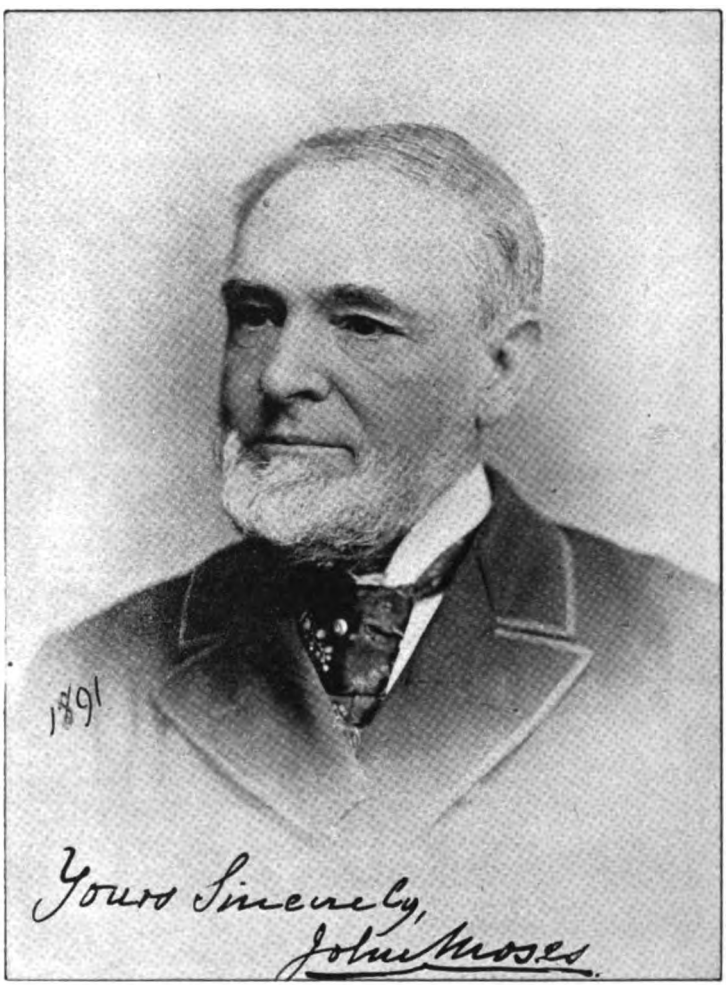
My self-imposed task of eleven years is ended, and after unforeseen delays the result is submitted to the public. In scope and magnitude the work has developed from its inception, Yet it falls far below my own ideal of historical delineation.

If, however, I have so arranged and presented the material gathered as to afford a more intimate and intimative knowledge of those facts and achievements which justify the State pride of every true Illinoisan; if I have contributed anything to elevate the standard of citizenship, to encourage the purity of the public service, and to stimulate American patriotism, I shall feel that my labor has not been in vain.

Chicago, April 19, 1892.

John Moses.

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INDEX.

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ABBREVIATIONS:

be—Member Board of Equalization
b war—Black-Hawk War
cc—Mem. Constitutional Convention
d—died
del—Delegate
ga—Member General Assembly
jac—Judge Appellate Court
jcc—Judge Circuit Court
jsc—Judge Supreme Court
jsrc—Judge Superior Court
k—Killed
m—Mentioned
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